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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OF THE

STATE OF ALABAMA.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ORGANIZED 1847—SESSION 1891.

HUNTSVILLE, APRIL 14-18, 1891.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
THE BROWN PRINTING CO., PRINTERS AND BOOK BINDERS.
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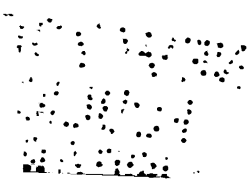

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THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OF THE

STATE OF ALABAMA.

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THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION OF 1891.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST DAY.

HUNTSVILLE, TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

The Association assembled in the Calhoun Building at 10 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, April 14, 1891.

The following Counsellors, Delegates, Health Officers, members of county societies, and visiting physicians from other States, appeared and registered:

GRAND SENIOR COUNSELLORS.

BALDRIDGE, MILTON COLUMBUS, Huntsville, Madison county.
BRYCE, PETER, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa county.
COCHRAN, JEROME, Mobile, Mobile county.
CROSS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Decatur, Morgan county.
DEMENT, JOHN JEFFERSON, Huntsville, Madison county.
HAYES, ROBERT HUGHES, Union Springs, Bullock county.
HOPPING, DANIEL STILES, Letohatchie, Lowndes county.
JACKSON, WALTER CLARKE, Montgomery, Montgomery county.
MEANS, THOMAS ALEXANDER, Montgomery, Montgomery county.
MICHEL, RICHARD FRASER, Montgomery, Montgomery county.
PRITCHETT, JOHN ALBERT, Hayneville, Lowndes county.
SANDERS, WILLIAM HENRY, Mobile, Mobile county.
SEELYE, SAMUEL DIBBLE, Montgomery, Montgomery county.
SHOLL, EDWARD HENRY, Birmingham, Jefferson county.
THIGPEN, JOB, Greenville, Butler county.
WALL, CONRAD, Forest Home, Butler county.

SENIOR COUNSELLORS.

BRAGG, SHIRLEY, Lowndesboro, Lowndes county.
BROCKWAY, DUDLEY SAMUEL, Livingston, Sumter county.
DUBOSE, WILDS SCOTT, Columbiana, Shelby county.
FLETCHER, RICHARD MATHEW, Madison, Madison county.

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FRANKLIN, CHARLES HIGGS, Union Springs, Bullock county.
GOODWIN, ALBERT, Eufaula, Barbour county.
GOODWIN, JOSEPH ANDERSON, Jasper, Walker county.
HUGGINS, JACOB, Newbern, Hale county.
KENDRICK, GUSTAVUS, Brundidge, Pike county.
KENDRICK, WILLIAM TOMLIN, Montgomery, Montgomery county.
LOWRY, SAMUEL HICKMAN, Huntsville, Madison county.
SEARCY, JAMES THOMAS, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa county.
STOVALL, ANDREW MCADAMS, Jasper, Walker county.
WHELAN, CHARLES, Birmingham, Jefferson county.
WILKERSON, WOOTEN MOORE, Montgomery, Montgomery county.

JUNIOR COUNSELLORS.

BALDWIN, BENJAMIN JAMES, Montgomery, Montgomery county.
DARBY, JOHN ISAAC, Columbia, Henry county.
HARLAN, JOHN JEFFERSON, Hackneyville, Tallapoosa county.
LEGRAND, JOHN CALHOUN, Anniston, Calhoun county.
MARECHAL, EDWIN LESLEY, Mobile, Mobile county.
MCWHORTER, ABBOTT MILTON, Collinsville, DeKalb county.
RUSHING, FRANCIS MARION, Elba, Coffee county.
TOOLE, BARCLAY WALLACE, Talladega, Talladega county.
WHEELER, WILLIAM CAMP, Huntsville, Madison county.

DELEGATES.

Barbour County Medical Society—William Preston Copeland, Eufaula.

Blount County Medical Society—David Samuel Moore, Clarence.

Bullock County Medical Society—Samuel Calvin Cowan; Henry Mitchell Hunter, Union Springs.

Butler County Medical Society—Jared Douglass Owen, Manningham.

Calhoun County Medical Society—James Henry McDuffie, Anniston.

Chilton County Medical Society—Hugh Thomas Caffey, Jemison.

Choctaw County Medical Society—William Floyd Kimbrough, Mt. Sterling.

Clay County Medical Society—Angus Kelley McDairmid, Hollins.

Coffee County Medical Society—Joseph Dickson Blue, Elba.

Colbert County Medical Society—Stephen D. Lindsey, Sheffield; Samuel Clarke Smith, Tuscumbia.

Coosa County Medical Society—Albert James Peterson, Hanover.

Covington County Medical Society—John Fortunatus Pendry, Rose Hill.

Dale County Medical Society—Erastus Byron Ard, Haw Ridge; Henry James Smisson, Newton.

Dallas County Medical Society—Samuel Kirkpatrick, Selma.

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Elmore County Medical Society—Oscar Suttle Justice, Central Institute; William A. Northen, Eclectic.

Etowah County Medical Society—Erasmus Taylor Camp, Attalla.

Fayette County Medical Society—Thomas Bailey Woods, Wayside.

Geneva County Medical Society—A. R. Chapman, Geneva.

Henry County Medical Society—Joseph Lee, Abbeville.

Jackson County Medical Society--George Thomas Hays, Woodville.

Jefferson County Medical Society—Samuel Leonidas Ledbetter; Thomas Duke Parke, Birmingham.

Lawrence County Medical Society—Henry Bascom Burkett, Hillsboro; Edgar Rand, Leighton.

Limestone County Medical Society—James Benton Hatchett, Athens.

Lowndes County Medical Society—Thomas D. Stallings, Hayneville.

Macon County Medical Society—William Perry Magruder; Louis William Johnston, Tuskegee.

Madison County Medical Society—John Benton Farley, Whitesburg; David Hubbard McLain, Mayesville.

Marengo County Medical Society—Bryan Watkins Whitfield; James Bryan Whitfield, Demopolis.

Marshall County Medical Society—Joseph Jefferson McGahey, Henryville.

Mobile County Medical Society—Angelo Festorazzi; Charles A. Mohr, Mobile.

Montgomery County Medical Society—Glenn Andrews; Isaac LaFayette Watkins, Montgomery.

Morgan County Medical Society—Abel R. Wilson, Hartselle.

Pickens County Medical Society—Abner Newton Steele, Bethany.

Pike County Medical Society—Josephus Simmons Beard, Troy.

Randolph County Medical Society—J. S. Gibson, Lamar.

Russell County Medical Society—William Collins Hanson, Marvyn.

Shelby County Medical Society—Edward Fisk Upham; John Harford Williams, Shelby.

Talladega County Medical Society—John Thaddeus Donaldson, Eastaboga; John William Heacock, Alpine.

Tallapoosa County Medical Society—Andrew Jackson Coley, Alexander City.

Tuscaloosa County Medical Society—John James Harris, Tuscaloosa.

Walker County Medical Society—Daniel M. Davis, Sharon.

Washington County Medical Society—Francis Asbury Webb, Fairford.

Wilcox County Medical Society—Thomas Warburton Jones, Camden.

Winston County Medical Society—Joseph Calhoun Taylor, Ark.

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HEALTH OFFICERS.

Bullock County—Henry Mitchell Hunter, Union Springs.
Butler County—Job Thigpen, Greenville.
Coosa County—Albert James Peterson, Hanover.
Cullman County—Marquis LaFayette Johnson, Cullman.
Elmore County—Oscar Suttle Justice, Central Institute.
Fayette County—Thomas Bailey Woods, Wayside.
Greene County—Thomas William Pierce, Knoxville.
Hale County—Jacob Huggins, Newbern.
Lowndes County—Shirley Bragg, Lowndesboro.
Madison County—James Lanier Darwin, Huntsville.
Marshall County—William Levi Thomason, Guntersville.
Pike County—Josephus Simmons Beard, Troy.
Russell County—William C. Hanson, Marvyn.
Tallapoosa County—Andrew J. Coley, Alexander City.

VISITORS.

Ballard, Thomas D.; John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia.
Beasley, James A., Huntsville.
Blanton, Charles Edgar, New Market.
Boyd, Andrew, Scottsboro.
Brouillette, Pierre Lawrence, Huntsville.
Burke, James Pickens, Meridianville.
Burwell, Edward D., Jefferson.
Carson, Shelby Chadwick, Bessemer.
Cross, Shade Eugene, Decatur.
Cunningham, Russell McWhorter, Pratt Mines.
Davis, William Elias Brownlee, Birmingham.
Dinsmore, William Louis, Decatur.
Dryer, Thomas Edmund, Birmingham.
Erskine, Albert Russell, Huntsville.
Freeman, John D., Scottsboro.
Floyd, James L., Gurley.
Granger, Reed B., (New York Med. Journal) N. Y.
Hatcher, Arthur Wood, Hazel Green.
Hinds, Bryan William, New Hope.
Jenkins, Lewis Allen, Brookside.
Johnson, Edward C., New York.
Johnson, Henry Richard, New Hope.
Layman, Francis Marion, Mayesville.
Lile, Samuel, Trinity.
Masterson, Abner Aaron, Avoca.
McDonnell, Henry, Huntsville.
McWhorter, George Tilghman, Riverton.

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Murray, Michael William, New Decatur.
Pynchon, Lewis Charlton, Huntsville.
Rankin, James Caffield Mitchell, Belle Mina.
Ridley, James Lucas, Huntsville.
Riggs, Edward Powell, Birmingham.
Rivers, William Edward, New Hope.
Robinson, Thomas Franklin, Bessemer.
Sullivan, George Richard, Madison.
Tarrant, James Richard, Fackler.
Wyman, Benjamin Leon, Birmingham.

FRATERNAL MESSENGERS.

Dr. Frank Trester Smith, from the Tri-States Medical Association of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, presented his certificate of appointment, and was accorded the privileges of the floor and debate.

Drs. Reeves of Chattanooga, and Williams of Chicago, were presented to the Association by Dr. Cochran, and were given the floor and debate.

SUMMARY.

Grand Senior Counsellors	16
Senior Counsellors	15
Junior Counsellors	9
Delegates	56
Health Officers	14
Members of County Societies and others visiting	37
Visitors from other States	3
Total	150

There were present of ex-presidents: Milton C. Baldridge, Huntsville; Peter Bryce, Tuscaloosa; John J. Dement, Huntsville; Charles H. Franklin, Union Springs; R. Fraser Michel, Montgomery; Samuel D. Seelye, Montgomery; Edward H. Sholl, Birmingham. Ex-vice presidents: Shirley Bragg, Lowndesboro; Benjamin F. Cross, Decatur; Richard M. Fletcher, Madison; Daniel S. Hopping, Letohatchie; William C. Wheeler, Huntsville.

Of the Board of Censors and Committee of Public Health: Benjamin J. Baldwin, Peter Bryce, Jerome Cochran (senior

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censor), John J. Dement, Wilds S. DuBose, Samuel D. Seelye, Edward H. Sholl.

The Association was called to order by the President, William Henry Sanders, at 12 o'clock noon, and opened with prayer by the Rev. J. D. Simpson, of the First Methodist Church.

President Sanders then introduced Mr. Jerry Murphy, Jr., who, on behalf of the Mayor and citizens, delivered the following—

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the
Medical Association of the State of Alabama:

I have the pleasing duty assigned me by our Hon. Mayor, to extend to you on behalf of the citizens, a most hearty and cordial welcome to our city; and I assure you it is with no small degree of pride we feel in your honoring us with your presence, for we recognize we welcome the representatives of the noblest and best in our State, and exemplars of a high profession.

Too much praise cannot be showered upon the members of this Association for their earnest, diligent and laborious efforts in the uplifting of the noble profession of medicine to the high vantage-ground from which it now looks on and views the quack, the charlatan and mountebank in their endeavors, as they essay to scale the dizzy heights of science; sees them fall discouraged and turn their talents in other lines. So, gentlemen, in bidding you partake of the privileges and hospitalities of our city, I do but tender and voice the sentiments of our community, who feel a profound respect for your high profession. By your unremitting labors, you have builded this Association to the magnificent proportion it now presents; from a convention of eight county societies, it has grown and expanded, until now every county has been drawn in and made a part of this fabric, at once the peer of any Association in America, and the pride of Alabama.

Your Association is now doing a vast deal of good, and will continue in that course, until the records of your deliberations shall have become a store-house of valuable learning and practical suggestions.

This is truly an age of progress. In every avocation and profession, there is great activity; and the science of medicine is not lagging. Of late, old theories and modes of treatment have been abandoned, and learned men are pushing new treatments and discoveries to an astonishing degree of efficiency. Ever and anon, the professional world is set agog by the discovery of new bacilli, and a treatment to exterminate them; and how sadly is that physician left in his practice who does not keep abreast of the times!

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The physician's life of arduous study, anxiety and care weighs heavily upon him. Into his ear are poured tales of sorrow and of woe; and for the relator, he has a kindly smile and pleasant word which wells up from a heart running over with sympathy and the milk of human kindness. Gentlemen, it is vain for me to attempt, even if capable, to enter up a panegyric on this noble profession. It needs none. No exquisite phraseology could add one tittle to the heroic deeds, unselfishness and noble sacrifices of the votaries of this science. In every family there has been a sick-bed. In every family there is a sense of gratitude unalterable toward that faithful family physician. The physicians' works stand outlined on the world's civilization, grand and majestic as yon range of mountains, which lift their peaks heavenward against the cerulean blue.

Gentlemen, we are glad to see you here to-day, and the citizens are anxious to, and will, make your stay amongst them, in a degree so delightful, that, when you return to your own pleasant homes, there will linger like some delicate perfume, recollections of pleasant experiences, so that many of you will wish you resided in Huntsville. Again, gentlemen, welcome.

Dr. RICHARD MATHEW FLETCHER, president of the Madison County Medical Society, then welcomed the association on behalf of that society, in the following words:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the
Medical Association of the State of Alabama:

It devolves upon me, as president of Madison County Medical Society, to extend to you a most cordial, full, free and entire welcome to our beautiful city of Huntsville. This welcome and this greeting, comes not alone from the local medical fraternity, but from all classes of our people. You are welcome to our city, to our hearts, and to our homes. We esteem it a great privilege, as well as a high honor, to have you with us; and I thank the Madison County Medical Society for having imposed upon me this pleasant duty.

Gentlemen, when I look into your distinguished faces, I realize the fact that I behold the best organized body of men upon this continent. By heroic courage, patient toil and arduous labor, your efforts have been crowned with splendid results. The record of the State Medical Association is a monument to the talents, industry, fidelity and zeal of the physicians of Alabama. As a profession, we are now welded into a true brotherhood, with common aspirations, common interests and common affections. Our organization is characterized by noble work and grand achievements. No cloud remains upon the horizon. Our future is brilliant in promise. The bright star of our destiny glows wonderfully in the firmament. Alabama is our debtor for having pro-

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moted and advanced her best interests, and the medical profession of the whole State owes us a debt of gratitude for having exalted and magnified the noble calling of medicine to the enviable position we occupy to-day, in the estimation of our sister States. Our success has been phenomenal, and if we are true to ourselves, we will leave to our posterity a record worthy of their emulation, and to our grand old commonwealth an heritage of which she may be justly proud.

Hoping that our meeting may afford us mutual profit and pleasure, and that we may have a harmonious and pleasant session, I once more give you, one and all, a fraternal greeting and a warm welcome.

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THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY SANDERS, M. D., MOBILE,

Grand Senior Counsellor of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

Fellow Members of the
Medical Association of the State of Alabama:

Twenty-three years ago half a dozen medical men convened in the city of Selma, and, among other proceedings, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama here assembled, do revive and re-establish said Association, and invite the physicians present, who are not members, to join us in so doing, and to become members of the Association.

Fourteen physicians who were present accepted the invitation embodied in the resolution quoted, and united with the organization it was proposed to resuscitate.

To-day, our eyes are gladdened by the rich harvest which that little germ, so wisely planted, has borne. More than one hundred medical men, representing every part of the State, are here to demonstrate the growth and power of "The Medical Association of Alabama," and to participate in the social and professional benefits, which membership in that body confers. In our manhood and prosperity, let us not forget our infancy and weakness. Above all, let us honor that little band of noble men to whose courage and prophetic vision we owe all that we are. Some of them have "crossed over the river," and, "resting in the shade of the trees beyond," we trust, are receiving the rewards of lives spent in relieving human suffering and assuaging human grief. Others of them are still spared, whose hearts must swell with honest pride, as they look upon the strong and comely manhood of an organization

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around whose cradle they stood as earnest and solicitous sponsors. Some of these, with enthusiasm unabated, are here to-day to honor us with their fellowship, and to guide us with their wisdom. Let our loyalty to the cause of medical progress, in which they have labored so long and so successfully, give assurance that their early and persistent work shall not be in vain. The success with which they builded has created a rich and momentous bequest for those who come after. Let us accept the heritage with all the duties and responsibilities it imposes, and resolve to transmit it to our successors undiminished in value and undesecrated by unworthiness.

The occasion is a fit one for glancing back at our history and inquiring what has been accomplished. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is as true a basis of judgment as when first uttered by the inspired apostle more than eighteen hundred years ago. By that standard we must be judged; by that standard we are willing to be judged.

The first great achievement accomplished was to bring the doctors throughout the State into council. This done, thorough organization and the adoption of a constitution soon followed. For the objects of that organization I beg to quote from the constitution as follows:

"The objects of this association shall be to organize the medical profession of the State in the most efficient manner possible; to encourage a high standard of medical education, and regulate the qualifications of practitioners of medicine in the state; to promote professional brotherhood, and encourage a high standard of professional ethics; to combine the influence of all the medical men in the State, so as to secure by legislative enactments their own legitimate rights and privileges, and the protection of the people against all medical ignorance and dishonesty; * * * to secure careful and reliable accounts of all the endemic and epidemic diseases of the State." * * *

Could objects worthier of our ambition and energy be set forth? Have we been true to them in the past, and will we remain faithful to the end? The contrast drawn at the outset

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between the modest little meeting at Selma and this one, together with the fact that in every county of the State, a medical society has been organized in affiliation with this body abundantly justifies the assertion that the first one of the objects stated, namely, to organize the medical profession in the most efficient manner possible, has been substantially accomplished. The victory is not yet complete. Examination of the rolls of the county societies shows that in many of the counties a considerable percentage of the physicians are not members. This should not be, and to correct it no effort should be spared. A kind word, a friendly act, a cordial invitation to attend the society meetings might bring a professional brother into active membership who otherwise would remain an outsider indefinitely. This missionary work should not be forgotten or neglected, and if pushed with cordiality and zeal, the day will soon come when we can proclaim that the medical profession of the State has been organized in the most efficient manner possible.

The next object for which our constitution recites we are organized, is:

To encourage a high standard of medical education, and to regulate the qualifications of practitioners of medicine in the State.

To secure this object, the Association directed its early energies, and, as you all know, soon obtained the enactment of a law to regulate the practice of medicine. Under its operation a great reformation has been worked out. Quacks have been banished from the State, and the records of the examining boards in the several counties, as well as of the State board, show a steady and marked improvement in the qualifications of persons applying for license to practice. The benefits have not been confined to the applicants for license, but have reacted upon the examining boards themselves. Holding frequent examinations has freshened the knowledge of the members of these boards on both theoretical and practical points, and made them wiser and better physicians.

Does any one doubt the necessity for a law of the kind un-

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der discussion? If so, he is referred to the files of examination papers in the office of the State Health Officer. There he will soon find evidence that will not only dispel all doubt, but make him a warm advocate of the law. To settle this point better than any argument can do I have copied from one of those examination papers a few specimens in orthography, which I exhibit to you:

"Medison, puls, hart, hemorage, mussel, muscels, brane, carring, thealed (treated), tincures, somache, bodyies, juce, juse, carotted, nurves, desease, iretus, interduced, natral, paral. icis, broncal, preshure, eyeritis."

From another paper I have transcribed a question and the answer thereto:

Q. Give symptoms and treatment of traumatic tetanus?

A. The mouth is thrown opon undjaw back, and we have great pain. We should replace the Jaw, and use four tail bandage.

Any school boy is critic enough to decide that some power should interpose to protect the lives of the people from such dangerous ignorance as the evidence put before you betrays. And yet these men possessed diplomas! How is it possible for such men to learn the delicate mechanism of that being who walked forth in the garden, the last and highest specimen of the handiwork of his Divine Architect? If they know little or nothing of this piece of mechanism when moving in harmony and health, how can they recognize its disorders or apply the grand principles which science has devised for their correction?

The opinion prevails that the law to regulate the practice of medicine has been enacted wholly in the interests of doctors; that it creates a close corporation for the purpose of monopoly. Nothing could be wider of the truth. In the face of the quotations made the absurdity of the opinion mentioned is glaringly apparent. Would any rational man be willing to entrust the life of his sick wife or child to a doctor of the acquirements of those quoted from? And, if not, then why any other man's wife or child?

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If legislatures enact laws for the protection of crops, of forests, of stock, of game, of fishes, shall they be less mindful of afflicted men, of suffering women and helpless children? Methinks I hear the answer suggested that people are capable of distinguishing between a competent and an incompetent doctor. They may do this after long periods of observation of the practice of doctors, but even then they are liable to commit great errors of judgment. But who is self-sacrificing enough to submit himself and his family as material upon which a doctor is to demonstrate to the world his incompetency by a long catalogue of sins of both omission and commission? People must accept the dogma that doctors are the only competent judges of the qualifications of doctors, and common sense demands that their judgments be accepted.

If an army of raw recruits were organized for a campaign against a powerful and adroit enemy, would they feel safe under the leardership of an unknown and untrained commander? Would not their confidence in their leader, upon whose skill their lives might often depend, be vastly increased if, after thorough examination, he had been pronounced competent by a board of true and tried soldiers who had commanded in many campaigns? The parallel is obvious.

Laws to regulate the practice of medicine not only protect peoples health and lives, but protect them in ways they think not of.

The following circumstance forcibly illustrates one of these ways: A gentleman was stricken with an incurable malady. His regular physician was called, and, recognizing the true nature of the case, contented himself with rendering such occasional attention as might somewhat palliate the condition. Several months passed, and as no improvement came the very moderate bill of the first physician was requited, and the case transferred to another physician. The second physician boldly announced that a cure would soon be effected. His visits were frequent and sometimes prolonged. At the end of about two months his patient had traveled considerably farther toward the sunset of life than when he began his attentions,

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A change of physicians was again decided upon. The bill of the second physician, although covering a shorter period than that of the first, was *eight* times greater. After buying experience at this rate the patient returned to his first physician, who watched him descend to that doom he knew in the beginning to be inevitable. I may be pardoned for adding that the first physician is a member of this Association, the second is not, and entered upon practice during that period in which the penalty clause of our law was inoperative. Might not that patient's pocket have been protected by a rigid enforcement of the law? This, then, is a form of protection to which people are entitled, and which under the continued operation of our law they may secure. The title of the law might well be changed to read as follows:

An act for the protection of the health, lives, and pockets of the people against ignorance and dishonesty.

Several disasters in the way of clerical errors, *et cet.*, have befallen our law, but it outlived them all up to the last one, which consisted in the involvement of the civil and criminal parts in conflict and confusion through the codification which the laws of the State underwent in 1886. This proved fatal to the full integrity of the law, as when a test case reached the highest legal tribunal of the State the penalty clause was declared inoperative. This decision rendered an amendment necessary, which was made by the legislature recently in session. The struggle by which this was accomplished deserves to be ranked among the most brilliant achievements yet won by the regular profession of the State. Whilst valuable assistance was rendered by members of the Association in all parts of the State, it is well known that the main battle had to be fought and was fought at the capitol. It goes without saying that our State Health Officer, although prostrated by physical disability, was the leader in the campaign, and is entitled to add another brilliant laurel to those heretofore won in behalf of the elevation and purification of the profession in this State. Whilst bestowing unstinted praise wherever deserved, I would grossly wound truth did I not crown a number of the

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medical gentlemen of Montgomery with a chaplet of richest jewels. Occupying a strategic point they rushed into the conflict, and reckless of both personal and professional sacrifices fought with conspicuous courage until victory was ours. In offering them congratulations and gratitude, I feel assured that I am reflecting your sentiments, the genuineness of which is only equaled by their justice.

In taking credit to ourselves, I would not withhold any from those members of the General Assembly who gave us their earnest support and coöperation. They have won our gratitude and shown themselves possessed of enlightened judgments and warm hearts.

Now that we are provided with an efficient law let us administer it faithfully and impartially, remembering that it is a trust committed to us by the people for their protection against all medical ignorance and dishonesty. Armed with this law we can do much toward securing a high standard of medical education, but can never attain complete success until some means are adopted that will unfailingly prevent persons from *entering* upon the study of medicine whose preliminary education is inadequate for the undertaking. A constitutional rule provides for preliminary examination, but some years ago the Association, recognizing the inefficiency with which this rule had been enforced, formally consigned it to "innocuous desuetude" by adopting an ordinance requiring that when a graduate applies for license to practice, his examination paper shall be valued both as to its literary and medical merit.

There can be no objection to valuing a paper at any time for all it is worth or not worth, but it would seem fairer to settle the question of literary education before a young man enters upon the study of medicine, and not expose him to possible disaster from this source after he has spent his time and money in pursuing a course of medical study. We must begin at the fountain if we would preserve the purity of the stream.

I can suggest no remedy that will be absolutely short of a

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state law, but in the absence of any written law on the subject, either by the state or this body, the members of the profession can do much toward correcting the evil. Most young men either consult, or propose to put themselves as pupils under, some physician before entering upon the study of medicine. What a golden opportunity is here offered, in appropriate cases, for performing a double service—for dissuading a young man from undertaking a study for which he is not qualified, and for keeping out of the profession one who can never be an ornament to it.

I recommend that the Association reconsider this whole subject with the view of devising some practicable and efficient remedy. Until this can be done the appeal is made to the physicians throughout the State to rise in their moral courage equal to the exigency of telling young men of their defective preliminary education when they know of its existence. If they will do this the evil will be largely corrected within a very few years.

The next object for which our constitution tells us we are organized is: To promote professional brotherhood and encourage a high standard of professional ethics As the cycle of time brings us together in our annual meetings, and hand grasps hand in the warmth of true friendship; as eye meets eye with a smile of gladness and sympathy; as elbow touches elbow, giving assurance that a comrade is near, who can doubt that the object of fostering professional brotherhood has been richly secured. Did no other good flow from our organization this alone would redeem it from the allegation of inutility, and put upon it the seal of exalted approval.

The establishment and cultivation of professional brotherhood is the first and the essential step toward compliance with a high standard of professional ethics in spirit and in truth. When warm and genuine feelings of fraternity pervade our hearts then do we become incapable of wronging each other, even in the absence of any written code of ethics. The exact wording of our Constitution on this point is worthy of note. It reads:

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To encourage a *high* standard of professional ethics.

If true to this principle we should uphold that standard of ethics which it is claimed has been conceived and written in singular harmony with that 'golden rule' which is the highest known standard according to which the rights and duties of man can be adjudicated, and obedience to which we exact of all county societies in affiliation with this body. It is needless to add that reference is had to the Code of "The American Medical Association."

Omitting for the present the discussion of the next object for which we are organized, I pass to the last one, namely, to secure careful and reliable accounts of all the endemic and epidemic diseases of the State. Our successive volumes of Transactions show many valuable contributions upon the prevailing diseases of the State, and the list of subjects announced for discussion during the present session, gives us reason to hope for still further additions to our knowledge. Let us not commit the error of supposing that the work in this direction is complete. Many points remain unsettled in reference to some of what might be called the standard diseases of the country. It seems doubtful whether all the forms of fevers incident to our latitude can be included under the present system of nosology. Careful clinical observation and thorough pathological research might discover incongruities in this respect, and develop a necessity for the readjustment of the present classes or the creation of new ones.

Does acute yellow atrophy of the liver ever occur in this State, and, if so, under what ætiological conditions? Is malarial poisoning ever a factor in its causation? These are questions worthy of being answered by the members of this Association.

Diphtheria, or what is so diagnosed, sometimes appears and disappears under such circumstances as to leave grave doubt whether it may have been confounded with other diseases, such as catarrhal pharyngitis or tonsillitis, attended by the formation of more or less false membrane in the throat.

To tabulate the points of differential diagnosis between

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these affections so clearly that mistake need not occur would be a valuable service. Scarlatina is in danger of being confounded with other forms of eruptive fevers, especially with rôtheln or German measles and *vice versa*, and thus lead to confusion in treatment and errors as to isolation. In these and many other fields are rich rewards for those who observe closely and record accurately the results of their observation. No effort should be spared to make the scientific part of our proceedings both attractive and instructive. Heretofore much of our time and attention has been necessarily devoted to perfecting our system of organization and getting all its details into harmonious working order. Now that this is accomplished and the system understood, we can afford to appropriate a larger share of our sessions than hitherto to the discussion of purely scientific questions.

For several years past one entire evening of our sessions has been set aside for the discussion of the methods of executing the law for the collection of vital statistics. Naturally this subject will become exhausted, and much of the time heretofore devoted to it can be diverted to the discussion of strictly medical questions. The final and greatest good we are to attain is to comprehend the diseases from which our people suffer and die, and how to prevent, to treat or cure them. We are compelled to make progress in these directions if we but concentrate our efforts and energies. With such an army of competent observers as our law to regulate practice will ultimately place in every hamlet, we will certainly secure careful and reliable accounts of all the endemic and epidemic diseases of the State; and when these accounts are brought together in our annual meetings, analyzed and compared, results may be reached of great practical value. One of the objects of our organization, the discussion of which was omitted in its proper place, is: To combine the influence of all the medical men in the State, so as to secure by legislative enactments their own legitimate rights and privileges.

What are these rights and privileges? They may be classified as follows:

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1. To decide who shall be allowed to practice medicine.
2. To proclaim and manage quarantine.
3. To control in sanitary affairs.

The first right has been fully conferred upon the doctors of the State; the second partially.

Reference to our quarantine statutes will show great confusion in the grants of power therein contained.

§§ 1264–5 give to the corporate authorities of a town or city authority to prescribe the quarantine to be observed by all vessels, including goods and persons on board, arriving within the harbor or in the vicinity thereof, and to make all regulations therefor.

§ 1272 invests the court of county commissioners with authority to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases, and to appoint such guards and superintendents as may be necessary.

§ 1273 gives to probate judges, when emergencies exist, temporary power to appoint guards and superintendents, and to establish hospitals to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious diseases.

§ 1266 reads: The health officer of a town, city or county, may do certain things therein enumerated, and yet there seems to be no warrant for the appointment of a health officer for a town or city—county health officers only being provided for.

§ 1282, on the other hand, prescribes the duties of county boards of health and makes them include those already given to county commissioners, municipal authorities, and undefined health officers; that is, the management of public health and quarantine matters.

To add to the confusion the General Assembly at its recent session created a special board, and denominated it: "The Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay."

The members of this board are: The probate judge of Baldwin county, the president of the board of revenue and road commissioners of Mobile county, the mayor of the city of Mobile, the health officer of the city of Mobile, the presi-

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dent of the chamber of commerce of Mobile, the president of the medical society of Mobile, and a person to be selected by the county commissioners of Baldwin county as health officer of that county. It will be seen that this board consists of seven persons, three of whom may be physicians, but only one is necessarily so; as the commissioners of Baldwin county and the authorities of the city of Mobile might elect others than physicians as health officers.

This board was created for the purpose of having constructed, and for managing a modern quarantine plant in Mobile bay. The establishment of such a plant will, it is believed, prove of great sanitary protection and commercial benefit not to Mobile only, but to the entire State.

The single objection we allege against the statute is that it creates a quarantine board out of harmony with the dominant idea for which this Association has been contending, namely, that the interests of the people demand that the *doctors* shall control in matters of public health. The same law of fitness that puts the management of courts in the hands of the lawyers, of ecclesiastical affairs in the hands of the clergy, of commercial affairs in the hands of merchants and business men, would undoubtedly put the direction and control of quarantine in the hands of the doctors.

The citations given from our quarantine laws show that such conflicts of authority exist as might lead to serious antagonisms just when the greatest possible harmony and promptness of action are needed. To prevent such contingencies, as well as to assert a correct principle, it is recommended that this Association make an effort to have the objectionable parts of the quarantine law amended. Whilst not favoring continual demands upon our law-makers for medical legislation, still, in order to render our organization consistent with the principle of our constitution we are discussing, it seems necessary to ask something more. Should we be met by a spirit of impatience on the part of our law-makers, a ready answer is at hand:

The statutes applying to taxes, to exemptions, to corporations, to common carriers, *et cet.*, seem not yet complete,

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although successive legislatures have been endeavoring to render them so since 1819. It is unfair, then, to expect that within a few years medical legislation should be so perfect as to leave nothing to be desired. In sanitary matters the grant of power to the doctors by the State is very broad and unreserved. As county boards of health they are given control over "public institutions, including hospitals, asylums, work-houses, prisons, markets and public schools;" they have the power "to examine into all such nuisances as tend to endanger public health, into all cases of malignant, pestilential, infectious, epidemic and endemic diseases, and to take such steps as may be necessary for their abatement and prevention.

It is further made the duty of the county boards of health to supervise the administration of the health laws, especially the regulations made for the protection of the public health, and for the collection of vital statistics. Whilst some of these powers have been given to other authorities, as we found the case with quarantine powers, still, do we exercise all the rights that are unmistakably ours?

How many of the county boards of health have within the last year visited and inspected the hospitals, asylums, poor-houses, prisons, markets and public schools in their several counties? What amount of assistance has been given the county health officers in their arduous, but important, work of collecting vital statistics? The assertion is ventured that if search for the facts were made, not a few of the members of the committees of public health throughout the State have failed to report the births and deaths occurring in their own practice. When it is remembered that these committees of public health are the trusted agents of their several county societies for the execution of the rights and privileges conferred upon the county boards of health, their failures in these respects are inexcusable.

What is necessary to make the work of the county health officers in the way of collecting vital statistics easy and successful? Simply for the doctors to report the births and deaths occurring in their practice--this and nothing more. Will they do it?

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Gentlemen, if we expect to deserve the powers already conferred upon us, or to acquire new ones, we must perform our duties faithfully and promptly. The collection of vital statistics is the field that now claims most of our attention. Let us make it a success, and we will not only be doing a public service, but will be entitled to the approval of our own consciences for duty done.

There is another one of our public functions to which I would invite your especial attention. I allude to that one which makes it our duty to look after the welfare of the State's prisoners. Let us see that the State in punishing criminals does not itself commit crime by subjecting them to bad hygienic conditions. Nearly ten years ago the president at that time of this body (Dr. J. B. Gaston, of Montgomery,) called forcible attention to this subject in his annual message. His discussion of it was able and logical, and promptly bore fruit in the way of securing better inspection of, and better sanitary conditions for, our prisons. We have all the power we need in this direction, and it remains to be seen whether we will exercise it.

There is reason to doubt whether we comprehend the wide scope of the sanitary powers conceded by the State to her medical men. Our fields for usefulness are much broader than the sick-room. We must not be content to ease pain and to heal disease, but should search for every avenue through which we can serve our fellow-men. Sanitation in its widest sense means much more than the enforcement of the principles of cleanliness, feeding, drainage, heating, ventilation, *et cet.* These are important, it is true, but we must go farther and include everything that affects the physical and mental well being of man. The people must be educated in the principles of health and the penalties for their violation. Who can do this so well as the doctors?

Last year when in attendance upon a meeting of the American Public Health Association this matter of educating the people was discussed. By circulars, through the newspapers and several other methods were mentioned, but the method I

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conceive to be the best was not mentioned at all, and that is by public lectures. I am well aware of the prevalent idea that lecturers are not well patronized, but often the fault is with the lecturers and not with the people. My observation is that if lecturers have something worth the telling, and tell it forcibly and well, they will get hearers. It is the earnest, living preachers and not the eloquent sermons that lie upon the library shelves that convince most sinners. There is not a community in this or any other State that would not furnish a large and attentive audience to hear a lecture on the laws of health and sanitation from any one of their local doctors competent to give such a lecture.

How would it be possible to deliver a more powerful phillipic against intemperance than by describing, with the aid of diagrams, cirrhosis of the liver, one of the common and fatal effects of alcohol? The poisonous and injurious effects of tobacco would furnish another fruitful theme.

The proper methods of nourishing and training children would yield in importance to no other subject. People must be taught that to produce the best specimens of manhood and womanhood, the three great systems—the osseous, muscular and nervous, must be simultaneously developed, and that the wealth that coddles and the poverty that pinches are equally injurious. Doctors are continually lamenting the increasing frequency of nervous affections, and if matters go on there is danger that the nerves will drive out the bones and the muscles and take complete possession of the body. Instead of bewailing this tendency it would be far better to check it. To do this one of the first steps should be to stop parents from preaching nervousness into their children from the cradle up. Nothing is more common when a doctor is called to a sick child than to hear long and emphasized accounts, generally given by the mother, and with pride, of what a bundle of nerves her child is, and all this in the presence of the child. Could any better method be devised for cultivating any tendency to nervousness that really exists or for developing it where none exists? People should be told that the best ano-

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dyne for nervousness yet discovered consists in bathing the brow in the sweat of honest toil, just the means for developing the osseous and muscular systems so as to preserve that happy balance of the three systems which constitutes the perfect man and the beautiful woman. A cord of green wood and a dull saw will take more nervousness out of a boy than an ounce of paregoric and peppermint or any dose of bromide and chloral, morphine, atropine or antipyrine that an allopath even would give. If the doctors will but take hold of this subject with earnestness, and give it the attention it deserves, in three generations the cradles of the land may be filled, not with bundles of nerves, but with plump and rosy and laughing babies, without spot or blemish, the pride of their mothers and the hope of the country.

I recommend, therefore, that this Association advise the doctors throughout the State to adopt the method of teaching the people the principles of hygiene and health by systematic courses of lectures.

In pursuing the line of thought entered upon, namely, that it is the duty of physicians to study every condition and surrounding that can affect the well being of man, we are brought face to face with a question of the most vital importance—one that deeply concerns the people of the South, and awaits solution by time and the wisdom of the nation. You recognize at once that allusion is had to the racial problem. It is a narrow view that consigns this question to the domain of politics. It has a far broader and deeper scope, and appropriately belongs to the field of anthropology, or "the science of man considered in his entire nature, as composed of body and soul, and as subject to various modifications from sex, temperament, race, civilization," &c.

As physiologists it is our duty to study this problem, so as to contribute in whatever way we can to its scientific solution. As sanitarians, it is likewise our duty to study it with the view of devising the best measures for the health and harmony of both races. As citizens it is no less our duty to study it, with the view of adjusting the rights and securing the best interests of all.

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Erecting the Anglo Saxon as the highest type of man, if our physiological knowledge is worth anything, it does teach us that the negro belongs to a lower type—applying the term negro to the race wherever found. It matters not why this is so, the naked fact stands unchallenged and unassailable.

We must assume that these physiological differences exist for some wise purpose, or, else, arraign the Maker of heaven and earth and all that they contain, for doing aimless work.

In the last analysis we can plant ourselves upon the firmest foundation of all logic, that the 'Hand that doeth all things well' hath ordained types among men. Let us boldly proclaim, then, this inequality of physiological development as the basis upon which distinctions of rights and privileges *should* be founded.

I deny the right of a physically blind man, or a dozen such, to lead me along a dangerous and precipitous path. Here physiological inequality plainly settles the right as to who shall lead. The same law of physiological inequality would deny the right of those who are mentally blind, or partially so, to rule in the councils of the State over those whose minds are endowed with far clearer perception. The best interests of both races demand that this physiological law be respected and obeyed. Any attempt to overthrow it would bring disaster, and all history teaches that the punishment would fall heavier upon the race standing lower in the scale of development.

Physiology further teaches that amalgamation of the races under discussion is in violation of one of the organic laws of nature, which she firmly resents by writing in unmistakable characters upon the mixed type, "degenerated," "debased."

For this reason, if for no other, social distinctions should be decreed and so sharply drawn as forever to forbid the crime of polluting the blood of the higher type with that of the lower. Who occupies a position so favorable in which to proclaim these truths as the doctors? In the pursuit of their vocation they go among whites and blacks alike, and are entitled to, and generally receive, the confidence of both. Should conflicts arise, exercising that influence which they have acquired, it

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might be their privilege to aid in adjusting such antagonisms in harmony with the decrees of nature and the laws of justice.

REPORTS OF SECRETARIES OF COUNTY SOCIETIES.

When the present administration entered upon office, one practical difficulty was encountered deemed worthy of being brought to your attention. Naturally, a newly elected president desires to know the names and addresses of the presidents of all the county societies, in order that he may put himself in correspondence with them. Under the present system of reports from the county societies to this body, this information is not necessarily given. These reports cover the calendar year preceding the date of our annual meeting, and furnish the addresses of the officers of the county societies for that year. In the large majority of instances, perhaps, the service of these officers has expired and they have been succeeded by others. If your president, guided by the reports as published in the most recent volume of Transactions, endeavors to open correspondence with the president of any given county society, he either finds that he has written to the wrong man, or, oftener than otherwise, he finds out nothing, that is, gets no reply. The man addressed as president of his county society, knowing that he is no longer so, gives the letter no attention.

I recommend that the inconvenience alluded to be remedied by requiring that the secretaries of the county societies, in sending up their annual reports to this body, shall furnish the addresses of the officers of their respective societies for the current year. In this connection I cannot avoid saying a word in regard to a very prevalent habit among many of not responding promptly to letters, and sometimes not at all. It is a serious obstacle in the way of transacting official business. Beside, when a gentleman is written to both courtesy and duty demand a response. It is hoped that no future president will have occasion to complain on this score, or will be left to speculate as to why he does not receive answers to many of his letters.

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CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

That section in our constitution which provides for the existence of one hundred permanent members, or counsellors, has always constituted one of the characteristic and important features of our organization. It is understood that these counsellors shall be the eldest, wisest and best members of the profession in the State. The plan of selecting them which prevails at the present does not guarantee that the choice will always be made in the strictest conformity with the standards mentioned. Hurry at the time the elections are held, and sometimes inadequate knowledge of all available persons are the chief reasons that might lead to mistakes. The difficulty suggested might be easily remedied by adopting a constitutional provision requiring nomination by the county societies, in order to constitute eligibility to the house of counsellors. The adoption of this plan would more fully carry out the spirit of the constitution in making the house of counsellors truly a representative body.

CHANGE OF ORDINANCE.

The programme of business to be transacted on the last day of our sessions is long and more or less tedious. It has often happened that although called to order before ten o'clock on the morning of that day we have been compelled to remain in continuous session until the going down of the sun in order to complete the business to be transacted. On that day the report of the board of censors is due, a very important document for the consideration and discussion of which ample time should be allowed. The revision of the rolls occupies much time, and, according to the present plan, proves tedious.

This part of our work, it seems to me, could be materially shortened, and without detriment in any way. Instead of acting upon the case of each county society, counsellor, and correspondent separately, as is at present done, the senior censor, secretary and treasurer might be required to make out in advance of the revision of the rolls lists of all such county socie-

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ties, counsellors and correspondents as are in good standing and require no investigation, and at the proper time to report said lists to the Association. These could be passed upon at once, and only such names need be called out and considered separately as may require investigation or separate action. It is obvious that this change would economize much time, and I therefore recommend that it be adopted and put into execution at the present session.

THE COUNTY SOCIETIES.

As to the condition of the county societies you will be specifically informed by the reports of the vice-presidents soon to be rendered. I cannot endorse too highly the action of the association in assigning to the vice-presidents duties so important as those of looking after the welfare and efficiency of these societies. Our very existence, together with the success of the plan according to which we are organized, depends upon the autonomy and efficiency of the county societies. If they become lukewarm or inefficient our supports are weakened, and our future clouded.

The earnestness and zeal with which the vice president having charge of the first or northern division of the state has discharged his duties for the past year is worthy of the highest commendation. Entering upon his work with spirit, he has maintained his energy throughout, and doubtless his report will show the rewards he has achieved. Could his enthusiasm become widely contagious we would soon have efficient work done in every nook and corner of the State.

An order of the Association makes it one of the duties of the vice-presidents to render monthly reports of the progress of their work to the president. The vice-president of the southern division has complied with this order so partially that the president has no data in his possession to judge of the efficiency of his work. It is hoped that his report will show that he has been vigilant and active.

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ROLL OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Amidst the cordial greetings which mark our reassembling on this occasion I regret to inform you that we have cause for sorrow. In the revision of the roll of correspondents it will become our sad duty to transfer the first and last name on that list to the roll of the dead.

William David Bizzell was for a long time an active and zealous member of this Association, and many of you will remember him as a quiet and courteous gentleman, a ready and able debater, and a clear and comprehensive writer. Circumstances induced him to remove his residence from Mobile, where he formerly lived, to Atlanta, in our adjoining State. There he rapidly achieved distinction, and, although a young man, attained the professorship of the theory and practice of medicine in one of the medical institutions of that city, which position he held at the time of his death. He leaves behind him the record of a blameless life, and of an accomplished physician.

The startling suddenness with which Caleb Toxey passed away shows how narrow is the margin that separates life from death, and renders it hard indeed for his friends to realize that he has gone forever. The sound of his voice had scarcely died away in the hall of the Medical College of Alabama, where he delivered his last lecture, when it was stilled by death. As a man, he was gentle and amiable; as a physician, he was uncommonly devoted to his work, and was without a thought of himself; as a teacher of anatomy, he was the idol of the students. When he was laid away in his last resting place the vast multitude that gathered around with bowed heads and watery eyes, furnished a touching tribute to his worth by those who loved him living, and mourned him dead.

Fellow members, it is our good fortune to meet to-day in a city whose history is as old as that of the State, and whose record challenges our pride and admiration. Nestling in this beautiful valley of the majestic Tennessee, and girt about by the azure heads of mountain summits, she is the bright and sparkling jewel in one of natures fairest and loveliest land-

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scapes. It is not strange that such a spot should be the home of culture and the nursery of genius. Here the State and the Nation have often come to find statesmen, jurists and soldiers, and the search has always been richly rewarded. Here, like flowers, powerless to hide their beauty or confine their sweetness, may be found the highest types of modest maiden and noble matron.

Surrounded by these pleasant environments we enter upon the business before us, but, before doing so, I would be disloyal to my own feelings did I not acknowledge the high compliment conferred in making me your presiding officer. To be made the president of this body is a distinction worthy of the most avaricious ambition, and the only regret I feel is that my deserts are not equal to your generosity.

The same kindness that prompted you to confer the honor will, I trust, throw around my short comings the broad mantle of your charity.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

By Shirley Bragg, M. D., Lowndesboro.

Senior Counsellor of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

The work of my division for the past year has been conducted on the same plan as that adopted by me heretofore, with the exception that in a few instances, when I have failed to reach county vice-presidents and secretaries, I have written to members of the societies. With some exceptions, which in all probability will continue to be the case, the majority of the societies in my division are in fair working order.

The Wilcox county medical society is in a state of lethargy, though nearly every doctor in the county is on the roll, yet local dissensions have in a great measure destroyed its efficiency. It is to be hoped that these will be overcome in the near future. The secretary of this society has reported promptly.

The secretary of the Sumter county medical society reports that society in good working order. The board of censors is efficient and the health officer, although working under disadvantages, is succeeding moderately well.

The Hale county medical society has furnished me no information through its officers, but from a member of the society I learn it is in fair condition.

The Autauga county medical society is reported by its president to be in good condition, with no additions to the roll.

The health officer of Baldwin county informs me that new life has been infused into the society, that they have re-organized during the year, and that he is anticipating a fair degree of success in the collection of vital statistics. Although there are but few doctors in Baldwin, their enthusiasm would lead us to hope that they will accomplish much good.

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My information has been so meagre from Barbour county, that it is not possible to give an accurate report. I received a short letter from the president of the society, promising the desired information, but failed entirely to get anything from the secretary.

The Bullock county medical society is in a prosperous condition, with an efficient board of censors and a very energetic health officer. The membership of this society has increased, and its secretary has kindly furnished me all the information desired.

The Butler county medical society is in a fairly prosperous condition and has had two accessions during the past year. My information has been derived from its president, the vice-president and secretary failing to answer my letters.

The Choctaw county medical society is in active working order, it has been meeting twice a year, but in future will meet quarterly. It has lost one member by death, and three have moved from the county, but there have been three accessions to the roll of the society. I am sorry to state that the vice-president and secretary of this society have furnished me no information.

The Clarke county medical society is reported by its president to be in better working order than heretofore. It meets four times a year at different places in the county and the attendance is good. The numerical strength of the society remains the same. Nothing has been learned through the vice-president and secretary of this society.

The Coffee county medical society is not in a flourishing condition, very little interest is manifested, the health officer is not particularly energetic, consequently everything is dragging along. Its secretary furnished me with no reply to my inquiries.

The Conecuh county medical society is not as prosperous as it should be, its membership is small, with no increase. I believe its health officer to be efficient, and its secretary has furnished me with the desired information.

The Covington county medical society is in existence in name

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only. The only information received by me has been through its president (now deceased), the secretary failing to answer my inquiries.

The Crenshaw county medical society, though small in numbers, is in much better working condition than formerly; more interest is manifested and the meetings are held oftener. My information is obtained through the president, its other officials sending in no report.

The Dallas county medical society is not in as good working order as formerly, and the interest is not manifested that is to be expected in a county the size of Dallas. The health officer is reported as doing fairly well and the board of censors as efficient. Its secretary has reported promptly to me.

The Elmore county medical society is reported to be in fair condition, with an efficient board of censors, and the health officer doing fairly well. Its vice-president has made the society report to me.

The Escambia county medical society is in good condition, with an efficient health officer and board of censors. Its reports to me have been promptly made by the secretary.

The Henry county medical society continues to exist only in name, local dissensions are in existence as heretofore, and where this is the case, the work drags. Its secretary, however, reported to me.

The Mobile county medical society is prosperous and in good condition, weekly meetings are held, which are always of interest. The board of censors is very efficient, and the county health officer is trying to accomplish something—he is now paid a salary of $300 per annum. The secretary has furnished the desired information for this society.

The Montgomery county medical society is in good condition. The board of censors is efficient, and the health officer, although laboring under some disadvantages, is succeeding fairly well—he is active in the discharge of his duties. I am indebted to the secretary for the report of this society.

The Perry county medical society is in fair condition. Its board of censors is efficient, and the outlook for more thorough work in the collection of vital statistics is encouraging.

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The Pike county medical society is in a state of lethargy and no report has been received from its officials. All the information gleaned has been from a member of the society.

The Lowndes county medical society is in better condition than for some years, eight new members have been added to the roll and more will join at the next meeting. The board of censors is efficient, and the health officer continues to discharge his duties as formerly.

I very much regret to have to report that I have failed to obtain from any source, information from the following counties: Greene, Chilton, Lee, Marengo, Monroe, Dale, Washington, Macon, Russell and Geneva.

As a general rule, where little interest is taken in society work, it is apparently due to the great distances members in the country live from the place of meeting. In many counties in my division members live twenty and thirty miles apart, and for the busy practitioner, it is almost impossible to attend stated meetings. The collection of vital statistics is progressing moderately well, and I reiterate that the law should be so amended as to require heads of families alone to report to the health officer. When this is done, statistics will be absolutely perfect, more harmony will exist in the societies, and the Association will contain nearly every member of the profession in the State, thereby adding not only to its prosperity but its power.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JUNIOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

By William Camp Wheeler, M. D., Huntsville.

Junior Counsellor of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

As Junior Vice-President of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, I began the prosecution of my official duties on returning from our annual meeting in the city of Birmingham. A resolution having been unanimously passed at that meeting, making it the duty of the vice-presidents to report monthly to the president, gave no time for delay; so I at once placed myself in communication with every society in the northern division. Some radical changes having been made in our ethics, together with the fact that many good and true men were continuing without our organizations prompted the writing of many letters; and in nearly all I emphasized the desire and importance of enlisting this element.

On this line we have met with some success. It is a fact to be deprecated, that the officials in some societies failed to notice my appeals, which produced no small degree of discouragement; and in others my complete and satisfactory information was obtained through some member. Of this I shall say more before closing this report.

During the months of July and August, I visited the societies of Jackson, Morgan and Lawrence; and in September, in company with the "father of organized medicine," we visited the societies of Franklin, Colbert and Lauderdale. In the former we spent two days, one at Bel Green, the other at Russellville.

By this arrangement, we met almost every doctor in the county, and held two important meetings. Each member promised faithfully to make amends in the future, and time has proven them true to their engagements.

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From Russellville, we went to Sheffield, where, on Friday, September 19th, we met more doctors than I ever saw assembled in Colbert county.

In the afternoon, our venerable senior censor gave us one of his best lectures, which was heartily enjoyed, and which promises to be fruitful of much good.

Thence we went to Florence, where, I am sorry to say, we could only meet a part of the city practitioners and not one from the country.

Our time and efforts in Lauderdale county availed nothing.

That I might be able to present to this association a complete and succinct report of every society in the northern division, early in February I addressed a circular letter to each proper officer, embracing twelve important questions. In many of the counties I also addressed the president or secretary, and in some instances, members whom I knew, urging the importance of this report, and declaring my earnest desire for the same. It affords me great pleasure to say that a bare majority reported promptly, and I here take occasion to thank them for their promptness. But from the following, I have not been able to hear anything, viz.: Colbert, Morgan, Chambers, Winston, Marion, Blount, Lamar, Fayette, Walker, Cleburne and Tallapoosa.

In the aggregate, we have made some improvement over last year; yet in many counties our work is only fairly begun.

Bibb.—In Bibb county the members are dispersed over a large area, and some have no facilities for travel. This society is very slow in making progress. There are members enrolled, 8; practitioners, not members, 11; accessions last year, none; lost by death, removal or otherwise, none; illegal practitioners in county, none; meetings held during past year, one; average attendance, three; interest taken in the meeting, very little. Officers are prompt, when they can effect a meeting. Officers have used considerable effort to increase the interest and enlist new members. Health officer is paid nothing. Health officer has tried to do his duty, but receiving nothing therefor, and having no co-operation among the members, has grown careless.

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CALHOUN.—The Calhoun county society has not made that progress we hoped to see. We were expecting better things from the home of our journal. They have a membership of 28; practitioners, not members, 15; accessions the past year 1. None lost from roll by death, but two suspended for non-payment of dues. Illegal practitioners, one—W. J. Miller, has no diploma or certificate; post-office, Anniston. Meetings held last year, 7; average attendance, 11. Interest in the meetings is fairly good, with brighter prospects than ever before. Officers are punctual in attendance. Officers have been striving to increase their membership; we would say "strive on, brethren, never weary in a good work." Health officer gets $100.00, a slim showing for a great county like Calhoun. The secretary writes me that "the health officer has discharged his duty so well that our state health officer has commended him in unmistakable terms."

There is much work yet to be done in this county.

CHEROKEE.—There is an apathy in Cherokee county which is inexcusable, and would not exist were the officers a little more zealous. Several applications for membership are now pending. It is hoped the infusion of new blood will bring new life. Members enrolled, 10; average attendance, 5; lost none by death or otherwise. Very little interest taken in the meetings. Health officer is doing the best he can under the circumstances, having been seriously ill during the past year. We think this society will do better the ensuing year.

CLAY.—The report from the Clay county society is very meagre and unsatisfactory, not having held a meeting in the past year. The president and health officer are reported as trying to do their duty, but without any success. They have agreed to have a meeting in this month, and send one or two delegates to this association. It is hoped as much will be done.

COOSA.—The general condition of the Coosa county society is better than heretofore, and they have enjoyed a slow but steady growth throughout the year. The members generally are beginning to more fully understand and appreciate the

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aims, motives and benefits of organized medicine, and have expressed a determination to persevere on this line. As the citizens and county officials see this improvement among the doctors, they manifest a sympathetic and co-operative spirit, which betokens a brighter future for this society than it has ever enjoyed in the past. The general outlook for Coosa is encouraging. Members enrolled, 14; accessions last year, 1. Lost one from the roll for non-attendance and non-payment of dues, viz: Dr. J. J. Coker. Illegal practitioners, 5, viz: Martin J. Coker, a non-graduate, post-office, Goodwater; Dr. Henry Clay Dollar, mc Atlanta, 1875, post-office, Marble Valley; Dr. Phillip Peterson Goggans, mc univ. New York, 1880, postoffice, Traveller's Rest; Dr. Eli Parker (botanist), post-office, Nixburg; Dr. Chandler Matthews Pope, mc Jefferson, 1857, post-office, Goodwater. Meetings held last year, 7; average attendance, 6. Interest is growing with each meeting. Officers are generally punctual. Officers have, and are still using every effort to advance the interest of the society. Practitioners not members, 6. Health officer is paid $100.00. Health officer is using his best endeavors to carry out the full intent of the law, and is educating the midwives to be prompt in reporting their cases. Public sanitation is now receiving more attention, and the county commissioners have kindly agreed to make a further appropriation for all necessary books and blanks.

CULLMAN.—I am glad to be able to report the society of Cullman on the up-grade, and a letter some time since from the worthy president, Dr. Purdon, gave me much encouragement. Members enrolled, 8; physicians not members, 5; accessions the past year, 1; lost by death, 1; illegal practitioners, 3, viz: W. M. Harris, post-office, Garrison's Point; Wm. Yielding, post-office, Walter; P. B. Brindley, post-office, ——. The date of graduation of these parties has not been ascertained. Number of meetings, 12; average attendance, 6. Interest in meetings, good. Officers are always punctual. Officers have been diligent in trying to build up the society. Health officer is paid $100.00, and striving to do his whole duty.

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ETOWAH.—I mention the society of Etowah county as one of the banner organizations of the state. A fine feeling exists there and every body is striving as to "who can best work and best agree." It is a society of professional *brethren.* Prior to 1890, they met quarterly, since that time they have met monthly. Officers are prompt and the members zealous. Cases are often reported, and essays frequently read and discussed. The board of censors meets regularly every month. The society has increased in the past year from 11 to 27, giving a net gain of 16. Only five practitioners in the county not members, and the most of these contemplate applying for membership soon. They find it is not popular, pleasant nor profitable to be left on the outside. Let us all congratulate the Etowah society, and on returning home, try to follow their good example.

FRANKLIN.—This is a large and hilly county, with rough, bad roads, only one railroad and poor facilities for travel. The land is mostly poor and the doctors live miles apart, hence frequent meetings are very impracticable. In September last, however, Dr. Cochran and I succeeded in seeing most of them in the two days we spent there. For the past year this society has done but little, barely keeping up its organization. More recently, it has taken on new life. Members enrolled, 14; lost by death, 1; recent applications for membership, 2; accessions last year, none; illegal practitioners, none; meetings (since September), 3; attendance, good. Interest is increasing. Officers not as punctual as they should be. Officers have not been zealous in inducing new members to join. Health officer gets no salary, for he has been negligent of duty, and no doubt this is why the commissioners have not rewarded his services. We shall have better tidings from Franklin later on.

JACKSON.—It was my pleasure to visit Scottsboro in July, on the occasion of the meeting of this society. I found a goodly number in attendance, and they were squarely down to business on my arrival. They received me cordially, and the meeting was pleasant and profitable. This society has been

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steadily moving forward for more than a year, and now takes rank among the first in the upper portion of this division. Members enrolled, 15; practitioners not members, 22; accessions the past year, 3; lost from the roll, 1; illegal practitioners, none, as far as known; meetings in the past year, 10; average attendance, 8; interest good and continually increasing. The officers are very punctual, the president having missed but one meeting in the last year. All the officers are zealous. Health officer gets a salary of $150. The health officer is doing his duty, and in view of this being the largest county in the state, the work has progressed admirably.

LAUDERDALE.—This society reports itself "sore-backed from being ridden to death with Dr. Cochran in the saddle;" the nag has been wiry and unmanageable from the beginning, any how; and "*in articulo mortis*," it surrendered its charter and absolved itself from our association. It is a deplorable fact that "*ab initio*," there has never existed that harmony and fraternal feeling which should characterize a great county like Lauderdale. It contains a large share of good and capable men, some who have ever stood for legalized medicine. We hope soon to number Lauderdale as one of us. In this county there are three practitioners, (non-graduates), viz: Robt. Weaver, post office, Rogersville; John Jones, post-office, Lexington; George Williams, post-office, Covington. There are also three illegal practitioners, (graduates), viz: Dr. G. H. Smith, post-office, Florence; Dr. A. H. Smith, post-office, Florence, and Dr. T. L. Suggs, post-office, Gravelly Springs.

LIMESTONE.—While the Limestone county society has maintained its organization and done some little work, there is entirely too much apathy in those who are members. There are quite a number of practitioners in this county outside the society, but the officers have not been successful in bringing in any recruits. This society has only 7 members enrolled. Practitioners not members, 16; accessions the past year, 1; lost by removal, 1. No illegal practitioners reported. Number of meetings held last year, 2; average attendance, 4; very little interest is taken by any one in the meetings; officers are not

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punctual in attendance. Officers have used little or no effort to build up the society. Health officer is paid $150.00, and is doing the best he can with the many obstacles in his way.

LAWRENCE.—There is a decided want of unity in this society; the doctors living in the hill portion of the county will not meet those in the valley, and *vice versa*. Besides, there are some who will not become reconciled to the new features of our ethics in regard to contract-practice. I visited this society last August, and endeavored to overcome this prejudicial feeling, but with little success. If a society, or any enterprise would be prosperous, harmony and coöperation must be the leading features. This society has a membership of 17; practitioners not members, 14; accessions last year, none; moved out of the county, 4; retired, 1. Meetings the past year, 6; interest taken in the meetings, very little. Health officer is paid $150.00. Health officer is trying to do his duty, but under the present condition of affairs, it is next to impossible to accomplish much.

MADISON.—The condition of the Madison county society is about as it has been for the past three or four years; in fact, displays an aptness for continuing on the old lines. Some effort has been made to induce others to join, and to have a fuller and more regular attendance by the physicians throughout the county, but with no success. Some attention has been given to sanitation. In this society there is one redeeming feature worth naming—a more congenial and fraternal feeling exists here than in any section I ever visited. The society has a membership of 23 active, and one honorary. Physicians not members, 16; accessions, none; lost by death, 2; illegal practitioners, none. Number of meetings the past year, 10; average attendance, 8. Interest manifested, very little, especially among the doctors in the country. Officers are punctual in attendance, and have used some effort to increase the membership and build up the society. Health officer is paid $200.00, and tries to collect all the material for perfect reports, but cannot in consequence of the tardiness of others.

MARSHALL.—Last year we had reasons to believe the society

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of Marshall county was taking a forward move, but about this time its president was killed, which produced considerable disorder and brought matters to a halt. There has been no decided reaction since. Members enrolled, 7; physicians not members, 12; accessions the past year, none; lost by death, 1; illegal practitioners in county, 3, viz: Webster Johnson, post-office, Mid; Eugene Boyles, post-office, Cottonville; and E. K. Moon, post-office, Guntersville. Meetings held last year, only one; attendance, 5; interest taken in the society, very little. Officers have been zealous in trying to effect meetings, but have done but little in a general way to build up the society. Health officer was paid $80.00 last year, but will get nothing the present year. The health officer is doing the best he can in such a demoralized state of affairs. His work is far from perfect, or even being satisfactory.

JEFFERSON.—Numerically, the society of Jefferson is the great centre of the northern division, and I have hoped to hear of the ingathering of fifty or more this year. In the number and interest of its meetings, it is to be commended, but the officers have not been zealously striving for new members. This society has a fine field for usefulness, and we hope no time nor care nor labor will be spared the ensuing year. We are glad to have a society like this amongst us. The present roll is a fine body of medical men. Present membership numbers 72; physicians not members, 70; accessions last year, 15; lost from roll, 3; illegal doctors, only one, viz: G. H. Gausenius, college and date of graduation unknown, post-office, Birmingham; number of meetings held, 24; average attendance, 18; interest fair; officers always punctual. Health officer is paid $600.00 and is doing his whole duty.

PICKENS.—The *status* of the Pickens county society is fairly good, and there has been some improvement over last year. Some of the members write me, that while they have done considerable work and maintained a healthy attitude throughout the past year, there is still great room for further improvement. We devoutly hope they all may appreciate the situation and move promptly in that direction. Members enrolled, 18;

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physicians not members, 6; accessions last year, 2; lost from the society by death, 1, and by removal, 2; illegal practitioners, none; meetings last year, 4; average attendance, 8. Interest is better and still growing, the members are now beginning to read and discuss essays more frequently; and are reporting many cases of interest. All the officers are usually punctual; they have used and are still using considerable effort to build up the society; health officer gets no salary; health officer-elect left the State last fall—since then no one has filled this office; four applicants for the study of medicine have been examined and passed; board of censors meets regularly. We shall hear still better things from this society in the near future, and by a little effort they can secure a salary for their next health officer.

RANDOLPH.—It is a real pleasure to report to this Association a society like that of Randolph. If I mistake not, there was not, in the early part of last year, a doctor in the county who was not a member—since then, probably one or two have moved in. This proves what zeal, diligence and good example can accomplish. I refer to Randolph with no ordinary degree of pleasure and pride. I shall not now try to tell this Association how much I enjoyed Dr. Trent's letter last summer. In many respects, this society is in advance of quite a number. A synopsis gives the following: Members, 20; accessions, none; lost from roll 1; illegal practitioners, 2, viz.: C. W. Mickle, Roanoke, mc Alabama, 1890; E. P. Overby, Truett, date of graduation not known; meetings, 2; average attendance, 8; salary of health officer not known.

ST. CLAIR.—The society of St. Clair county is above the average in many particulars, and yet there is much work to be done. The officers deserve commendation for their zeal, and we wish for them greater success the ensuing year. They have a membership of 14; accessions, 2; lost from the roll, none; illegal doctors, none; meetings, 2; average attendance, 5; interest (of late), not so good; officers are not as punctual as they should be, though they have been making considerable effort to build up the society; health officer is paid $50.00,

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and is doing about $50.00 worth of official work. One C. J. Hamilton, at Eden, is not known to be legal or illegal, as he has never revealed his true *status* to the society.

TALLADEGA.—The society of Talladega county has made advancement over the year previous, and in many respects it is to be congratulated. Members enrolled, 24; physicians not members, 13; accessions, 2; lost by death, 1; illegal practitioners, 2, viz.: Dr. Jas. E. Pearson, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Syllacauga; Dr. J. G. Powell, mc univ Tennessee 88, cb 90, Talladega; meetings the first year, 4; average attendance, 11; interest is active, and the officers are zealous in the welfare of the society; health officer is paid $125.00 and is true and faithful.

TUSCALOOSA.—We are very glad to note the very satisfactory workings of the Tuscaloosa county society. They are keeping well in the harness, and every officer and member seems willing to do his duty. We admire this spirit for everybody, everywhere, at all times and for all things. It is a matter of regret that we have few societies like this. Its members number 22; practitioners not members, 10; accessions last year, 1; lost by death, 2; illegal doctors, none; meetings last year, 12; average attendance, 8; interest, as it should be, very good; officers are regular and prompt to attend the meetings, and have used much effort to build up a stronger society; health officer is paid $100.00 and is active, faithful and untiring in the work of his office. We hope this society will scatter some of its leaven through this Association.

DEKALB.—The condition of the DeKalb county society is about as it was one year ago; some of the members are begetting a livelier interest, and we think the society, as a whole, will soon become more active and useful. At the last meeting held, they unanimously resolved to be more prompt in the future, and go to work in earnest. They have on the roll 13 members. Practitioners in the county not members, 23. Accessions the past year, 1; lost from the roll, 2. There are quite a number of illegal practitioners in this county, but after repeated efforts, I have succeeded in obtaining the names and addresses of only

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the following: W. J. Wright, post-office, Skirum; F. H. Machem, post-office, Grove Oak; F. V. Bush, post-office, Whiton, and Mrs. Mary Andrews, post-office, Fort Payne. Society held three meetings last year; average attendance, 7. No one until very recently has taken any special interest in the society. A majority of the officers are prompt to attend the meetings, but have scarcely done any work in trying to build up their organization. Health officer is paid $175.00. Health officer is only doing a part of his work. This is a large, important, and growing county, and we confidently expect a better showing next year.

SHELBY.—For the past year or so there has been very little change in the general condition of the Shelby county society. My predecessor failed last year to obtain any report from this and the DeKalb society, but my information warrants me in pronouncing them healthy. The small number of doctors in this county remaining out of the society is a fact worthy of commendation. The roll of the society is 18; doctors not members, 6; accessions last year, 1; lost from the roll, none. Illegal practitioners in the county, one, viz: Henry Harrison, a non-graduate, post-office, Montevallo. Society held eleven meetings last year; average attendance, eight. Officers and members are taking a fair share of interest in the meetings, but are negligent of duty in building it up to the full measure of its possibility. Health officer gets no salary, and his reply is that he is not discharging his duty as well as he might, in case of some remuneration therefor.

COLBERT.—The condition of the Colbert county society for several years has been any thing but good—I might properly say, only nominal. The members have not met regularly, the health officer has done but poor work, and there has existed a marked degree of carelessness all along the line, from president down. In fact, at this writing, I have not been able to obtain any official information from this society, though I have written five letters asking for it. Matters had drifted on after this manner so long that, as before stated, last September Dr. Cochran and I made them a special visit, and at

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Sheffield, we met about sixteen. Our Lycurgus was at his best that day, the meeting was enthusiastic and will bear good fruit, (*i. e.*, when they shall have had ample time to arouse from their lethargy). There are a number of noble, good men in this society, and Colbert in the near future will take on new life and add strength to our association.

MORGAN.—On the regular meeting day of one our sister societies, I went to the famous "Gate City of the South," where I met six doctors, each man in his office. They all received me kindly; I spent the day pleasantly, but never could succeed in getting them together. My friend and predecessor, Dr. Cross, said that just then a meeting could not be effected, but that they all, with one accord, had agreed to do better in the near future; if this engagement has been regarded, I am not advised of it. I have written five or six letters to different officers and members of the Morgan county society recently, but not one has been answered. There are three grave troubles in the way, the doctors in Decatur will not go down and hold a part of their meetings in Hartsell, and *vice versa;* the younger members want to manage the society, to which the older ones will not submit. These are the facts, we see the consequences. What is true of a "house which is divided against itself" is equally true of a medical society.

Now, Mr. President, and fellow members of the Association, before closing this report, I beg to state that the vice-presidents and secretaries of the following societies have been very kind and courteous to me, responding promptly to all letters of inquiry, giving such information as was asked, ever showing a willingness to aid in strengthening and perfecting our organization. In a word, the difference is so marked that I think they deserve special mention, and I revert with a sense of pride and gratitude inexpressible, to the officers of Cullman, Jackson, Lawrence, Randolph, Shelby, Franklin, Talladega, Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Bibb, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Etowah, Marshall and Madison.

It is a noticeable fact that as a rule, the officers doing the best work, are first to report; however, "*Deo volente*," next

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year we shall be able to present a fuller and more satisfactory showing.

Another item, and I shall have done. At present, the office of vice-president of the county societies is only nominal, imposing very little duty; and as several have expressed it—"only an honorary position."

The following is a fair sample of many replies I received during the past year:

"Town of ——— 18—.

Dear Doctor:

Yours of recent date received, in which you ask a great many questions about our society. Not being able to give you the desired information, I have forwarded your letter to our secretary, who, I hope will give it due attention. I never do any work of this kind, for I regard my office as only an honorary position.

Respectfully ——— M. D.,
Vice-Pres't. ——— Sec'y."

In consideration of these facts, and inasmuch as it is incumbent upon the vice-presidents of the two divisions to report monthly to the president, I insist that this association make it the duty of each vice-president of the county societies to report at the close of each month to the vice-president of their respective divisions.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Mr. President:

In the commencement of this, my annual report for the year just closed, I can not do better, perhaps, than call attention to certain irregularities, that have for a long while embarrassed me in the full discharge of my duties as Secretary, chief amongst which is that of registration. I can not believe failure to do so is intentional, still, as omissions occur at each session of the Association, I must again remind all in attendance, whether counsellors, delegates or visitors, of the importance of entering their names upon the register. Failure to do so causes me no little humiliation and after-trouble in making up my records. It is not expected of me to know personally every one in attendance; still, there are many who think it a duty to keep in mind names, faces and addresses from one session to another. I can not attempt impossibilities. Names, then, not appearing in the Transactions are traceable to this failure, and to this alone.

Frequent applications are made to me by county health officers for blank certificates of births and deaths. These are not in my custody, and may be obtained at any time from Dr. Jerome Cochran, State Health Officer. Diplomas, certificates of, and applications for, examination are in my keeping for distribution whenever called for.

Under instructions from the Senior Censor, I distributed, with my annual circular, fifteen hundred copies of

AMENDED SECTION 4078

of the Code, as passed by the General Assembly at its last session, and it may be found in the forth coming report of the board of censors.

The Book of the Rolls has been written up to date. The

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Gallery of Portraits of the Living remain the same as last year. The Book of the Dead of the college of counsellors has no addition save Dr. W. D. Bizzell, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Caleb Toxey, of Mobile, corresponding members of the Association of 1881–85.

Of the nine counsellors elected at the Birmingham session last year, all have accepted the position and signed the counsellor's pledge, save Dr. Augustus Duncan Meek, of West Greene, Greene county, who declined for reasons known only to himself.

One thousand five hundred copies of my annual circular were distributed as formerly, together with cheap rate blanks for railways, to counsellors, delegates and others wishing to avail themselves of the benefits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—I am requested by the honorable secretaries of the committee of organization of the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to call attention to the fact that this congress will be held in London during the week beginning August 10, 1891.

The governments of all countries and municipalities and all public health authorities, universities, colleges and societies occupied in the study of the sciences more or less immediately connected with Hygiene, are invited to co-operate and appoint delegates to represent them at the Congress. The Prince of Wales will preside.

A committee of organization has been formed of which Sir Douglas Galton is chairman, and Prof. W. H. Coxfield and Mr. Shirley T. Murphy are honorary secretaries. An exhibition of articles of hygienic interest will be held in connection with the congress. The last of these congresses was held in Vienna in 1887, and was attended by over 2,000 persons, and it is expected that the London meeting will be one of great magnitude and importance.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. BILLINGS, M. D.,

Member of the International Permanent Committee.

THOS. A. MEANS, M. D.,

Secretary M. A. S. A.,

Montgomery, Alabama.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Mr. President:

The following report we beg to submit as the result of our labors for the past year:

One thousand copies of the Transactions at a cost of—

Printing	$961 50	
Binding	200 00	
Postage, packing and shipping	23 50	$1,185 00

In addition there were printed for the use of the Secretary, Treasurer and State Board of Health—

Briefs—Brooks vs. State, S. B. of H.	$12 00	
2500 circulars—contract practice and resolution	7 25	
1000 State stub receipts—Treasurer	3 00	
1200 envelopes—Secretary	2 60	
200 blank forms—county societies	11 00	
1000 annual circulars—Secretary	8 00	
1500 stamped envelops—Secretary	5 75	
500 postal cards and printing	6 50	
300 license blanks, form 3-4	$ 5 00	61 10
Total expenditures		$1,246 10

Publications received through the State Board of Health Library during the year 1890—

Reports of State boards of health—annual, '89	18
Monthly bulletins State boards of health	15
Annual reports of city and county boards of health	14
Transactions of State medical societies	21
Reports of sanitary conventions	2
Medical and surgical periodicals, monthly	8
Weekly statement of mortalities, cities	3
Government and State publications	91
Miscellaneous monthly journals, papers, monographs, lectures, essays, &c	108
Total	280

Of the one thousand copies of the Transactions published, there were distributed—

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To county medical societies	567
Counsellors	144
Delegates	129
Correspondents	11
Fraternal messengers	2
Exchanges	51
Medical journals	6
Federal government	9
State government	5
Miscellaneous—honors	3
Alabama State Board of Health	72
Office of Secretary	1
Total	1000

The classified list of exchanges reported last year remains the same. The Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal and Practice and Virginia Medical Monthly, are received regularly through the Secretary's office and filed in the library of the State Board of Health.

T. A. MEANS, M. D.,
R. F. MICHEL, M. D.,
B. J. BALDWIN, M. D.,
Publishing Committee.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WALTER CLARKE JACKSON, M. D., *Treasurer*,

In account with the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, from April 8th, 1890, to April 14th, 1891.

To ANNNUAL DUES OF COUNSELLORS.

THE GRAND SENIOR COUNSELLORS.

Abernethy, William Henry, Tinela	$ 10 00
Baldridge, Milton Columbus, Huntsville	10 00
Barclay, James Paxton, Eutaw	10 00
Brown, Pugh H., Troy	10 00
Bryce, Peter, Tuscaloosa	10 00
Cason, Davis Elmore, Ashville	10 00
Cochran, Jerome, Mobile	10 00
Cross, Benjamin Franklin, Decatur	10 00
Dement, John Jefferson, Huntsville	10 00
Furniss, John Perkins, Selma	10 00
Gaines, Vivian Pendleton, Mobile	10 00
Gaston, John Brown, Montgomery	10 00
Hayes, Robert Hughes, Union Springs	10 00
Hogan, Samuel Mardis, Union Springs	10 00
Hopping, Daniel Stiles, Letohatchie	10 00
Jackson, Robert Dandridge, Summerfield	10 00
Jackson, Walter Clarke, Montgomery	10 00
Johnston, William Henry, Birmingham	10 00
Ketchum, George Augustus, Mobile	10 00
Luckie, James Buchner, Birmingham	10 00
McKinnon, John Alexander, Selma	10 00
McKittrick, Adam Alexander, Evergreen	10 00
Means, Thomas Alexander, Montgomery	10 00
Michel, Richard Frazer, Montgomery	10 00
Mitchell, William Augustus, Eufaula	10 00
Peterson, Francis Marion, Greensboro	10 00
Prince, Francis Marion, Bessemer	10 00
Pritchett, John Albert, Hayneville	10 00
Sanders, William Henry, Mobile	10 00
Sears, John William, Birmingham	10 00

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Seelye, Samuel Dibble, Montgomery	$ 10 00
Sholl, Edward Henry, Birmingham	10 00
Starr, Lucius Ernest, Camden	10 00
Thigpen, Job, Greenville	10 00
Thomas, James Grey, Mobile	10 00
Wall, Conrad, Forest Home	10 00
Weatherly, Job Sobieski, Montgomery	10 00
Webb, Robert Dickens, Birmingham	10 00
Wright, Milton Roil, Gadsden	10 00
	$ 390 00

THE SENIOR COUNSELLORS.

Bragg, Shirley, Lowdnesboro	$ 10 00
Brockway, Dudley Samuel, Livingston	10 00
DuBose, Wilds Scott, Columbiana	10 00
Fletcher, Richard Mathew, Madison	10 00
Franklin, Charles Higgs, Union Springs.	10 00
Goggans, James Adrian, Alexander City	10 00
Goodwin, Albert, Eufaula	10 00
Goodwin, Joseph Anderson, Jasper	10 00
Hendrick, Gustavus, Brundidge	10 00
Hill, Samuel Henry, Carrollton	10 00
Huggins, Jacob, Newbern	10 00
Inge, Henry Tutwiler, Mobile	10 00
Jay, Andrew, Evergreen	10 00
Jones, Capers Capehart, East Lake	10 00
Jones, John Paul, Camden	10 00
Kendrick, Joel Beder, Birmingham	10 00
Kendrick, Joel Cloud, Greenville	10 00
Kendrick, William Tomlin, Montgomery	10 00
Lowry, Samuel Hickman,	10 00
Moody, Joseph, Franconia	10 00
Robertson, Thaddeus Lindlay, Birmingham	10 00
Searcy, James Thomas, Tuscaloosa	10 00
Sledge, William Henry, Livingston	10 00
Smith, Daniel Edgarly, Mobile	10 00
Stovall, Andrew McAdams, Jasper	10 00
Thetford, William Fletcher, Talladega	10 00
Trent, Powhatan Greene, Rook Mills	10 00
Ward, Henry Bascom, Cuba	10 00
Whelan, Charles, Birmingham	10 00
Wilkerson, Wooten Moore, Montgomery	10 00
	$ 300 00

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THE JUNIOR COUNSELLORS.

Baldwin, Benjamin James, Montgomery	$ 10 00
Binford, Peter, Somerville	10 00
Crook, John Martin, Jacksonville	10 00
Darby, John Isaac, Columbiana	10 00
Goode, Rhett, Mobile	10 00
Harlan, John Jefferson, Hackneyville	10 00
Hill, Luther Leonidas, Montgomery	10 00
Hudson, William Henry, LaFayette	10 00
LeGrand, John Calhoun, Anniston	10 00
Marechal, Edwin Lesley, Mobile	10 00
McWhorter, Abbott Milton, Gaylesville	10 00
Nolen, Abner Jackson, New Site	10 00
Redden, Robert James, Sulligent	10 00
Rushing, Francis Marion, Elba	10 00
Toole, Barclay Wallace, Talladega	10 00
Whaley, Lewis, Birmingham	10 00
Wheeler, William Camp, Huntsville	10 00
Wilkinson, James Anthony, Flomaton	10 00
	$ 180 00

THE COUNSELLORS ELECT.

Barnes, Benjamin Shields, Suggsville, Clarke county	$ 5 00
Deweese, Thomas Peters, Nauvoo, Winston county	5 00
Dowling, Oscar Columbia, Henry county	5 00
Lawrence, George Dougherty Washington, Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county	5 00
Purdon, John Edward, Cullman, Cullman county	5 00
Robinson, Christopher Columbus, Huntsville, Madison county	5 00
Thomason, William Levi, Guntersville, Marshall county	5 00
Wilkerson, Charles A., Marion, Perry county	5 00
	$ 40 00

Total dues of Counsellors..... $ 910 00

DUES FROM COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Autauga	$ 6 00
Barbour	9 00
Bibb	2 00
Blount	2 00
Bullock	16 00
Butler	5 00

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Calhoun	$ 21 00
Chambers	11 00
Cherokee	10 00
Chilton	5 00
Choctaw	16 00
Clarke	10 00
Clay	8 00
Coffee	2 00
Colbert	5 00
Conecuh	5 00
Coosa	8 00
Covington	5 00
Crenshaw	6 00
Cullman	7 00
Dale	9 00
Dallas	16 00
DeKalb	11 00
Elmore	13 00
Escambia	8 00
Etowah	15 00
Fayette	4 00
Greene	6 00
Hale	6 00
Henry	12 00
Jackson	9 00
Jefferson	48 00
Lamar	5 00
Lawrence	6 00
Lee	11 00
Limestone	8 00
Macon	7 00
Madison	16 00
Marengo	10 00
Marshall	6 00
Mobile	10 00
Monroe	7 00
Montgomery	12 00
Morgan	13 00
Perry	13 00
Pickens	5 00
Pike	12 00
Randolph	5 00
Russell	4 00
Shelby	5 00
St. Clair	9 00
Sumter	19 00

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Talladega	$ 12 00
Tallapoosa	7 00
Tuscaloosa	21 00
Walker	10 00
Washington	1 00
Wilcox	2 00
Winston	6 00
Total amount	$ 561 00

AMOUNT DUES FROM DELEGATES.

B. W. Allen, Russell county	$ 5 00
Glenn Andrews, Montgomery county	5 00
E. C. Anderson, Calhoun county	5 00
L. L. Allston, Dallas county	5 00
T. W. Ayres, Cullman county	5 00
B. S. Barnes, Clarke county	5 00
S. J. Beard, Pike county	5 00
J. P. Borden, Hale county	5 00
Bryan Borroughs, Monroe county	5 00
G. S. Brown, Jefferson county	5 00
G. B. Crowe, Perry county	5 00
W. M. Cole, Blount county	5 00
Thos. H. G. Cook, Pickens county	5 00
T. P. Deweese, Livingston county	5 00
John Dixon, Talladega county	5 00
Oscar Dowling, Henry county	5 00
J. C. Dozier, Jefferson county	5 00
A. M. Duncan, Greene county	5 00
R. H. Duggar, Hale county	5 00
J. M. Donald, Dallas county	5 00
J. L. Darwin, Madison county	5 00
J. L. Fant, Tuscaloosa county	5 00
W. L. Funderburg, Etowah county	5 00
R. F. Harper, Dale county	5 00
A. L. Harlan, Clay county	5 00
W. J. Head, Covington county	5 00
W. L. Heflin, Randolph county	5 00
N. Hill, Pickens county	5 00
J. S. Hollis, Fayette county	5 00
S. C. Henderson, Escambia county	5 00
H. M. Hunter, Bullock county	5 00
C. B. Jackson, Walker county	5 00
W. L. Jones, Dale county	5 00
Julius Jones, Coosa county	5 00

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C. Jones, Covington county	$ 5 00
J. R. Jordan, Montgomery county	5 00
M. L. Johnson, Cullman county	5 00
Chas. LeBaron, Mobile county	5 00
G. D. W. Lawrence, Cherokee county	5 00
G. R. Lewis, Livingston county	5 00
Wm. May, Marshall county	5 00
S. W. May, Crenshaw county	5 00
W. L. Morton, Lamar county	5 00
H. H. McCauly, Bibb county	5 00
J. M. McLaughland, St. Clair county	5 00
C. McSwean, Pike county	5 00
H. P. McWhorter, DeKalb county	5 00
R. F. McConnell, Etowah county	5 00
C. S. Northen, Clay county	5 00
A. B. C. Nichols, Tuscaloosa county	5 00
J. C. Parham, Sumter county	5 00
J. E Purdon, Cullman county	5 00
H. L. Ray, Lauderdale county	5 00
W. H. Robertson, Barbour county	5 00
C. A. Robinson, Madison county	5 00
L. Sessions, Bullock county	5 00
R. E. Smith, Butler county	5 00
S. P. Smith, Autauga county	5 00
M. W. Ship, Walker county	5 00
J. R. Tarrant, Jackson county	5 00
W. L. Thomason, Marshall county	5 00
A. L. Vaughn, Sumter county	5 00
J. M. Watkins, Tallapoosa county	5 00
B. W. Whitfield, Marengo county	5 00
J. B. Whitfield, Marengo county	5 00
J. H. Williams, Shelby county	5 00
C. A. Wilkerson, Perry county	5 00
T. B. Woods, Fayette county	5 00
Total amount of Dues from Delegates	$ 340 00

CREDITS.

By account of Brown Publishing Company	$1,257 65	
Expenses Birmingham	85 35	
T. A. Means, salary	250 00	
T. A. Means, postage stamps	20 25	
T. A. Means, postage stamps	15 00	
Joel White	8 80	
Moses Bros., Bankers	20 00	

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W. C. Jackson, salary	$ 100 00	
W. C. Jackson, postage stamps	5 00	
W. C. Jackson, stationery	5 00	
Total Credits		$ 1,767 05
Balance on hand		$ 837 33

STATEMENT.

To amount dues from Counsellors	$870 00	
Amount dues from Counsellors elect	40 00	
Amount dues from Medical Societies	561 00	
Amount dues from Delegates	340 00	
Balance last session	798 88	
Sale Book of the Rules	25 35	
Sale Transactions, Dr. E. B. Barnes	1 00	
" " Dr. L. W. Pitchford	1 00	
" " Dr. W. M. Lovelady	1 00	
Total		$ 2,638 23

The following Counsellors have failed to pay their dues for the past year: Drs. W. C. Phillips and C. B. Herbert.

The following County Medical Societies have sent up no dues: Baldwin, Cleburne, Franklin, Geneva, Lauderdale, Lowndes and Marion.

All of which with the accompanying vouchers, is respectfully submitted.

W. C. JACKSON, M. D.,
Treasurer M. A. S. A.

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THE SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The Board of Trustees on Library and Museum, Dr. Benjamin J. Baldwin, chairman, submitted the following report:

The report which I am about to make concerning the present status of the board of trustees of the Library and Museum and Home for the State Health officer, is a great disappointment to me.

At our last meeting at Birmingham, I stated in my report that it would be necessary to go before the legislature, and have our charter amended, in order that we might be granted the express power of issuing bonds for this purpose. The Board of Censors, in their report, considered it unwise at that time to ask the legislature for any further grant of power, as they desired to direct all of their energy toward re-enacting the penal section of the Code, in reference to the practice of medicine. The events of last winter proved that the Board of Censors acted wisely, and that it would have been impossible to have gotten our charter amended in the way desired.

I have consulted a firm of lawyers in Montgomery, who make corporations, and the issuing of bonds a specialty, and I here below submit a brief prepared for me by them on this subject, which speaks for itself.

It is our opinion, therefore, that we must look elsewhere for the means of erecting this Medical Museum and Library, other than those provided for in the ordinance passed at Mobile.

Repectfully,

BENJ. J. BALDWIN, M. D.
Chairman Board of Trustees.

The following is a brief prepared by Messrs. Pinckard & Chilton, attorneys at law, Montgomery, Alabama:

"The State Medical Association passed an ordinance (found at page 184 of its 'Book of The Rules,') creating a board of trustees, and providing that after becoming incorporated under the laws of the State this board should issue bonds for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a building for the uses of a library and museum, and in connection therewith, a home for a State Health Officer.

By section 3 of the ordinance, it is provided, that the bonds to be issued by the trustees, are to be guaranteed by the association.

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Section 4 provides for the removal of the trustees at the pleasure of the association, the filling of vacancies, and the duration of the terms of office; and section 5, for setting aside a sinking fund for the ultimate payment of the bonds.

The trustees now desire to become incorporated, as required, subject to the provisions of the ordinance, and the question is, whether this can be done under the general corporation laws of the State.

While it would be within the power of the legislature to incorporate the trustees and confer the powers desired, it is our opinion that a corporation cannot be created under our general laws, as an adjunct to another corporation and subject to the by-laws or ordinances of the latter.

Only such corporations can be formed under our general laws as are of the class therein expressly provided for; and the powers of such corporations are those prescribed by the law of their creation, and not by the laws of some other corporation. They must exist, in other words, as separate and distinct legal entities, complete within themselves—controlled from within and not from without.

As it is desired to engraft on the corporation which the trustees wish to form, the provisions of the ordinances referred to, so that it shall be an adjunct to the State Medical Association and subject to its control, we are, we repeat, of opinion this cannot be done under our general laws, even if those laws provided for the creation of a corporation of this character, which would seem to be doubtful.

It would not be a business corporation with stockholders, of that class provided for in Chapter 2, part 2, Title 1 of the Code of Alabama. See Code, p. 404.

It is not of the kind referred to in Article 1 of Chapter 14 (Code, p. 411) for the reason that the trustees therein provided for, are trustees for unincorporated societies, such as churches, and organizations of that kind.

It is, evidently, not embraced in the provisions of Article 2 of Chapter 14.

It had occurred to us that the Charter of the Medical Association might be so amended as to authorize the Association, itself, to issue the bonds, &c., under the provisions of the act of December 12th, 1888, providing the manner in which corporations may amend their charters. Acts 1888-89, p. 20 But a careful reading of the act, discloses that it relates only to that character of corporations having stockholders, *i. e.* business corporations.

Our opinion, on the whole, then is, that the Association will find it necessary to apply to the legislature for the requisite powers, unless it desires to form an independent business corporation with subscribed stock, &c. In conclusion, we remark, that the question, whether the Medical Association has power, already, under its original Charter to

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issue bonds for the purposes indicated in the ordinances, is, on the authorities, such a nice one, that it would be difficult to place securities so issued.—See Chewacla Lime Works vs. Dismukes, Frierson & Co., 87 Ala., p. 344."

On motion the report was referred to the Board of Censors.

Dr. Edward H. Sholl, chairman of the Board of Trustees on Doctors' Home, read the following report, which was continued from last session:

Your Board of Trustees on the Alabama Doctors' Home, respectfully report: That, having unintentionally failed to comply with the law of the State of Alabama, requiring incorporation within thirty days after the adjournment of the last Association, we were advised by the judge of probate of Jefferson county to secure a special enabling act of the Legislature, to give the trustees power to hold property in accordance with the desired end.

The great interests at stake in connection with desired legislative action to fully regulate the practice of medicine in the State, made it unwise to introduce any complication. When the desired end was accomplished, it was too near the end of the session to hope to secure any action by the General Assembly.

Your committee would respectfully request that this Association at its present session, renew the ordinance of last session, pages 76 and 77, Transactions of 1890, so that they may be able to comply with the law and secure, during the coming year, the hearty, practical cooperation of the profession of the State of Alabama to this great and beneficent end, which, crowned with success, would be our pride and delight.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. H. SHOLL, M. D., Chairman,
JOHN C. LEGRAND, M. D.,
ROBERT D. WEBB, M. D.,
BENJAMIN J. BALDWIN, M. D.,
JAMES T. SEARCY, M. D.,
BENJAMIN F. CROSS, M. D.,
PUGH H. BROWN, M. D.,
Board of Trustees.

Dr. John B. Gaston, of Montgomery, Monitor, failed to make his annual report for reasons satisfactory.

On motion the Association adjourned to meet in the Huntsville Opera House at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear the Annual Oration of Dr. E. Powell Riggs, of Birmingham.

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EVENING SESSION—OPERA HOUSE.

Dr. William H. Sanders, President, called the Association to order at 8 o'clock, and, after prayer by the Rev. John H. Bryson, introduced Dr. Edward Powell Riggs, of Birmingham, orator of the evening.

Dr. Riggs' address was delivered in that unembarrassed way, quite unusual in a public declaimer. His delivery from the beginning, was deliberate and tempered with just enough gravity to hold the attention of his audience. Few orators, especially on like occasions, had so much to inspire them. The elegant Opera House was filled to crowding with the beauty of Huntsville—those dear creatures whom we all love and delight to honor and obey—creatures fairer than the flowers of early spring, the dogwood, wild acacias, ferns and rarer plants from private conservatories, which clustered and ran like creepers over the rostrum. These were surroundings such as would have called the sternest anchorite out of his seclusion, and taught him to know that earth and heaven have greater blessings than those found and nurtured in his home of insufficiencies. The music, both vocal and instrumental, with the singularly correct recitations, which so charmingly filled the pauses, was unexceptionably the most perfect the Association has ever had.

On the rostrum, as representatives of the Association, were: President William H. Sanders, of Mobile, Ex-presidents, Peter Bryce, of Tuscaloosa, Samuel D. Seelye, of Montgomery, Edward H. Sholl, of Birmingham, Charles H. Franklin, of Union Springs; Ex-vice-presidents, Benjamin F. Cross, of Decatur, Richard M. Fletcher, of Madison, and Jerome Cochran of Mobile, Senior Censor.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.

The Association convened at 10 o'clock and was called to order promptly by the President, Dr. W. H. Sanders, and the exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. J. M. Banister, D. D., of the Episcopal Church.

Under the head of unfinished business of yesterday, Dr. Benj. J. Baldwin, chairman of Board of Trustees on Library and Museum, rendered the report of the Board, which, under the rules, went to the Board of Censors, and may be found under the head of special committees.

Dr. J. D. Humphries of Huntsville, delegate from the Alabama State Pharmaceutical Association, presented the following memorial, praying for union and fraternity between the two organizations:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

A year or two ago the American Pharmaceutical Association passed a resolution recommending the various State Pharmaceutical Associations to send delegates or a committee to meet with the physicians in their annual meetings to encourage a more intimate and reciprocal relation between the doctor and the druggist.

In obedience to that resolution I am before you to-day, and I have the honor to represent the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of Alabama.

Perhaps it was meet and proper that I should have been selected as a member of this committee to meet and to mingle with you on this occasion; for as far back as 1874, it was my pleasure to be with you, but at that time I took part in your deliberations as a member of your organization, and I had the distinguished honor of representing the Madison County Medical Society.

To-day, I come in a different capacity. I come at the bidding of the Pharmacists of the State of Alabama. I come knocking to your door, bearing the olive branch of peace and friendship and praying for a more friendly and harmonious relation between the two grand and noble professions—the medical and the pharmaceutical. These two professions are so nearly akin, and so closely allied, that they are almost

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dependent one upon the other, so much so that any misgivings in the one reflect on the other.

It matters not how well versed in the nature of diseases the physician may be, or how skilful in his treatment, yet he is bound to meet disappointments and his patients perhaps called to their home in glory, if supplied by his druggist with impure and inefficient drugs.

It is not my purpose to defend the one or condemn the other for any shortcomings in either, but it shall be my object to point out some of the objectionable differences, and to show the many advantages to be gained by a closer relationship between the physician and druggist.

Now and then we see long articles on substitution—substituting another preparation for the one prescribed by the physician. I believe substitution is sometimes practiced but not as often as is generally supposed, and *never* by a reputable druggist. The man that would betray the confidence confided in him by the physician and substitute or alter in any way a correct prescription, is a disgrace to the profession and unworthy the calling. Your remedy for this evil is to see that your prescriptions are taken to first-class druggists and honest men, who will fill them correctly and use only pure drugs in compounding them.

And then occasionally we hear of complaints from physicians about "counter prescribing," in fact this is a great bugaboo with many of you. While I stand here ready to plead guilty to the charge, I am glad to say it is practiced so little in this city that I have never heard of a single complaint, and I believe it is growing less and less every year all over the country.

You must not forget, gentlemen, that the position of the druggist is a peculiar one, intermediate between the physician, on the one hand, and the people on the other, and it is hell if you do, and it is hell if you don't.

But let me tell you in all candor that I have been in the drug business in this city for four years, and notwithstanding the fact that I am a regular graduate in medicine and practiced in this county for six long years, the number of cases that have come to me that you would have charged for the prescription does not amount to a row of pins. When the people get sick they send for the doctor. They are willing to let the druggist prepare the medicine, but they are not willing to risk their lives in his hands. They are becoming more and more enlightened every day, and they recognize the fact that "every man to his calling" is a true saying.

I now come to a different phase of this prescription business. It is prescribing patent medicine by the physician to the detriment of the druggist and danger to the patient. I have reference now to the advertised nostrums "for physicians prescriptions only," and not the regular patent medicines. If I were to approach one of you and give you the formula of Dr. Humphrey's Blood Purifier, and tell you it was the best remedy on earth for scrofula, and ask you to prescribe it when occasion

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offered, I could not offer you a greater insult, and you would exclaim in holy horror, "away with your patent medicine!" and yet every one of you are guilty of prescribing patent medicines of the worst kind. Where is the physician who has not prescribed Bromidia, Aletris Cordial, Dioviburnia, or some one of the many ready-made prescriptions now on the market? These preparations are patents of the worst order. It is claimed by the manufacturer that they are not patents but simply put up in convenient form for physicians prescriptions. What use have you for an educated pharmacist, if you are to have your prescriptions put up in St. Louis or New York?

These patent ready-made prescriptions are getting so common and are prescribed so often that they have well nigh ruined the drug business proper. I know the owners of these nostrums will tell you they are not patents, and they furnish you with a formula, and even furnish you with a *list* of *diseases* for which you may prescribe them. The formulas sent out are delusions and base frauds, and I defy any of you to make one of these preparations by the formula given. I declare to you it can not be done, and I further declare that you are being imposed upon and are used by unscrupulous manufacturers to put their frauds upon the market.

These shrewd manufacturers send out nice talking fellows and oftentimes regular M. Ds. to visit the doctors in order that they may enlighten (?) the medical profession in the *treatment* of diseases. After talking the poor doctor to death and keeping him from his patients for an hour in order to get rid of the nuisance, he tells him that he will give his medicine a trial. Not satisfied with this promise, he thrusts a card, which is addressed to the druggists, on which is printed a request to order these medicines for he expects to prescribe them, and the doctor signs the document. After making the rounds and getting the signatures of all the doctors, this sample peddler of these ready-made prescriptions calls on the druggist and with a nice little speech he presents these requests of the physician, and the druggist, who are ever ready to cater to the wants of the physician makes an order. For a few days there is a little demand, but on account of either the multiplicity or worthlessness of them many of these preparations are soon faded from the memory of the physician and the druggist are left with the bag to hold. I ask you in all seriousness, is it fair? Is it fair to force the druggist, whose capital perhaps is limited, to carry this dead stock? I venture the assertion that there are to-day hundreds of dollars worth of this class of preparations on the shelves of the druggists of this city. This state of affairs exists not only in Huntsville but in every city or town of any consequence all over this broad country.

The amounts of profits realized by the manufacturers of these ready-made prescriptions are enormous, and it seems to me that in order to show their gratitude, it would be in order to erect a shaft to the medical profession even higher than the one erected to the memory of the

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"Father of his Country," to which every American citizen points with pride.

I am not here, gentlemen, to dictate to you what you shall prescribe, but in the name of the pharmacists of the state of Alabama, I invoke you to call a halt. You owe it first to your patients, second to yourselves, and third to the druggists of your town, to discontinue the use of such preparations. The very laws which govern this association forbid such practices. In the article on "the duties of the profession to the public," in section 4 of your code of ethics, the language is plain and unmistakable, "Physicians ought to use all the influence they possess to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines." If these preparations with high sounding names, for which so much is claimed, cannot be reproduced by the formulas given by the best pharmacists in this country, if they were not secret or quack medicines, I ask you, in the name of Hippocrates and Æsculapius, what are they?

I shall not take up your valuable time in proving to you that these preparations are "patents." The records of the courts as to injunctions filed and suits for damages brought are too voluminous to require any further discussion on this point.

Now for a remedy for these evils, and we have it in the National Formulary, a work of the best and most distinguished men from both the medical and pharmaceutical professions and under the supervision of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In it you will find formulas to meet almost any indication, and, if for convenience sake you want to prescribe one of these remedies you can find a similar formula in this book, and you will have the satisfaction of *knowing* what your patient is taking. When these formulas have been adopted by the medical profession, all druggists will have them in stock and much money will be saved to the sick and you will have that much better chance for collecting your fee. When you do this you will have taken a step in the right direction and will go to record that you are not willing any longer to be a party to a fraud, but are willing to work in harmony with your druggist for the greatest amount of good to the people as well as to the druggist. When you do this and show a feeling of fellowship and a disposition to pull together with us you will find that the pharmaceutical profession is ready to join hands with you in putting down quackery, whether it be in medicines or in the practice of medicine.

When you do this, substitution and counter prescribing will be a thing of the past, and you will find the druggist to stand firm in the ranks ready to do battle for right and justice to the medical profession as well as to his own.

I assure you, gentlemen, nothing but the best of feeling and purest motives have prompted me in making these remarks, for surely having adopted the medical profession as mine, and having eked out a living

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in the practice for seven long years, it is but natural that I should cherish a warm feeling for you and a strong interest for the profession to which you are attached.

The pharmacists of this state are banded together to do a grand work, and we call upon the doctors to aid us as far as is consistent with principle and right. The moral support of the medical profession will go a long way in building up the pharmaceutical profession and raising the standard so high that none but competent men will be allowed to dispense drugs from behind the prescription counter.

Our association is yet in its swadling clothes; we are small in numbers as compared with yours, but we are following the example you have set before us. I remember when the question of reorganizing a state medical association was agitated among the medical men of the state. It was by a mighty effort of your senior censor that enough men could be gotten together to organize yourselves into a state association.

Your efforts for good have been crowned with success. Year after year you have increased in numbers and in strength until to-day you are a power in the land. Your constitution and by-laws and rules governing you have been adopted by other associations of other states and you are looked upon by the medical world as at the top. Your progress, your success, warrants us to try to do for pharmacy what you have done for medicine.

Rev. A. B. Jones, D. D., President of the Huntsville Female College, extended, through Dr. Jno. J. Dement, an invitation to visit and inspect his school. The courtesy was acknowledged with the understanding that the members would call at such time as suited their convenience.

Mr. Harvey S. Denison, manager of the Huntsville Hotel and of Hotel Monte Sano, extended a cordial invitation to the members of the Association to an excursion and luncheon at Hotel Monte Sano to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at half past two o'clock. The invitation was accepted and thanks returned, through the committee in waiting, to Mr. Denison for his generous invitation.

THE REGULAR REPORTS.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the schedule of regular reporters:

(1) Hypnotics, their Mode of Action and the Principles of their Selection in Practice; Dr. Glenn Andrews, Montgomery. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

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(2) Therapeutic Uses of Nitro-Glycerine and of Nitrate of Amyl; Dr. Shelby Chadwick Carson, Bessemer. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(3) Antipyretics, their Use and Abuse; Dr. Charles Lanier Darwin, Huntsville. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(4) The Modern Treatment of Wounds; Dr. Luthur Leonidas Hill, Montgomery. Read by Dr. R. Fraser Michel of Montgomery and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(5) The Chemistry and Relative Value of Antiseptics and Disinfectants; Dr. Charles A. Mohr, Mobile. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(6) The Relation of Alcohol to Crime; Dr. James Thomas Searcy, Tuscaloosa. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Evening Session.

Dr. William H. Sanders, president, called the Association to order in the hall of the Calhoun building at 8 o'clock, and promptly stated the object of the meeting to be the discussion of the best methods of administering the health laws and the law to regulate the practice of medicine in Alabama.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, Senior Censor and State Health Officer, reiterated the importance of measures which were instituted solely for the public health, and he was glad to say that the imperfect methods alluded to at the last session were, in a measure, greatly improved. Health officers, many of whom have been with him from the start, now know what is required of them, and fearlessly perform their duties. Now, none can be excused because unfamiliar with the several divisions of the service, but in time will perfect themselves in like manner.

Dr. Cochran said this special order of business was ordained for the benefit of every individual member of the Association, and he hoped a full and free expression of opinion would be had. Much interest was manifested in open confessions of

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errors committed, and of individual opinions and suggestions as to the best methods of administering these health laws, now so valuable to the general public.

It was creditable to the Association to see so large a number in attendance and the close attention paid to every speaker.

The meeting adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17—MORNING SESSION.

The Association convened promptly, and was called to order by President Sanders at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Under the head of unfinished and miscellaneous business, the Secretary called the remaining papers by titles and authors, left over from yesterday's omnibus discussion. They are here presented complete and in alphabetical order.

(1) The Relation of Coal Mines to Health and Disease as Applied to the Convict System of Alabama; Dr. Russell McWhorter Cunningham, Pratt Mines. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(2) The Treatment of Gall Stones; Dr. W. E. B. Davis, Birmingham. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(3) Tetanus; report of seven cases with five recoveries (illustrated); Dr. Jacob Huggins, Newbern. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(4) Practical Results of the Practice of Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery; Dr. Goldsby King, Selma. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(5) Laryngeal Diphtheria; Dr. Samuel Leonidas Ledbetter, Birmingham. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(6) Medical Journalism; Dr. John Calhoun LeGrand, Anniston. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(7) Nervous Equilibrium; Dr. John Edward Purdon, Cullman. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(8) Hysteria; Dr. John Pope Stewart, Attalla. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(9) A Compound Fracture, with Crushing of Lower End of the Fibula and Tibia; Dr. Alexander McAdams Stovall, Jasper. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(10) The True Conservatism in Gynecology; Dr. Isaac La Fayette Watkins, Montgomery. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

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(11) Report of Cases; Dr. Francis Asbury Webb, Fairford. Read and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(12) So-called Heart Failure; Dr. Charles Whelan, Birmingham. Read by Dr. B. Leon Wyman, Birmingham, and referred to the Publishing Committee.

(13) Dr. Frank Trester Smith, A. M., M. D., Chattanooga, Fraternal Messenger and Secretary of the Tri-States Medical Association of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, read a paper on a new method of Diagnosis in Corneal Affections, with experimental tests on a live rabbit. Referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. William M. Cunningham, Corona, Walker county, presented to the Association a human monstrosity, following the specimen with details of case, but left no report of it.

Adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

At three o'clock of the afternoon session, carriages were in waiting to convey the members of the Association--as previously arranged by the local committee—to the famous and picturesque Hotel Monte Sano, four miles distant. The manager, Mr. Harvey Denison, was on hand, and spread for them a luncheon in that lavish and elegant way peculiar to himself.

The party returned to the city at 6 o'clock, rejoicing over the pleasures of the day and over such a feast.

THE BALL.

After refreshing themselves, the entire Association and visiting members attended a ball at the Huntsville Hotel at 9 o'clock, given them by the Madison county medical society, Mr. Harvey Denison co-operating. Here were congregated the pretty women and best men of Huntsville. It is well that communities have at last begun to estimate the value of bringing more intimately together the citizens and the doctors.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

The Association was called to order by the President, Dr. Sanders, at 10 o'clock A. M., and opened with prayer by the Rev. A. B. Jones, D. D., L. L. D.

Miscellaneous and unfinished business being next in order, Dr. Goldsby King, of Selma, completed the reading of his paper on the Practical Results of Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery, (commenced yesterday.)

Dr. Jacob Huggins, of Newbern, completed the reading of his paper on Tetanus, with report of cases and recoveries, (commenced yesterday.)

Dr. Francis A. Webb, of Fairford, Washington county, closed the order of reading and debate with a voluntary paper on Pelvic Abcess.

Dr. Peter Bryce, of Tuscaloosa, moved the following

VOTE OF THANKS.

At the close of another annual meeting of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, it is both a duty and a privilege to make official acknowledgement of the courteous attentions and other encouraging circumstances which have conspired to make the occasion so pleasant and profitable.

It was a happy choice that brought us to this pleasant place of meeting. Huntsville, which has been most aptly designated "the social and intellectual capital of the Tennessee valley," is not only one of the most substantial cities of the State, but perhaps, as has been claimed, the most beautiful in the South. Situated in the midst of the loveliest natural scenery, blessed with a genial climate, inhabited by a refined, cultivated and progressive people, it is also replete with the most inspiring and romantic traditions. It is the earliest incorporated city in the State, the first to establish a newspaper and a bank, the seat of the first legislature and convention held in the State, and the home of the Moores, the Chapmans, the Walkers, the Clays, and many other illustrious men who have contributed so largely, both in peace and war, to the honor and glory of our beloved Alabama. Where could a body like ours have met under circumstances more impressive or inspiring?

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But among all the refreshing influences that here abound for tired men, there has been wanting no professional zeal, no dearth of scientific interest in the great purposes of the Association. The amount of work accomplished, the increase of interest in the scientific investigation of the difficult problems that engage our attention, and the promotion of the true professional spirit that has characterized our conferences at other places in the past, have suffered no diminution at our meeting in Huntsville. It is gratifying to note the large number of counsellors and delegates in attendance upon this meeting, composed as they are of many of the most influential and distinguished members of the medical profession. The work done has been of the most creditable character, the papers read have, for the most part, been prepared with great care, while the proceedings of our body as a whole have been such as to maintain and enlarge its influence both as a State Board of Health and a scientific association.

But while congratulating ourselves on the pleasant and profitable incidents of the meeting, we desire most of all to express our appreciative thanks to the kind-hearted people of Huntsville for the cordial reception accorded us through their accomplished representative, Mr. Jere Murphy, Jr. His eloquent words of welcome, and expressions of sympathy with the purposes that have called us together, are sincerely appreciated and most gratifying to us all.

Our thanks are due to the citizens of Huntsville who have so hospitably thrown open their doors and taken us into their hearts and homes as members of their own families. The friendships that have thus so pleasantly begun, we trust may be renewed and developed in the future; but, under any circumstances, the memory of them will remain with us as a sweet fragrance in the pathway of life.

We desire to record in the most emphatic manner our appreciative sense of the highly artistic and delightful music and dramatic entertainment given at the Opera House under the management of Professor Newman. The performance was in every respect of the highest order, and the graceful efforts of the many beautiful women and accomplished gentlemen who contributed so successfully to our pleasure, will never be forgotten.

To the North Alabama Improvement Company, under the management of Mr. H. S. Denison, we are indebted for a most delightful afternoon, and sumptuous entertainment at their elegant hostelry on the summit of Monte Sano. It has never been our pleasure to visit a more delightful summer resort; and its beautiful scenery and far-reaching views are photographed upon our memories with a distinctness that can never be effaced.

We are placed under further obligations to Mr. Denison for the use of the capacious and beautiful parlors of the Huntsville Hotel, in which the ball, complimentary to the Association, was held; as well as his

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successful efforts to make us comfortable and happy as guests of his house, with good fare and attentive service.

We desire to record, with special emphasis, our visit to the Huntsville Female College, under the able management of the Rev. Dr. Jones. The advanced methods of instruction pursued by him in the education of his pupils in the several departments of music, art and literary culture, elicited our highest admiration and gave abundant evidence of the thoroughness and efficiency of his administration.

To the President and members of the Madison County Medical Society, for their personal attention to the details in providing for the conveniences and comforts that make up so largely the success of such gatherings of our Association, we all join in hearty thanks. We congratulate them and ourselves upon the successful conduct of this meeting.

To the Press of the city the thanks of the Association are gratefully tendered for the cordial reception extended to us on our arrival here, and for the intelligent and sympathetic manner in which our proceedings have been followed and reported.

To the railroads of the State we are again indebted for reduced rates of travel, and we desire to impress upon their managers and directors that we are not insensible to this recognition on their part of our claims upon their generosity.

The Senior Censor proceeded to read the eighteenth annual report of the Board of Censors and Committee of Public Health, but owing to his feebleness and the lateness of the hour, it was moved that the Association adjourn to 4:30 P. M. The motion prevailed.

Afternoon Session.

On re-assembling, order was called, and Dr. Cochran completed the reading of his annual report.

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CENSORS, INCLUDING REPORTS OF THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

PART I. THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CENSORS. The Work of the State Association—The President's Message—The Reports of the Vice-Presidents—The Report of the Secretary and the Book of the Rolls—The Report of the Publishing Committee—The Report of the Treasurer and the Book of Accounts—The Report of the Committee on Library and Museum—The Report of the Committee on Doctors' Home—The Revision of the Minutes of 1890—The Delinquent County Societies—The Roll of the Correspondents—Amendments to the Constitution—Amendments to the Ethical Ordinances of the Association—The Book of the Rules—The Distribution of the Transactions—Amendments to the Charter—Recent Medical Legislation—The Bill to Amend Section 4078 of the Code—Bill to Make Additional Provisions to the Laws Regulating the Practice of Medicine in this State—The Quarles Bill to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery—The Mobile Quarantine Bill—Remarks on the Governor's Quarantine Message.

PART II. THE REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS. The Work of the State Board of Medical Examiners—Illegal Practitioners—The Literary Education of Doctors—The Art of Asking Questions—The Duties of Supervisor's—The Work of the County Boards of Medical Examiners.

PART III. THE REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. The Work of the State Board of Health—Expenditures—The Conference of State Boards of Health—Administration of the Color Blind Law—The Work of the County Boards of Health.

PART IV. SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS. An Act to Establish and Provide for the Maintenance of a Quarantine by Improved Methods against the Introduction of Yellow Fever and other Infectious and Contagious Diseases in the State of Alabama—Mr. Quarles's Bill to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Alabama.

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PART I. THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CENSORS.

THE WORK OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION.

In regard to the work of the Association we can not find anything which seems to us more fitting to be urged on the attention of members, than the remarks made under this head in our Report of last year. These remarks are therefore here again subjoined:

The Medical Association of the State of Alabama continues to prosper. The individual county societies have their ups and downs, which for the most part depend on the efficiency or inefficiency of their officers—especially upon the presidents of the societies and the presidents of the boards of censors. This is in accordance with the general law governing all sorts of organizations. A good general makes a good army. A good pastor makes a prosperous congregation. In the application of this principle to our county societies it is the part of wisdom to keep a good and efficient officer for several terms, or indefinitely, when a good officer has been found. It is a mistake to insist too much on rotation in office for the purpose of distributing the honors as widely as possible amongst the members.

The presidents of the state association can add greatly to the efficiency of the presidents of the county societies, and therefore to the prosperity of the county organizations over which they preside, by keeping up a constant correspondence with these officers in regard to the details of their work; and every president of the association should engage earnestly in this sort of supervision from the very beginning of his administration. In a word, he should take command of his army promptly and should seek to promote the discipline and efficiency of all the regiments and companies composing it. We desire to invest these suggestions with all possible emphasis, because it is important that our presidents should appreciate very thoroughly the extent and character of their official duties and obligations. Discipline and organization are the miraculous words that insure success. To construct out of the scattered members of our profession a powerful organization and through this to secure concert of action and the prevalence of wise and prudent counsels is the great and abiding mission of our association. These things our presidents, as our commanders in chief, and our vice-presidents as commanders of divisions, should always bear in mind, and assiduously endeavor to accomplish. We have made much progress; but much still remains to be done. Many of our county societies are still weak and inefficient, and these stand in need of all possible encouragement, and should be helped in all available ways.

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Many of the doctors of the state—some hundreds of them—have not become members of their county societies. This state of things is unfortunate both for them and for us; and persistent effort should be made to bring them all into the common fold. Every doctor in the state should be made to feel that membership in his county society is a duty not to be lightly neglected—an obligation not honorably to be avoided. It is true that membership in a county society brings with it some inconveniences, some loss of time, and some expense; but the aggregate of these burdens is not large; and every physician should claim it as a privilege to carry his share of the load.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have duly considered the recommendations of the president's message, and proceed to duscuss them *seriatim:*

The First Recommendation.

That the association reconsider the subject of prelim. inary examinations with the view of adopting some means of preventing grossly ignorant men from entering upon the study of medicine. We heartily concur in asking the association to approve of all of the measures suggested by the President for the better accomplishment of some reform in regard to this most important matter, namely: (1) by reasserting and enforcing the existing constitutional rule; (2) by invoking the passage of a state law; (3) by appealing to the doctors of the state to have the moral courage to dissuade young men known to be incompetent from entering upon the study of medicine.

We have been so impressed with the importance of doing something to correct the great evil to which the president has called our attention that we had devoted to its discussion a special section of our report in our capacity of a state board of medical examiners. The only legal remedy that occurs to us is a law to require the preliminary examination of all medical students who may apply for beneficiary scholarship in the Medical College of Alabama, as suggested in the section of our report just referred to.

The Second Recommendation.

That we apply to the general assembly to have our quarantine laws harmonized by concentrating all authority in

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the regularly organized boards of health; to accomplish which all statutes which confer quarantine powers upon county commissioners, probate judges, undefined health officers, et cetera, would have to be repealed.

The president does not state specifically the statutes to which he refers. We have examined the existing laws regulating quarantine in this state as well as we could, and we find but two statutes that seem to us to be obnoxious to the president's adverse criticism. These are: (1) The statute making special provision for the management of quarantine in Escambia county, contained in sections 1274, 1275, 1276, of the code. This special provision for Escambia county was at the time of its passage warranted by the fact of the exceptional exposure of this county to invasion of yellow fever by way of Pensacola. The subsequent exactment of the law to regulate the practice of quarantine in Alabama, has rendered this special law no longer necessary, and we therefore recommend that we be authorized to apply to the next session of the general assembly to have it repealed. (2) The statute recently passed creating a new quarantine board for Mobile bay. As we have attempted to show in our discussion of this statute there is no necessity for this new board, it seeming evident to us that it was unwisely conceived and unwisely passed. We, therefore, recommend that we be authorized to apply to the next session of the general assembly praying the repeal of this statute, and the abolition of this new Mobile board.

There are two other sections of the code that may perhaps require some modification to accomplish the end in view, namely, sections 1264 and 1272. But we are of the opinion that these sections alone would give but little trouble.

It may be that some special quarantine powers have been conferred upon some of the municipal corporations of the state. But if this is the case we are not aware of the fact. In the meantime it is to be remembered that in our scheme of health organization the county and municipal authorities are to all intents and purposes constituent members of our county boards of health. They alone have the power to appropriate

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money for sanitary and quarantine purposes, and whatever sanitary and quarantine work is done must be done through a formal agreement with said municipal and county authorities. This plan limits the powers and duties of our boards of health very rigorously, but we consider this to be a wise limitation and would not have it disturbed. Communities should protect themselves, and if they are not wise enough to do this it should be their privilege to suffer the consequences of their unwisdom. In the meantime, when an agreement has been reached as the result of negotiations between the boards of health and the county or municipal authorities as to what shall be done, our law provides that the practical execution of the agreement is left in the hands of the boards of health. This is all we have ever asked for, and is all we ought to have.

One other regulation seems to us to be desirable, and this is to have a law passed giving power to the state health officer under the rules of the state board of health to overrule and modify the quarantine regulations of the county or municipal quarantines, in order to make them more stringent when they are insufficient for the protection of the people, and to lessen their stringency when they interfere with travel and traffic to an extent beyond what is necessary for said protection. This principle has already received the approval of the association, and a bill was submitted to the general assembly to enact a law to this effect. The bill in question was passed in a mutilated form. We, therefore, recommend that we be authorized to apply to the next session of the general assembly to so modify the existing statute so as to accomplish fully the object we have in view.

With the amendments which we have suggested, our quarantine laws would be all that we could desire.

The Third Recommendation.

That the association advise the county societies to adopt some means for instructing the people on matters pertaining to health and sanitation, such as courses of lectures by local doctors in every city, town and neighborhood.

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There can be no objection to this recommendation, although we doubt if it is likely to bear much fruit. However we ask for it the favorable consideration of the association.

The Fourth Recommendation.

That the present ordinance for the revision of the Rolls be so changed as to require that the Senior Censor, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the association shall examine rolls of the county societies and of the counsellors, and determine those that are regular and in good standing, and report at the proper time to the association the lists agreed upon by them so that they can be passed upon as aggregates instead of separately as at present.

This suggestion seems to us to be a good one, and we have prepared an ordinance to carry it into effect, which we respectfully submit herewith, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the association, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE REVISION OF THE ROLLS.

Be it ordained by the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, That the Senior Censor, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Association be and are hereby constituted a Committee on the Revision of the Rolls.

SECTION I.—*The order of the Revision of the Roll of the County Medical Societies.*

(1) That this said committee, at every annual session of the Association and after due consultation and before the time comes for the Association to proceed to the revision of the rolls, shall prepare three lists or schedules of the county medical societies for the use of the Association in making the revision of the roll of the county medical societies: The first list to contain, in alphabetical order, the names of all such county societies as have complied with the rules of the association in regard to representation, reports and dues; the second list to contain the names in alphabetical

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order of all such county societies as have complied with some of the rules of the association in regard to representation, reports and dues, but which have not complied with all of them, mentioning in connection with each society the delinquency, or the delinquencies charged against it; the third list to contain the names, in alphabetical order, of all such county societies as have failed entirely to comply with the rules of the association in regard to representation, reports and dues; these three lists or schedules being entitled respectively, societies not delinquent, societies partially delinquent, and delinquent societies.

(2) That when the time comes, in the progress of the revision of the rolls, for the secretary to call the names of the county societies, he shall first call, consecutively, all the names on the first schedule above provided for; whereupon the President shall say: *You have heard the list of county societies which the secretary has just read, and which are reported as having complied with all the rules. If there is no objection these societies will be duly passed.* And the order will be made accordingly.

(3) Then the secretary shall, in like manner, call, consecutively, all the names in the second schedule above provided for, mentioning the delinquency in each case. Whereupon the President shall say: *You have heard the list of county societies just read by the secretary, with the delinquencies respectively charged against them. If there is no objection these societies, notwithstanding their partial delinquencies, will be passed.* And the order will be made accordingly.

(4) Then the secretary shall in like manner call consecutively all the names on the third schedule above provided for, whereupon the President shall say: *You have heard the list of county societies just read by the secretary as being delinquent in representation, reports and dues. If there is no objection these societies will be referred to the Board of Censors for investigation.* And the order shall be made accordingly.

(5) Then the President shall say: *Have all the county societies been called. Is there anything further to be done in re-*

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gard to the roll of county societies? If nothing further is suggested the President shall say: *The revision of the first roll is here ended. The roll of the county medical societies stands closed until the next annual session of this association.*

SECTION II.—*The order of the Revision of the Roll of the College of Counsellors.*

(1) That in like manner and after due consultation the committee on the revision of the rolls shall prepare seven lists or schedules of the counsellors of the association. The first list to contain in alphabetical order under the heads of grand senior counsellors, senior counsellors, and junior counsellors, the names of all such counsellors as have complied with the rules of the association in regard to attendance and dues, and against whom there are no charges pending. The second list to contain in like order the names of all such counsellors as may be delinquent in attendance or in dues, or against whom charges may be pending. The third list to contain the lists of all such counsellors as may have died since the last revision, or have offered their resignation, or have moved out of the state. The fourth list to contain the names of all grand senior counsellors of ten years standing. The fifth list to contain the names of all senior counsellors of five years standing. The sixth list to contain the names of all junior counsellors of five years standing. The seventh list to contain the names of all counsellors elect who have signed the pledge and paid the dues.

(2) These seven lists or schedules shall be designated respectively as follows: (1) The schedule of counsellors clear of the books; (2) the schedule of delinquent counsellors; (3) the schedule of miscellaneous counsellors; (4) the schedule of grand senior counsellors of ten years standing; (5) the schedule of senior counsellors of five years standing; (6) the schedule of junior counsellors of five years standing; (7) the schedule of counsellors elect who have signed the pledge and paid the dues.

(3) That when the time comes in the progress of the revision of the rolls for the secretary to call the roll of the col-

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lege of counsellors he shall first call consecutively all the names on the first of the lists provided for above, whereupon the President shall say: *You have heard the names of the counsellors just read by the secretary and reported to be clear of the books. If there is no objection they will be passed.* And the order shall be made accordingly.

(4) Then the secretary shall in like manner call all the names on the second list provided for above, whereupon the President shall say: *You have heard the names of the counsellors just read by the secretary and reported to be delinquent in their obligations to the association. Under the rules, and if there is no objection, these names will be struck from the roll of the college of counsellors, and of this they will be duly notified by the secretary.* And the order shall be made accordingly.

(5) Then the secretary shall in like manner call all the names on the third of the lists provided for above, whereupon the president shall take such action in each case as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

(6) Then the secretary shall call all the names on the fourth of the lists provided for above, whereupon the President shall say: *You have heard the list of names as read by the secretary of the grand senior counsellors who have served as such for ten consecutive years. Under the rules of the association these counsellors are entitled to be transferred to the roll of grand senior life counsellors. If there is no objection they will be so transferred.* And the order shall be made accordingly.

(7) Then the secretary shall call all the names on the fifth of the lists provided for above, whereupon the president shall say: *You have heard the names as read by the secretary of the senior counsellors who have served as such for five consecutive years. Under the rules of the association these counsellors are entitled to be transferred to the roll of grand senior counsellors. If there is no objection they will be so transferred.* And the order shall be made accordingly.

(8) Then the secretary shall call all the names on the sixth of the lists provided for above, whereupon the President shall

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say: *You have heard the list of names as read by the secretary of the junior counsellors who have served as such for five consecutive years. Under the rules of the association these counsellors are entitled to be transferred to the roll of senior counsellors. If there is no objection they will be so transferred.* And the order shall be made accordingly.

(9) Then the secretary shall read the seventh list provided for above, whereupon the President shall say: *You have heard the list of names as read by the secretary of the counsellors elect who have signed the pledge and paid the dues. Under the rules of the association these counsellors elect are entitled to be transferred to the roll of junior counsellors. If there is no objection they will be so transferred.* And the order shall be made accordingly.

(10) Then the President shall say: *Have all the counsellors been called? Is there anything else to be done in relation to the revision of the roll of the college of counsellors?* And if there is nothing, he shall add: *The revision of the second roll is here ended. The roll of the college of counsellors stands closed until the next annual session of this association.*

The Fifth Recommendation.

(5) That hereafter secretaries of county societies be required to include in their annual reports to the association the names and post-offices of the officers of the societies serving at the time the reports are made—or in a word, that the rolls of the county societies shall be revised to the latest possible date.

We approve of this suggestion, and recommend that it be adopted by the association—there being nothing in our present rules antagonistic to it. Indeed the practice here recommended by the President has been, so far as we know, the common practice of the county societies.

The Sixth Recommendation.

(6) That the county societies shall have the privilege of making nominations for the college of counsellors, said nominations to be made annually and to stand good for one year,

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and the counsellors elected each year to be selected by the association from the nominations thus made.

There is a constitutional objection in the way of the adoption of this recommendation. Article 13 of the constitution provides that counsellors shall be elected in the same way as the officers of the association; and Article 24 provides that officers shall be elected by ballot in open meeting and without nomination. This is not the first time we have had to consider this plan for the selection of counsellors, so that the subject is already a familiar one. Besides the constitutional objections already stated, which of course could be overcome by a constitutional amendment, there are other objections to it which seem to us conclusive against its adoption.

No human institution is perfect. But we are convinced that our method of electing officers and counsellors without nomination is practically the best for us that can be devised. Under the constitution the counsellors are elected by the association to represent everywhere the interests and to do the work of the association. They are not allowed to represent the county societies to which they may chance to belong; but if they were to be nominated by the societies the integrity of this principle would be more or less weakened. There is still another objection more weighty perhaps than those that have been mentioned, namely this, that under this plan we would have, at every session of the association, from forty to sixty members placed in nomination for the position of counsellor, while the vacancies will usually number not much more than half a dozen. This would lead to scrambles and combinations that would give us much trouble without any corresponding advantage. We doubtless make mistakes sometimes in the selection of counsellors. But there is no reason to believe that fewer mistakes would be made by the county societies. On the contrary, it is certain that the decisions of the county societies in making these nominations would often depend on accidents of attendance or non-attendance of members, and upon personal solicitations and partialities.

For these reasons, and for others that could be adduced if

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necessary, we report against the adoption of this recommendation.

THE REPORTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

We have duly considered the reports of the vice-presidents, and have to report in regard to them as follows:

The efficient performance of the duties of our vice-presidents is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the association. They are the organizers and drill-masters of the association, and have it in charge to look after the discipline and prosperity of the county societies. If all of the county societies were thoroughly organized and efficiently officered, the work of the vice-presidents would be easy and pleasant. And so we hope it will be some day. But, for the present, we must recognize the fact that a considerable percentage of the county societies are very loosely organized, and that many of their officers are very negligent of their official duties. Hence, the work of our vice-presidents is really arduous and difficult; and if they make a reasonable amount of effort and achieve a reasonable degree of success we have good reason to feel grateful to them, and ought not to be slow to acknowledge our obligations. So we can say of the two vice-presidents now under review, that they have done us good service, and are entitled to the thanks of the association.

It is discouraging—it is even sometimes very provoking—to send circulars and to write letters to the officers of the county societies and to get no answers. But we must not allow ourselves to be demoralized by such experiences. It is precisely in these cases, where discourtesy and neglect are most flagrant that the official services of our vice-presidents are most needed. It is the unfaithful or disabled soldier who fails to answer at roll call, or to obey the word of command in battle; and it is such soldiers who need to be looked after. And to look after all of our county societies, and all their members, especially the negligent ones and the weak ones, is the special function and mission of our vice-presidents. And if in such cases their first efforts prove unavailing, they have the opportunity

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offered them to show their capacity for difficult undertakings, and to what extent they have been endowed with the faculty of leadership.

The paramount problem of administration for our vice-presidents to solve is how to manage one of these poorly organized county societies where the officers are not active and efficient in the discharge of their official duties, and where they fail to respond promptly to letters and circulars addressed to them in regard to society work. In such cases much must be left to the intelligent discretion of the vice-presidents themselves—to their tact and energy and skill in the management of men. In the meantime there are two rules that they can always remember with advantage. The first is to begin the work with the beginning of the association year; and the second is to continue the work month after month and week after week until all obstacles are overcome and success achieved; and their efforts should be directed very earnestly and very persistently towards the utilization of the vice-presidents of the county societies.

In our examination of the report of the senior vice-president we find a measurable degree of activity in his department; yet feel satisfied that the work has not been as proportionately successful as he desired or his own expressed wishes indicate. The difficulties in his way he has not been able to overcome as he has done in his own well conducted and successful career as county health officer. The requirements of the work are great, and earnest aggressiveness and patient labor alone will bring out the desired results. The fact is, as the years go by, the large importance of this office becomes more and more manifest. Indeed, much can be done by our vice-presidents to magnify the office, and reap important results for the great trust committed to their keeping.

The report of the junior vice-president shows very conclusively that he has been active and diligent to a very remarkable degree. He began his work immediately after his installation, and continued it throughout the year. His correspondence has been large, and he has accomplished a great deal.

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One remarkable fact in the history of his administration is the visitation of six of his county societies at considerable loss of time, and at his own expense. This is more than we had any reason to expect of him, and is an example that we can not expect to be generally imitated. At the same time another fact remains, namely, that he has not succeeded completely in his efforts to influence several of his county societies. This is to be regretted, but in view of all that he has done, he cannot be subjected to blame. We feel assured that in these societies he will achieve better success during the coming year. He makes one special recommendation which we have duly considered, but which we think is somewhat premature, the suggestion, namely, that the State Association shall make a rule requiring the vice-presidents of the county societies to render monthly reports to the vice-presidents of the State Association. If such a rule was passed it is certain that in many instances it would not be obeyed; and in a good many societies, where the membership is small and the meetings infrequent, monthly reports would hardly be necessary as a means of satisfactory supervision. It is the declared policy of the association that the county vice-presidents shall constitute the immediate working staff of the state vice-presidents; and this would require frequent communication between the county and state officers in question. Their intercourse should be frequent, loyal, and confidential; but we doubt, at least for the present, the propriety of adopting the special rule to require monthly reports.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND THE BOOK OF THE ROLLS.

We have duly examined the Secretary's Report and recommend that it be approved by the association.

We have also examined the Book of the Rolls and find it substantially written up to date.

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

We have duly examined the report of the Publishing Committee, and find it satisfactory. We therefore recommend that it be approved by the association.

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THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER AND THE BOOK OF ACCOUNTS.

We have duly examined the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying vouchers, and find the same to be satisfactory. We therefore recommend that it be approved by the association.

We have also examined the Book of Accounts, and find it written to date.

THE REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

We have duly considered the report of the Trustees of the Library and Museum. It is evident from this report that the plan for the establishment of the library and museum agreed upon when this board of trustees was created, is, under the circumstances impracticable, and that, for the present at least, it will have to be abandoned.

In the meantime, we are satisfied that the possession of such an institution as the library and museum contemplated by the ordinance under discussion, would contribute very greatly to the permanent prosperity and influence of the association; and we also believe that it is within the power of the association to carry the proposed undertaking to a successful issue. Even if we are mistaken in this belief, we consider that it would be a wise and safe thing to invest our surplus funds in favorably located city real estate. Such an investment would undoubtedly be safe, and it would probably prove to be profitable, even if we should prove to be unable to erect upon it the library and museum building that we have in view. If our association continues to prosper as at the present time we will have the means needed for such building; and it seems almost certain that our prosperity and our annual income will increase rather than diminish. If the bad fortune comes to us instead of the good fortune we will at least, if we invest our surplus in real estate, have the property itself to fall back upon. In order to carry out these suggestions we respectfully recommend the adoption of the following ordinance:

Be it ordained by the Medical Association of the State of

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Alabama, (1) That the President of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, with the approval and consent of the board of censors of the said association, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to buy for the uses of the said association, a suitable lot of ground in the city of Montgomery upon which to erect a building for a library and museum.

(2) That to this end the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose mentioned, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of the association, on the written order of the president and the secretary as provided for in article 47 of the constitution of the association.

(3) That if the lot, selected by the president of the association with the approval and consent of the board of censors of the same, should cost more than the sum of two thousand dollars hereinbefore appropriated, then a mortgage may be given on said lot to secure any deferred payment, according to the usual legal forms.

(4) That any deed, or other legal paper necessary in the purchase and acquisition of the property herein provided for, shall be made out in the name and behalf of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

(5) That the ordinance establishing the board of trustees of the library and museum be and the same is hereby repealed.

THE REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF DOCTORS' HOME.

We have duly considered the report on the Alabama Doctors' Home, and in accordance with the request of the trustees appointed to take charge of the enterprise we respectfully recommend that the ordinance of last year be re-enacted. This ordinance is to be found on pages 76 and 77 of the transactions of last year.

THE REVISION OF THE MINUTES OF 1890.

In the discharge of the duties imposed upon us in regard to the revision of the minutes we have to report as follows:

(1) On page 44 the secretary gives a summary list of 899

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contributions to the library. On page 45 is a note which states that 978 of these publications were contributed by Dr. Jerome Cochran. It is easy to see that these numbers cannot be made to harmonize. Besides this, the number of publications contributed to the library by Dr. Cochran was over 1400. Surely such a contribution deserved more special mention.

(2) On page 64 the list of volunteer papers is included in the proceedings of the second day. There is no excuse for this. These papers belong to the proceedings of the third day, and should have been so entered. The regular reports belong to the second day of the session; and if they had some of them gone over to the third day, it would not have been amiss if they had been included in the minutes of the second day, on the same principle that the legislative day in congress frequently extends much beyond twenty-four hours. But no such reasoning can apply to the volunteer papers which belong to the second day, and which should always appear in the proceedings of that day. This same mistake was made in the Transactions of 1889, and we called attention to it on page 80 in our last year's report.

(3) The proceedings of the third day of our annual sessions is principally devoted under the rules to the Omnibus Discussion. But the proceedings of the third day in last year's Transactions fills just one page, and in that no allusion whatever is made to the Omnibus Discussion.

(4) On page 98, in the report of the board of censors, it is stated that a certificate was granted to Dr. William R. Belcher, by the Barbour county board of examiners. This entry is incorrect. The certificate was refused.

(5) On page 103 of the report of the board of censors in the case of Dr. William R. Hatter it is stated that the fee of one dollar had not been paid. This is a mistake. The fee was paid.

(6) In the annual register of the association a large number of names are incorrectly given—entirely too many for us to attempt any correction here. Some of these are errors that could have been easily avoided, as, for example, when the

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same person is mentioned twice on the same page, with different initials, or even sometimes with a different surname.

THE DELINQUENT COUNTY SOCIETIES.

At the last revision of the roll of county medical societies all of them were accounted for in a satisfactory way except the societies of the counties of Covington, Franklin, Geneva and Washington. These were delinquent in both representation and reports, and were accordingly referred to the board of censors for investigation.

Covington County Society.—It was ascertained after adjournment that this society had sent a delegate to represent it in the association who was charged with the delivery of the annual report and the payment of the annual dues. These duties he neglected to perform at the proper time. They were, however, subsequently attended to, and the society was put right with the association. We therefore recommend that the Covington county society be retained on the roll, and that we be discharged from the further consideration of this case.

Franklin County Society.—The vice-president of the northern division and the senior censor paid a visit to this society in September last. The members admitted that they had been derelict in the discharge of their duties, and promised to do better for the future. There are a sufficient number of doctors in the county to make an efficient organization. This society has been duly represented at the current session of the association. We therefore recommend that the Franklin county society be retained on the roll and that we be discharged from further consideration of this case.

Geneva County Society.—During the month of August the senior censor paid a visit to this society. He found it in a very demoralized condition. But several new members were admitted, and promises were made to do better for the future. A county health officer was subsequently elected, and an effort made towards the collection of vital statistics. We therefore recommend that the Geneva county society be retained on the roll, and that we be discharged from any further consideration of the case.

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Washington County Society.—A number of letters were written to the officers of this society, and the answers showed that it was composed of a small number of members, and that very little had been done to keep up the organization. The status of the society in the meantime has improved somewhat, some new members have been admitted, and the society is represented at this session. We therefore recommend that the Washington county society be retained on the roll, and that we be discharged from the further consideration of this case.

THE ROLL OF CORRESPONDENTS.

We have duly considered the matter of the revision of the roll of the correspondents, and it becomes our painful duty to report that since the last meeting of the association two of our corresponding members have died—William David Bizzell, M. D., of Atlanta; Caleb Toxey, M. D., of Mobile.

They were both men of distinction in the profession, Dr. Bizzell being professor of practice in the Southern Medical College, at Atlanta; and Dr. Toxey professor of anatomy in the Medical College of Alabama, at Mobile.

We recommend that their names be stricken from the roll of the correspondents, and that our regrets be duly notified to their respective families under the seal of the association.

Dr. W. A. Mitchell, of Eufaula, is unable to attend the present session of the association. He has served faithfully as a counsellor since 1887, four years more than the length of time necessary to entitle him to a place on the Roll of Correspondents.

Dr. James Polk Rorex, of Scottsboro, is similarly situated, and has served as counsellor the full term of ten years.

We therefore recommend that Dr. William Augustus Mitchell, and Dr. James Polk Rorex, be transferred to the Roll of Correspondents.

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AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

At the last annual session of the association a proposition was submitted to amend article 51 of the constitution, so as to make it read as follows:

ART. 51. The board of censors shall hold such meetings concurrently with the annual sessions of the association, and also from time to time such special meetings, to be called by the president of the board, as the business they have on hand may seem to require; and the number of censors present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum. During the intervals between the sessions of the association the board of censors shall be the authorized agents of the same in all matters pertaining to its general welfare; and the board of censors may from time to time present for the consideration of the association such suggestions and recommendations as to them may seem advisable.

We have duly considered this proposed amendment to the constitution, and recommend its adoption by the association.

QUORUM.

Circumstances has called our attention recently to the fact that there is no provision in the constitution and ordinances of the association in regard to the constitution of a quorum. In the absence of any special rule, and particularly in bodies exercising legal functions, it takes a majority of the body to make a quorum. Under this rule of construction it would require a majority of our voting members, that is to say, a majority of the aggregate number of our counsellors and delegates to constitute a quorum. It is believed that we have always at our meetings had the necessary majority of our voting members present; and that there is no danger of any deficiency in this regard occurring in the future.

The reason why it never occurred to the framers of our constitution is that it has been the immemorial custom for state medical associations in this country to consider the voting members present at any meeting as making a quorum, without any reference to the question as to whether the members in

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attendance constituted a majority of the body; or if a constitutional quorum was fixed at all it was always fixed at some arbitrary number very much less than a majority. It would seem that this custom might also apply to the medical association of the state of Alabama.

But inasmuch as our association has been invested by the state with important legal functions, it will perhaps be wise for us to fix a quorum by special action. We therefore recommend that at the end of the first order of business in article 80 of the constitution there be added the following sentence: The counsellors and delegates present at any session of the association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

At the last session of the association an ordinance was passed providing for the appointment annually by the president of a Monitor, whose address was to precede the essays of the regular reporters. We therefore recommend that a new order of business to be numbered $4\frac{1}{2}$ be inserted at the proper place in Article 80 of the Constitution, to be expressed in the following words:

$4\frac{1}{2}$. The Monitor's Address.

At the time of the adoption of the ordinance in relation to the committee of publication and its duties, our vice-presidents made no annual reports. Hence no place is designated in the ordinance referred to for these reports in the amended volume of Transactions. The same is true as to the Monitor's address. We therefore recommend the insertion in section (6) six of said ordinance, as found on page 28 of the Book of Rules two more items, as follows:

(1) Next after the words, "The Annual Message of the President," insert the words, "The Annual Reports of the two Vice-Presidents in the order of Seniority."

(2) Next after the words, "The Annual Report of the Treasurer," insert the words, "The Annual Essay of the Monitor."

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AMENDMENT TO THE ETHICAL ORDINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

We have duly considered the Memorial of the Montgomery medical society, and the recommendations therein contained in regard to the repeal of one of the ethical ordinances of the association—the ordinance, namely, numbered (5) on page 222 of the Book of Rules, which prohibits consultations with certain physicians there classed as Homœopaths, Eclectics, and irregulars. It seems to us that the arguments of the said memorial in advocacy of the repeal of this ordinance are conclusive, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following ordinance:

Be it enacted by the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, That section (5) of the Ethical Ordinances of the association as it appears on page 222 of the Book of Rules be, and the same is hereby, repealed and abrogated.

If this recommendation is adopted, it will leave the question of consultation just where it has been placed by the American Medical Association in the first section of article four of the Code of Ethics.—See page 214 of the Book of Rules. It is believed that this rule, under the liberal interpretation of its provisions advocated in the Montgomery Memorial, is better adapted to the existing condition of medical affairs in this state than the more stringent and inflexible rule which we have recommended for repeal. The memorial here follows:

THE ETHICAL MEMORIAL OF THE MONTGOMERY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama:

The Medical and Surgical Society of Montgomery county has rendered good service to the Medical Association of the State of Alabama during the sessions of the Legislature for the past fifteen years. The issues that we have had to encounter have been prosecuted at times with great zeal and vigor, and we have had to meet them with prompt and continuous action.

Occupying this unenviable opportunity for observation, we feel that we stand somewhat as sentinels, and have the right to make a few suggestions concerning the future welfare of the profession and the Medical Association of this State. We trust that our motives will not be misinterpreted and that these suggestions will be received in the spirit in which they are written and maturely considered as a means of

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solving the serious problem confronting us. You are aware that an effort to re-enact the penal clause of the act regulating the practice of medicine in this State, was made two years ago and failed. The same effort was renewed in the session of the Legislature lately adjourned, resulting after many weeks of labor in the passage of the penal clause by a large majority. But this was far from being all the medical legislation introduced. Early in the first half of the session, Col. Quarles, of Dallas county, introduced a bill providing for the establishment of Homœopathic and Eclectic Boards of Examination, which bill, if it had passed, would have seriously crippled the Medical Association of the State, and lowered the standard of medical qualification amongst us. This bill found an enthusiastic champion in Col. Quarles and was defeated by only two majority. Does not this argue that something must be done, or else we must run the risk of having hostile legislation forced upon us? The evil day may not be near, but unless we heed this voice of warning, it will come sooner or later. What, then, is the remedy?

The argument advanced by the advocates of the Homœpathic and Eclectic Schools, is, that we are incompetent judges of their capacity, on account of the prejudice which they suppose we entertain against them, and hence we should not be allowed to sit over them as examiners. The legislator asks in what way this prejudice may be demonstrated? In the fact they say that we consider them unworthy of our professional confidence, esteem and association. Our political friends, some of them men of no little wisdom and foresight, tell us that this is their strongest argument, and one which appeals to the sense of justice and right.

Let us now briefly review the history of medical legislation in this State, and in considering the legal recognition which sectarian practitioners have received, draw our conclusions therefrom:

It must be recognized that the enactment in 1877 of the law to regulate the practice of medicine in Alabama constitutes a most important epoch in the medical history of the State, and that policies and regulations which may have been wise and expedient prior to that time may have ceased to be wise and expedient under the greatly changed conditions in relation to the medical profession which now obtain.

Prior to that time it was easy for ignorant and incompetent men to engage in the practice of medicine. Since that time no man can legally engage in the practice without at least a decent acquaintance with most of the fundamental branches of medical science.

Prior to that time the Medical Association of the State, and the county medical societies were private organizations with the full and unquestioned power to control their own membership according to their own wishes and their own conception of propriety and good policy. Since that time the State Association and the county societies have be-

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come a part of the legal machinery of the State, and all legal practitioners in the State are entitled to membership in them and a full participation in all their legal duties and powers, and this without regard to the schools of medicine to which they may belong or to the theoretical principles upon which they may ostensibly base their methods of practice.

Prior to that time a physician might be expelled from membership in any of our medical organizations for the violation of any rule of purely professional ethics. Since that time membership in our medical organizations is controlled directly by the medical laws of the State, before which laws all systems and schools of practice are equally legal and reputable.

These far-reaching and radical changes in the relations existing between practitioners of medicine and the laws of the State suggest, and even render necessary, a more liberal construction than has heretofore obtained of the established ethical rules in regard to professional consultations.

In Alabama there are two of these rules, viz:

(1) The well known rule in the ethics of the American Medical Association, Section 1 of Article 4, which may be found on page 214 of the Book of the Rules; and,

(2) The special rule of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, which is numbered five (5) on page 222 of the Book of Rules.

The rule of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association is in the following words:

"A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations, the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner who has a license to practice from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by this association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology and organic chemistry."

On the construction of this rule some question might be raised as to the meaning of such designations as "a regular medical education," and a "regular practitioner." There may be such a thing as "ethical irregularity," and such a thing as "legal irregularity;" but this distinction is nowhere made in the Code of Ethics; and for us in Ala-

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bama, it is practically settled by the law of the state that the principle of legal regularity has legal precedence and dominates all issues growing out of irregularities that are purely ethical. We have deliberately invoked the intervention of the state in the regulation of the practice of medicine, and it is incumbent on us to accept in good faith all the necessary consequences of that intervention. In the meantime it is fortunate for us that we can do this without violence to either the letter or the spirit of the ethics.

As to the additional qualifications of the rule under discussion, that, viz., which relates to "practice based on an exclusive dogma to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology and organic chemistry," we are authorized to assume that it cannot be made a serious issue in Alabama; because with us no person is allowed to engage in the practice of medicine until his knowledge of the branches mentioned has been determined by written examination, and his fitness to practice vouched for by a board of medical examiners appointed by us, and conducting examinations under our supervision. It would present an example of singular inconsistency if we should, through one of our medical boards, certify to the people of the State that a certain physician was competent to practice medicine, and yet at the same time take the position that he was not a fit person to be met in consultation.

But, as we have said, we find no obstacle in the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association that stands in the way of the policy in regard to consultations which we have ventured to suggest; and we may add that this is not a new policy in this State. Quite a number of eclectic physicians have become members of our county societies, and have been for years freely admitted to all the privileges of consultation; and some of them have been members of our boards of medical examiners. Only one homeopath has ever applied for membership in any of our county societies, and he was admitted without hesitation.

The special rule passed many years ago by the State Medical Association, is as follows:

"He—'that is, a physician'—should not directly or indirectly, extend any sort of professional service or advice to patients under the care of homeopathic or irregular practitioners, no such service or advice being allowable until the homeopathic or irregular practitioner has been formally and permanently discharged from all further attendance upon the case; and all physicians under the ban of any local society should be treated in every way as irregulars."

This is a rule of our own making, and there can be no question as to our authority to repeal it. We do not stop to discuss the wisdom and expediency of it at the time of its adoption. But it is clearly out of place under the existing conditions of medical law and medical organi-

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zation in this State; and we respectfully submit for the consideration of all concerned the propriety of repealing it at the next session of the State Medical Association.

With the repeal of this special rule of our own making, and with the plain and unstrained interpretation which we have given of the rule in reference to consultations of the American Medical Association, the way will be opened for the complete harmony and co-operation of all physicians in this State, surely a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. J. BALDWIN, M. D., Chairman.
JOHN B. GASTON, M. D.,
S. D. SEELYE, M. D.,
J. H. BLUE, M. D.,
L. L. HILL, JR., M. D.,
W. M. WILKERSON, M. D.,
GLENN ANDREWS, M. D.,
R. F. MICHEL, M. D.,
J. S. WEATHERLY, M. D.,
Committee.

Unanimously adopted by the Medical and Surgical Society of Montgomery county, Alabama, at its regular weekly meeting held March 7, 1891.

B. J. BALDWIN, M. D., President.
J. R. JORDAN, M. D., Secretary.

THE BOOK OF THE RULES.

During the past year sixty-five copies of the Book of the Rules have been sold. At fifty (50) cents each this makes thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. The postage on these sixty-five copies at eleven cents each amounts to seven dollars and fifteen cents, and leaves a net balance of twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, which amount has been turned over to the treasurer of the association.

Altogether three hundred and one copies have been sold; and a few copies, number not kept, were given to members of the General Assembly during the recent session of that body. This leaves on hand, out of the one thousand copies printed, something less than seven hundred copies, which will supply the demand for several years to come.

We have heretofore failed to send copies of this book to the

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medical associations and state boards of health on our exchange list. It is believed that these various associations and boards would be glad to have copies. We therefore respectfully recommend that the State Health Officer be authorized to send copies to the parties indicated, and to pay the postage on the same out of the fund derived from the sale of copies to purchasers.

In the Book of Rules, fourth line from the top of page 40, a material misprint has been discovered. In the line designated, the annual salary of the Secretary is stated to be three hundred dollars. It should be two hundred and fifty dollars. A full statement of the proceedings of the association in fixing the Secretary's salary is given on page 134 of the Transactions of the association for 1888. It may be that there are other errors in the Book of Rules, but this is the only one so far discovered that is of any material importance.

Since the publication of the Book of the Rules some changes have been made in the medical and health laws of the state; while some other changes have been made by action of the association. We therefore recommend that we be authorized to have these new laws and rules printed in the shape of a supplement to the book, and that a copy of said supplement be furnished free of cost to every person who has bought, or may hereafter buy, a copy of said book.

SALE OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

Under a resolution passed a good many years ago the price of the annual volumes of our Transactions was fixed at two dollars and a half per volume to all persons not members of the association. Inasmuch as for obvious reasons that need not be detailed here, we desire our Transactions to have as large a circulation as possible, we recommend that the price to all persons desiring them shall be fixed at one dollar a copy.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

The distribution of the Transactions to those who are entitled to copies is one of the duties of the Publishing Com-

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mittee. Heretofore it has been the custom to send all the copies due to any county in one package to the most convenient express station, addressed to the secretary of the county society. It has come to our knowledge that these secretaries are often very careless and dilatory in the distribution to members of the copies thus falling into their hands. The evils attending such delay are evident. It is desirable that the members should receive their Transactions as soon as practicable after their publication. We therefore recommend that hereafter this method of distribution by express packages addressed to the secretaries of the county societies shall be discontinued, and that the Transactions shall be sent to members entitled to them directly by mail, the expense of postage to be paid by the association. We are aware that this will add considerably to our annual expenses—perhaps as much as two hundred dollars, but after due consideration we are satisfied that it will be money well spent.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER.

The charter of the association was passed by the General Assembly of the state in the year 1850, and was to continue for fifty years. It therefore has several years longer to run. This charter has been made to serve our purpose up to the present time, but would hardly have done so except for the express recognition of our constitution of 1873 by two separate acts of the General Assembly, namely, the act creating boards of health in Alabama, and the act regulating the practice of medicine in Alabama, thus virtually making said constitution a part of the statute law of the state.

But, however well the existing constitution has served our purposes up to this time, we are satisfied that it will be to our advantage to get a revised charter better adapted to the present organization and functions of the association. To this end we recommend that we be authorized to prepare the draft of a new charter for the association to be submitted for consideration at the session to be held in 1892—the same to be very carefully prepared, and with such assistance from competent lawyers as may to us seem desirable.

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THE WORK OF THE COUNTY SOCIETIES.

In regard to the work of the county medical societies we can say nothing more appropriate, or more to the point, than the remarks made by us in this regard in our last report. These remarks are, therefore, here subjoined:

THE NEGLECT OF DUTY BY THE OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In many of our previous reports we have emphasized the great importance of thorough discipline in the county medical societies, with a view to investing them with the largest possible degree of efficiency. We are glad to be able to say that in a general way the discipline of the county societies has improved decidedly. This is specially true of the older societies. But notwithstanding all this improvement very few of the societies even now appreciate in any adequate fashion the privileges and responsibilities that rest upon them. The principle part of this trouble grows out of the neglect of their official duties by so many of the officers of the societies.

The presidents are only beginning to understand that their authority extends over all the members and over all the subordinate officers of the societies; and that in some sense they are responsible for the entire conduct of their societies. Any one who accepts the position of president of a county society, and then allows his society to drift at the mercy of the winds and waves of circumstances is not worthy of the position and its honors. The societies should elect to be presidents none but their best men; and having found good presidents should be very slow to change them for untried men. When a military company gets a good captain it is good policy to keep him; and in the same way it is good policy for a county society to keep a good president when they are fortunate enough to get one.

But of all the officials of our county societies the vice-presidents are the most negligent of their duties. As a rule the majority of them seem to think that they have no duties, and that their position is purely honorary, without duties, and without responsibilities of any sort. This is a mistake, at least so far as our organization is concerned. The vice-presidents are second in command and should assiduously strive to hold up the hands of their chiefs. Besides other duties it has been made specially obligatory on the vice-presidents of the county societies to co-operate with the vice-presidents of the association in the discharge of the important duties which our rules impose upon them. Just now there is no weaker link in the chain of our organization than this negligence of duty on the part of the vice-presidents of our county societies; and it is for this reason that we call special attention to it, with

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the hope that our vice-presidents will endeavor to make themselves more useful.

The secretaries perhaps approximate more nearly to the discharge of their duties than any of the other officers; but they, too, are too often negligent, keeping their records imperfectly, and sending up imperfect reports to the state association.

RECENT MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

During the recent session of the General Assembly several bills were introduced affecting the interests confided by the laws of the State to the State Medical Association. We devote a few words of remark to each one of these:

(1) *A bill to amend section 4078 of the Code of 1876.*—It is already familiar knowledge to the members of the association that the penal section of the law to regulate the practice of medicine in Alabama was rendered inoperative by changes made in the codification of 1886. The object of this bill was to correct this defect. The bill passed the senate by an almost unanimous vote. It met with very serious opposition in the house—the leader of the opposition being Mr. Quarles, of Dallas, who left undone nothing that was in his power which promised to help towards the defeat of the bill. Finally, however, we beat down all opposition, and the bill was passed by a very handsome majority. This favorable result would not have been reached but for the earnest efforts of the physicians of Montgomery. The Montgomery medical society appointed a committee consisting of Drs. J. B. Gaston, S. D. Seelye, B. J. Baldwin, J. H. Blue, W. M. Wilkinson, L. L. Hill and Glenn Andrews, who gave to this work a considerable portion of their time for some two or three weeks. They merit the thanks of the association. The bill was subjected to some amendments, and was passed in the following words:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 4078 of the code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 4078 (4244). *Practicing medicine or surgery without certificate of qualification, fine.*—Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this state without having first obtained a certificate of qualification from one of the author-

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ized boards of medical examiners of this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Provided, That this act shall not apply to any doctors or physicians now practicing medicine in Alabama who are graduates of a reputable medical college, and have complied with the law by having their diplomas recorded by the judge of probate in the county in which they may be practicing medicine; and this act shall not apply to any physician who has practiced medicine in this state for the past five years.

This new statute is believed to be clear and explicit in the provision of a sufficient penalty to secure the enforcement of the law. We stand now in a better position than ever before, because the constitutionality of the law has been sustained in two decisions of the supreme court of the state. In the first of those cases, that of Harrison vs. the State, it was held that even if a physician had a certificate of qualification, still he could not collect fees by law unless said certificate had been registered in the probate office of the county. In the case of Brooks against the State, after reviewing the objections that had been urged against the constitutionality of the law, the court sums up the argument by the declaration, "We find nothing in the civil aspect of the statute which offends the state constitution."

There are in effect two provisions in this proviso. The first is intended to protect from the criminal penalty—not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars—doctors who, like Dr. Brooks, have heretofore engaged in practice by having their diplomas recorded, but without having first obtained a certificate of qualification from an authorized board of medical examiners, as the law requires. It will be observed that this proviso applies only to physicians who had complied with the terms at the time of the passage of this statute, which was on the 18th of February of the present year, 1891. It will be observed, also, that this proviso applies only so far as to protect from prosecution the class of doctors mentioned whose

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diplomas have been recorded prior to the foregoing date in the counties in which at that time they were engaged in practice. If the diploma was recorded in some other county the exemption does not hold. This explanation seems to be in consonance with the intention of the general assembly in passing this proviso. But it is not at all certain that the proviso has the legal force it was intended to have. The words, "having complied with the law by having their diplomas recorded," stands in need of construction. Having complied with what law? If they have complied with no law in recording their diplomas the proviso is certainly nugatory and of no effect, and they are not exempt from any penalty. But it will be best for our boards to respect the intention of the general assembly, and not to institute suits in this class of cases.

In the meantime it must be remembered that because the class of cases here under consideration may be exempt from the criminal penalty of the law, it does not, therefore, follow that they are legal practitioners of medicine. On the contrary, it is certain that they are not legal practitioners of medicine, and that they remain subject to all the civil penalties and disabilities incident to violation of the law. They cannot collect fees by law. They cannot become members of the county societies. And, by a ruling of the state medical association, they are not entitled to the privileges of consultation.

The second proviso, exempting from the penalty of the law physicians who have practiced medicine in Alabama for the last five years, is just so much surplusage. We doubt if it can apply to anybody in the state, all practitioners of five years standing having already qualified under the law.

(2) *A Bill to make Additional Provisions to the Laws Regulating the Practice of Medicine in this State.*—This bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Harralson, of DeKalb county, and was intended to obviate some of the objections urged against the existing law. It passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote; but was defeated in the House of Representatives.

We think it would have been of some advantage to us if

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this bill had become a law. It contains nothing to which we could entertain a reasonable objection, as it would simply have given the sanctions of a legislative statute to regulations already observed by our examining boards, or to principles clearly implied in the statutes already in force. After careful consideration of the interests involved, we respectfully recommend that the provisions of this bill, with no change of language except in the enacting clauses, be adopted by the association as an ordinance to be observed by the authorized boards of medical examiners in this state. This action will involve some repetition of rules already adopted. It will also modify one or two of our existing rules, and add one or two new rules to the present code. These changes seem to be in themselves wise and expedient, and the adoption of the proposed rules as an ordinance of the association will perhaps pave the way for their favorable consideration by the next General Assembly. The proposed ordinance will read as follows:

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE RULES GOVERNING THE BOARDS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Be it ordained by the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, (1) That it shall be the duty of the authorized boards of medical examiners in this state to examine all applicants for examination for the practice of medicine and surgery in this state in the ten (10) branches of medical science here following, namely, (1) organic and inorganic chemistry; (2) human anatomy; (3) human physiology; (4)the natural history of diseases, that is to say, the etiology, pathology, symptomatology, and diagnosis of diseases; (5) physical diagnosis; (6) surgical operations and the principles of surgery; (7) the mechanism of labor; (8) obstetric operations; (9) medical jurisprudence; (10) public and private hygiene; but said boards shall not examine in materia medica therapeutics, and the practice of medicine.

(2) That the board of medical examiners, which is composed of the Censors of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, shall be known as the State Board of Medical Examiners; and the boards composed of the censors of the county medical societies, as the county boards of medical examiners; that it shall be the privilege of any person who desires to practice medicine in this state to come before the said state board in preference to any county board; that it shall be at all times the privilege of any person who has been exam-

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ined by any county board and who is not satisfied with the result of such examination, to have a new examination before the state board; that in examinations made by the state board, the chairman thereof shall not communicate to the other members the name of the applicant, or his college of graduation, or the school of medicine to which he belongs, and this to the end that the said board may act with absolute justice and impartiality.

(3) That no person shall be eligible for examination by any of the authorized boards of medical examiners without being a graduate of some reputable medical college; that the examinations shall be exclusively in writing, and that all the examination papers shall be promptly forwarded by the several boards to the health officer of the state, who shall have them duly bound and kept on file and open to the inspection of all who may desire to see them.

(4) That all legal practitioners of medicine in this state shall be entitled to membership in the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, and in the county medical societies in affiliation therewith, and to all the legal rights and privileges, and subject to all the legal duties and obligations of such membership, on a footing of complete and perfect equality.

(3) *A Bill to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Alabama.*—This bill was introduced by Mr. Quarles, of Dallas. He worked for it late and early, by day and by night, and with an energy and persistence worthy of a better cause. It was put on the house calendar under an adverse report from the judiciary committee, was set for special consideration at a designated time, was defeated by a small vote, and then an effort was made to have it reconsidered. It is a crude and inharmonious scheme, badly considered, and badly drawn up, and its enactment into a law would have been a calamity to the state. As a striking example of what ought not to be done this bill is included amongst the supplementary papers appended to this report.

(4) *A Bill to Establish and Provide for the Maintenance of a Quarantine by Improved Methods against the Introduction of Yellow Fever and other Infectious and Contagious Diseases in the State of Alabama.*—This bill is printed in full in part four of this report. It was introduced into both houses of the General Assembly by the Mobile members thereof. In the senate it was referred to the committee on finance and

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taxation; and in the house to the committee on public health. Both of these committees agreed to report the bill adversely, and the State Health Officer, who had requested the privilege of going before the senate committee as the representative of the State Board of Health, and with the hope that he might so influence the judgment of the committee as to secure such modification of the bill as would render it less open to objection, was notified that under the circumstances it would not be necessary for him to put himself to any trouble in regard to the matter. For several days the fate of the bill seemed to be settled, and would have been settled but for the advent of a powerful lobby of influential citizens of Mobile, and the issue by the governor of a special message earnestly urging upon the General Assembly the great importance of passing the bill. At this juncture the two committees in charge of the bill held a joint session for a reconsideration of it, and before this joint session of the two committees appeared the friends and some opponents of the proposed legislation. The State Health Officer having preferred a second request in writing to be allowed a hearing as the representative of the State Board of Health, was also invited to attend this joint session of the two committees. He was treated courteously, but the committees were so pressed for time that he was not able to make such a statement as the occasion demanded. He did what he could however to sustain the dignity of the State Board of Health, and to conserve the sanitary interests of the people of the state.

In the confusion and hurry of the discussion that occurred it was impossible for the committees to have gained any definite knowledge of the merits or of the demerits of the quarantine scheme covered by the bill. The outcome of the hearing was that both of the committees adhered to the adverse reports they had already agreed upon. In the house the bill was called up against the adverse report, and rushed through with railroad speed. Some delay occurred in the senate, where, in order to obviate some of the most objectionable features of the bill an amendment was offered providing that

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nothing in the act should be so construed as to take away from the Mobile board of health any of the powers and duties in regard to the actual administration of quarantine devolved upon the said board of health by the existing quarantine and health laws of this state. A motion to table this proviso failed. This was a test vote and showed that a majority of the senate favored the proviso. But in an unlucky moment one of our friends, doubtless without due consideration, moved to amend the proviso by inserting after the word "duties" the words " not in conflict with the provisions of this act." This amendment prevailed, the proviso was emasculated, and an unwise law was placed upon the statute book of the state.

The law of the state makes it the duty of the state board of health to investigate the causes and means of prevention of endemic and epidemic diseases, and to act as an advisory board to the state in all hygienic and medical matters. See section 1279 of the Code of 1886; and there can be no question as to the wisdom and good policy of this statute. Under this provision of the law it must have seemed natural and right that the state board of health should have been consulted upon at least two points:

(1) As to the need of an improved quarantine station at Mobile; and

(2) As to the wisdom of the details included in this particular bill.

Sufficient consultation with the state board of health could have been easily managed. The president of the state board of health, several other official members of the state board of health, and the state health officer, were all in Montgomery at the time, and were fully competent to speak for the board to which they belonged. Besides this the quarantine policy of the state board of health has been minutely defined by the state board itself in an elaborate quarantine code which can be found in the book of rules, beginning on page 140 and continuing for more than twenty pages. The questions involved could be settled judiciously only in one way, namely, by the application of expert knowledge; and no one will question that the highest expert knowledge in Alabama, in regard

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to the theory and practice of quarantine, is to be found in the state board of health. Certainly the governor is not a quarantine expert; nor can the general assembly claim any large endowment of expert knowledge in regard to the quarantine requirements of the State of Alabama, or of the port of Mobile. In spite of such considerations as these, so commonplace and so obtrusively obvious, it did not seem to occur to anybody that the one legal, wise, and proper thing to be done in regard to this quarantine bill was to get, with reference to it, the expert opinion of the state board of health—the expert opinion of the legal advisors of the state in all sanitary and hygienic matters.

Of course the state board of health could have no objection to the establishment of a thoroughly equipped quarantine station, at the entrance to Mobile bay, from the sea; but in some of its sections, notably in sections two and five, the bill was found to be in conflict with the existing quarantine and health laws of the state. There was no necessity for such conflict, and the bill should have been modified so that all conflict might have been avoided. Quarantine is not a new thing for Mobile. On the contrary, Mobile has had quarantine ever since the war, and, indeed, before the war also. For the last twenty years Mobile quarantines have been administered by the Mobile board of health, and have been by said board administered so wisely and so efficiently that during all that time yellow fever has never invaded Mobile from the sea; and not only has the work of this board been characterized by thorough efficiency, but with by the smallest possible interference with commerce, and by a degree of economy without precedent in the history of maratime quarantines. All this was cheerfully admitted by the advocates of this new quarantine scheme, and they stated distinctly and emphatically that they did not desire to interfere with the duties and powers of the Mobile board of health. But the broad fact remains that the new scheme does interfere very materially with these powers and duties. Section 2 of the bill provides that the new board shall elect a health officer of said board, and such other officers as may be

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necessary for carrying out the purposes of the act. And section 5 provides that the new board may, from time to time, prescribe the observance of quarantine by all vessels arriving within the bay or harbor of Mobile, and may make regulations therefor which may be necessary or desirable to ensure the preservation of the public health and not contrary to law. All these duties have heretofore been discharged by the Mobile board of health, and if they are now assumed by the new quarantine board it is plain that the old board of health will be entirely relieved of all participation in the administration of maritime quarantine in Mobile bay.

What we have so far said relates only to quarantine by sea. But Mobile is exposed to the invasion of yellow fever by land on account of her railroad connection with New Orleans, Pensacola and other ports liable to suffer from yellow fever, and the new law leaves this land quarantine where it was before, namely, in the hands of the Mobile board of health. In other words, Mobile now has two entirely independent systems of quarantine—a sea quarantine, to be administered by the new quarantine board, and a land quarantine, to be administered by the Mobile board of health. Surely there was no sufficient reason for this multiplication of quarantine authorities for the city of Mobile. There was no objection to the creation of a quarantine board to receive moneys appropriated by the state or by the city and county of Mobile for the construction of an improved quarantine plant, and for the disbursement of such moneys. But there was and is very serious objection to all those provisions of the new law which interfere with the administration of quarantine as heretofore by the Mobile board of health.

It was to obviate this objection that the amendment already mentioned was offered to the bill while it was pending in the senate.

There is a good deal of confusion in the public mind in regard to the characteristic features and advantages of the modern improved quarantine plant—a confusion so common that a few words of explanation here may not be amiss.

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For the protection of the public health and the prevention of invasion by yellow fever, the system of quarantine in use at Mobile for the last twenty years had, as we have seen, been found to be amply sufficient. It had, in a word, afforded complete and perfect protection.

It would be impossible for any system to show better results than that. Mobile will, indeed, be very fortunate if the new system affords equal immunity for an equal length of time. It may be that the new system will be of some commercial advantage to Mobile, because by means of it the various processes of disinfection can be accomplished with somewhat greater facility and in a little less time than under the old system. But all quarantine experts know that the advantages of the new system are not so great as people generally believe.

The agents of disinfection are the same for both systems, namely (1), ventilation (2), cleanliness (3), sulphur fumigation (4), flooding with the bichloride of mercury solution, and (5) the application of heat. In ventilation, cleansing, the use of sulphur fumes, and the use of disinfecting solutions, the differences between the two systems are not very great. For the application of heat the steam cylinders of the new system afford some facilities over the methods of applying heat formerly in use.

The extent to which heat is used as a means of disinfection at a modern quarantine station, depends very much upon the sort of shipping that has to be treated—that is to say, on the character of the travel and traffic of the port to be protected. It is used chiefly for the disinfection of bedding and baggage, and the clothing of the crews and passengers. The rough clothing and bedding of the common sailors can be treated very well by immersion, for a proper length of time, in boil ing bichloride of mercury solution. The finer fabrics of passengers of the better class would be damaged by this immersion process. The treatment by heat in the steam cylinders is comparatively exempt, but not entirely exempt, from objec tions of this sort.

It is a fact, however, that very few passengers come to Mo-

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bile in ships from yellow fever ports during the yellow fever season, so that the demand for the new system at that port is correspondingly less urgent than at such ports as receive a larger number of such passengers.

For the same reason it will not be necessary to make any expensive provision of hospital accommodations at the Mobile quarantine. The probability is that in the very large majority of seasons not a single yellow fever patient would require hospital accommodation at this quarantine station. If such cases did occur it would certainly be the wiser policy to send them to the national refuge station at Chandeleur, where the expense would be borne by the national government, and where the standing menace of a yellow fever hospital would be removed from the mainland and from the neighborhood of populous communities. Pensacola has an expensive quarantine station with all the modern improvements, but she proposes to send all vessels known to be infected to Chandeleur. In like manner Charleston has a very complete quarantine establishment, but she also proposes to send all vessels known to be infected to the national refuge station at Sapelo Sound. As to the disinfection of cargoes it might just as well be understood, once for all, that while such disinfection may be theoretically possible it is at the same time practically out of the question. There is no proof that the cargo of a ship can be disinfected in the ship's hold; and the discharge of the cargo as a preliminary to its disinfection would require so much time and so much expense as to amount to the total prohibition of commerce with all ports requiring cargoes to be so treated. For example, a cargo of coffee from Brazil intended for Mobile would find it cheaper and more expeditious to unload at New York and to send the coffee to Mobile by railroad, rather than to have it discharged and disinfected at the Mobile quarantine station. Fortunately cargoes are not often dangerous.

To determine what sort of a quarantine establishment is needed at the entrance to Mobile Bay it would be necessary for us to know:

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(1) The number of vessels coming into the port of Mobile during the quarantine season from ports infected with yellow fever, with the character of such vessels, how many come in ballast, and how many with cargoes, the nature of said cargoes, and how many passengers come on said ships; and,

(2) The number of said ships that may be found infected, and the number of passengers on such infected ships, and the number and character of the cargoes of such infected ships.

For quarantine purposes ships are divided into two classes; namely, those coming from infected ports with clean bills of health, and no history of infection; and those without clean bills of health, or with a history of infection, or which are vehemently suspected of infection.

In regard to ships of the first class the presumption is, at the least, forty to one, that they are free from danger. Nevertheless, they are disinfected with more or less care with the view of providing against all contingencies, and of rendering safe the very small percentage of them that in spite of appearances may, perchance, be the carriers of infection.

Ships of the second class—those that are known to be infected, or vehemently suspected to be infected, are treated with much more rigor. These are the ships that Pensacola and Charleston, both with improved quarantine plants, still send to the United States refuge station for treatment. There is only one port on the gulf coast at which vessels known to be infected, are treated by the local quarantine authorities, namely, New Orleans; and this city has two separate quarantine stations near the mouth of the Mississippi River—one for the treatment of vessels belonging to the first class; and one for the treatment of vessels belonging to the second class. The quarantine authorities will doubtless follow the example of Charleston and Pensacola, and send vessels known to be dangerous to the national quarantine station for treatment. It will be wise for Mobile to do this under any circumstances; and the more specially wise, because the number of these dangerous vessels coming into the port of Mobile is extremely small. During the last seven years such dangerous vessels

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have numbered, all told, only thirteen, or less than two per annum. All of them came in rock and sand ballast except one, which had cocoa nuts for ballast, and amongst them all there was only one passenger, and that one was the wife of one of the captains. Seven of these vessels came from Colon, three from Rio Janeiro, two from Havana, and one from Belize. No cargoes, and therefore, no need of warehouses. No passengers, and therefore, no need of hospitals. Only two vessels a year requiring special treatment, and the Chandeleur station only thirty miles away fully prepared to take these and to relieve Mobile of all the trouble and expense and danger connected with them.

From all these considerations it is evident that the Mobile quarantine stations should be fitted up exclusively for the treatment of vessels which have clean bills of health and which are believed not to be dangerous, and which are treated at all only through excess of precaution. What ought such a station as this to cost? The answer to this question depends on whether the vessels to be treated are to be taken to a quarantine wharf upon which is placed the disinfecting apparatus; or whether the disinfecting apparatus is taken to the vessels at their anchorage by a tug or other boat. The cost of the New Orleans station, including a steam tug, was less than forty thousand dollars.

The cost of the Charleston station, believed to be a very good one, including a twelve hundred dollar naptha launch, was about ten thousand dollars, not including the wharf.

No plans or estimates for the Mobile establishment were submitted; but it was loosely stated that the proposed plant would cost fifty thousand to sixty thousand dollars. Of course that much money could be spent on a quarantine station. But it would be a very unwise use of money on the part of Mobile to make any such extravagant expenditure. A duplicate of the Charleston plant would probably supply all of her needs.

All of the foregoing facts and principles, and many more of similar significance the State Board of Health could have sub-

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mitted for the consideration of the governor and of the general assembly if an opportunity had been afforded them to do so. One of the most surprising and discouraging experiences that ever comes to a quarantine expert is to have to stand idly by and witness the reckless and senseless waste of money which attends the administration of quarantine by non-expert officials.

It is important to remember that it was no part of the purpose of the quarantine bill under discussion either to create a new State Board of Health, or to modify in any way the powers and duties of the existing State Board of Health. In a word, the State Board of Health is not mentioned in the bill, or even indirectly referred to from the first word of it to the last. On the contrary, it simply creates a new local quarantine board to take charge of the maritime quarantine of the port of Mobile; and this new local quarantine board is not subject in any way to the supervision or control of any of the officers of the state government. It is under no obligation to adopt regulations satisfactory to the rest of the state, and is not required to make to the state any report of its proceedings or of its quarantine work. It is not sustained by state funds, and does not make to the state any report of either its income or its expenditures. In the strictest sense of the words, it is a local board, whose function it is to run a local quarantine, for the local commercial advantage of the city of Mobile. Incidently it may become an important factor in the protection of the people of the rest of the state. Incidently may become an important factor in the protection of Tennessee, Georgia, and other neighboring states. But all of these incidental advantages were just as emphatically guaranteed by the old Mobile quarantine system under the administration of the Mobile board of health.

Mobile, if she had wanted it, could have had a state quarantine at any time during the last four years, since the passage of the law to regulate the practice of quarantine in Alabama, which was approved February 28th, 1887—a quarantine administered by state officials and at the expense of the state.

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But Mobile has never wanted a quarantine. She has preferred to manage her own quarantine affairs, and to control her own quarantine policy, even though she had to pay for the privilege by making the expenses of her quarantines a tax on her own citizens. All this is as it should be. It is one of the special excellencies of our existing health laws that in them the principle of local self-government is fully and frankly recognized, and the fraternal interference of the state avoided as far as such avoidance is possible. We have, therefore, no fault to find with either the past or the present quarantine policy of the Mobile health authorities. But it is well that the real facts should be stated just as they are.

REMAKS ON THE GOVERNOR'S QUARANTINE MESSAGE.

There are several points raised in the governor's message which require notice at our hands, especially these that here follow:

(1) The state has no effective means of exercising quarantine power.

(2) The State Board of Health meets but once a year; it cannot delegate its functions to any committee or official; its membership is numerous, and a majority of them must attend any meeting to put in force quarantine regulations.

(3) The state board has no power to control the action of municipal and county authorities in regard to local quarantines.

(4) Some state board should have effective auhority to determine the rules under which those who have been exposed to infection might pass through localities maintaining quarantine in order to seek refuge in localities where their presence would not endanger the public health.

A few observations on each of the foregoing statements, will enable us to understand the true status of the quarantine laws of the state.

(1) An act to regulate the practice of quarantine in Alabama, was adopted by the general assembly of the state and approved by the governor in February, 1877. This act pro-

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vides that the governor, on the recommendation of the State Board of Health, or whenever he deems it necessary for the protection of the health of the people of this state, or any portion thereof, may proclaim, declare, establish and conduct through the State Board of Health, and enforce such quarantine measures not inconsistent with the constitution of the state or United States and laws thereof, as to him may seem expedient; and five thousand dollars is appropriated as an annual fund out of which to defray the expenses of such quarantine.

Here is ample power and means for the establishment of a state quarantine, and power and means at the absolute disposal of the governor himself.

(2) The State Board of Health is a very numerous body—embracing in its membership virtually the entire medical profession of the state. In the discharge of many of its functions the state board finds this large membership of immense advantage. It gives the people of the state a whole army of men devoted to the furtherance of their sanitary welfare. The quorum required for the legal action of the state board is a majority—not of our entire membership—but a majority of our voting members—that is to say, a majority of our counsellors and delegates. This quorum we always have present at our annual sessions; and at these annual sessions we have adopted a very complete code of quarantine regulations. These regulations are printed in our Book of Rules, in the fourth chapter of which can be found separate sections on inter-state quarantine, maritime quarantine, the quarantine of railroads, the local management of yellow fever, non-intercourse, disinfection, depopulation, health certificates, places of refuge, and others too numerous to mention. In a word, the regulations are all ready, and the governor by simple proclamation can put them all in force, without difficulty and without delay. There is no need that a board of health should hold frequent meetings. Boards of health are not in the proper sense of the words executive bodies. It is their function to make rules. Health officers, quarantine physicians, etc., are the

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executive officials to carry these rules into execution. No board of health anywhere administers and executes its own rules.

Quarantine rules should not be based on the caprices or temporary inclinations of the authority which has the power to establish quarantine. On the contrary, they should be based on a scientific consideration of all the facts and circumstances involved, and formulated under the guidance of the highest obtainable expert skill. Such are the regulations of the board of health of the state of Alabama; and these regulations do not belong exclusively to Alabama, but have been adopted also by all the other health authorities of the Gulf and Atlantic states that are liable to invasion by yellow fever. They make a common system under which all the States concerned can act together in harmony, each one strengthening the hands of all the others, and by all the others sustained in turn, so as to secure the largest aggregate of advantages, and the smallest retinue of attendant inconveniences. So far as quarantine regulations are concerned, then, there is no trouble.

(3) The State board has no power to control the actions of municipal and county authorities in regard to local quarantines. This is true, but it is not the fault of the State board of health. Ever since Alabama was a state the counties and towns have had the power to regulate their own quarantines, and they have seemed to attach great importance to this privilege. If the state desires to change its policy in this regard, and to place all the quarantines within the state under the control of the state board of health, all well and good. We stand ready and willing and able to assume and to discharge, we hope with credit, the new labors and responsibilities that would devolve upon us under such change of quarantine policy. If the state is willing to give us the additional jurisdiction, and to supply the money that would be needed, so that all quarantines in Alabama might be run under the authority of the state and at the state's expense, the state board of health has no objection to make.

(4) We think the Governor is right in the opinion tha

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somebody ought to have the power to overrule the quarantine regulations of localities as interfere unreasonably with the movements of travellers and freights; and we introduced into the session of the general assembly a bill to give to the state health officer the power, under the rules and regulations of the state board of health, to modify the unwarranted restrictions of local quarantines. The general assembly did not see fit to give us this additional grant of authority. So here again the defect mentioned is no fault of ours, and we hope that some future general assembly will see fit to correct this mistake.

In the meantime we have had very little trouble of this sort in the state of Alabama. One of the rules of the state board of health is in these words: "At all seasons of the year, and under all circumstances, the simple passage of railroad trains should be allowed without obstruction, even when carrying sick refugees from infected places to healthy localities willing to receive them." While we have had no legal power, perhaps, to enforce this rule, the moral influence of the state board of health has usually been sufficient to secure its observance by local Alabama boards. If trouble has come at all, it has come in localities where the local boards of health were pushed aside by the political officials of municipal corporations, who, having a less intimate knowledge of the state board of health, have been less inclined to follow its advice.

In 1888 the obstacles opposed to the egress of Florida refugees by the border counties of Georgia were so great that a conference of railroad and health authorities was held in Augusta to devise a set of rules under which the refugees in question might be allowed to pass through to such communities as were willing to give them asylum. Our state health officer attended the conference and a solution of the problem was happily reached.

A little later in the same year, after yellow fever broke out in Decatur, a conference was held in Nashville, one of the results of which was that an arrangement was made to keep open the Louisville and Nashville railroad so that Decatur

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refugees could pass through the state of Tennessee into states further north, in which, considering the season of the year, the danger of local dissemination was very slight.

PART II. THE REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

THE WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

For the year 1890 we have received from the county boards of medical examiners sixty-two sets of examination papers, all for the practice of medicine. In fifty-nine cases the certificate was granted, and in three cases the certificate was refused; the rejections, therefore, amounting to only 4.83 percentum; by far the smallest we have ever had to show.

The state board during the year has made three examinations, as follows:

Hugh Allen Blair, M. D., University of Nashville, 1856. Certificate granted.

Alfred Coleman Dungee, M. D., Harvard University, 1890. Certificate refused.

Charles Webb Sheppard, not a graduate. Certificate refused.

Three applicants and two rejections.

In that section of this report which deals with the work of the county boards of medical examiners we have expressed ourselves very freely in regard to the manner in which these boards perform their duties; and it so happens that we have in very many cases seen fit to point out faults and imperfections. This fact has been made use of by the enemies of our plan of county boards of medical examiners to endeavor to show that the plan in question is a great failure, and that the county boards generally are incompetent for the discharge of the important duties imposed upon them under the law. But this unfavorable conclusion by no means follows from the premises invoked to sustain it. Many of our criticisms are in relation to merely

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formal details. That we can afford to point out these minor defects is very good proof that, however we may find fault with the manner in which the work is done, the material results are to a great degree satisfactory.

During the last year, or year and a half, the defect in the criminal code, which was disclosed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Brooks case, has tempted some of our boards to a more lax administration of the law than they would have exhibited under other circumstances. But now that this defect in the law has been cured, we have no doubt there will be a movement all along the line towards more thorough work. In the meantime we are glad to be able to say now, as we have said many times before, that on the whole our progress has been at as rapid a pace as the conditions governing the practice of medicine in Alabama were found to give warrant for. Our system is extremely flexible. We can make it just as stringent as our experience shows to be expedient or desirable. And the effect has been already to elevate amazingly the standard of medical qualifications in our state.

ILLEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

After the publication of the Brooks case, when the defect in the penal clause of the medical law became generally known, a considerable number of physicians came into the state and engaged in practice in defiance of the provisions of the civil code. This evasion of the law was, of course, to have been expected; and it is a matter for special gratulation to us that the instances of evasion were not more numerous; a very large majority of the doctors beginning practice amongst us have chosen to submit to examination.

In the meantime we are sorry to have to state that several of the county boards of medical examiners became so far demoralized as to pay very little attention to the discharge of their duties under the law. For this sort of demoralization there is no excuse. When the prospect before us was gloomiest was the time when our boards should have shown most earnestly their devotion to the good cause.

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Now that the defect in the law has been mended we trust that all of our boards of examiners will rise to the full measure of their responsibility under the law to both the people and the profession of the state. To this end all the members of the county boards should make themselves thoroughly familiar with the law itself to regulate the practice of medicine, and with the rules for the government of examinations, as laid down in the third chapter of the Book of the Rules.

As we have said in previous reports, the general average of our examinations is fairly satisfactory. Still there are some of the county boards whose examinations are very defective, and a goodly number of applicants are passed on a very questionable exhibition of medical knowledge. This ought not to be. We have no lack of doctors in Alabama, and even with a comparatively high standard of requirements the supply is sure to equal the demand. We are therefore anxious to impress upon our boards of examiners how very important it is that they should conduct all of their examinations in strict accordance with the rules; and such as fail to do this must expect to have their short-comings fully exposed in our annual reports.

THE LITERARY EDUCATION OF DOCTORS.

One of the facts brought out prominently in our review of the work of the county boards is the remarkable ignorance of the English language which is displayed by so many of those who have managed to obtain diplomas from the medical colleges; and suggests in a very emphatic way the propriety of the adoption by the colleges generally of some educational qualification as a preliminary to matriculation. It has long been the rule with us that none of our members should receive as medical students young men who cannot present satisfactory evidence of at least a good English education; and we have hoped to derive much advantage from this regulation. Our hopes in this direction have been largely disappointed, however, because it is the custom of a great many of the medical colleges of this country to receive students without any preliminary inquiry as to their literary acquirements, and with-

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out having them vouched for by preceptors. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that our medical boards should observe the regulation in regard to scholarship which is to be found on page 98 of the Book of the Rules. This regulation is a very modest one. It simply provides that any applicant whose written examination shows him to be ignorant of his mother tongue shall not be awarded the certificate to practice medicine, and surely no reasonable objection can be made to a requirement so evidently proof against objection. In our notes on the separate sets of examination papers we have felt it to be our duty to call attention to such as show gross ignorance in this regard. It ought to be understood that the medical profession is not to be made an asylum for ignoramuses and incompetents.

We have adverted frequently to the repeated failure in practice of our rule in regard to the preliminary examination of those proposing to begin the study of medicine. There are necessarily a goodly number of young men beginning every year the study of medicine in Alabama, and, yet, we very rarely hear of a preliminary examination. Is it that our young men study without preceptors? Or is it that our doctors take students into their offices in violation of the rule. In order to ascertain the exact facts of the case we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That county boards of censors are requested at their earliest convenience to get up and forward to the state board of medical examiners a list of all the medical students in their respective counties, giving: (1) Full names and post-offices; (2) Whether just beginning the study of medicine, or whether they have attended one course of medical lectures; (3) Whether they are studying medicine entirely without help from doctors in their respective neighborhoods; or whether directly or indirectly they are studying under preceptors, and giving the names of the preceptors.

The adoption of this resolution may not enable us to correct the existing evils in this regard, but it will place us in possession of the facts, and this may suggest some course of action that may prove of some advantage.

We further recommend that at the next session of the general assembly we be authorized to introduce again the bill

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already approved by the association to require the preliminary examination of all medical students in this state who may be applicants for beneficiary scholarships in the Medical College of Alabama.

We also recommend that we be authorized to prepare a memorial to be addressed to all the medical colleges of this country praying them to require satisfactory evidence of a reasonable educational qualification as a prerequisite to matriculation.

THE ART OF ASKING QUESTIONS.

We desire to call the special attention of the members of the examining boards to the section of the Book of the Rules on page 110, on the art of asking questions. In many of the boards there has been a notable improvement of late years in the character of the questions propounded to applicants, but we still come across questions that are not suitable to the end in view—questions that are trivial, common place, or inadequately expressed, and which naturally lead to unsatisfactory answers. A few examples noted by different members of the state board are here given out of connection with the papers in which they occur.

From one set of papers we select the following:

In chemistry there are six questions, and all similar to these three: Give the symbol of sulphuric acid. What is the formula for sulphuretted hydrogen? How is chemistry divided?

In hygiene the following is the extent of the examination: Give the hygiene for the development of the muscles. Give the hygiene of the skin. What are the effects of cosmetics?

The extent of the examination in medical jurisprudence is as follows: What is infanticide? What is the difference in the lungs of a child that is stillborn and living?

From another set of papers we select the following questions and answers: What is chemistry? Answer: Treats of the chemical ingredients and changes in medicines. What is chemical affinity? Answer: Medicines have different ingre-

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dients—I guess—don't know. How are salts formed? Answer: Salts are soluble compounds. What is anatomy? Answer: It treats of the services of the human body—bones, muscles & Co. What are the organs of respiration? Answer: The lungs. Describe the circulation. Answer: It goes from the heart to the right oricle, and from the right oricle to the right vericle, and from the right vericle to the left oricle, and back to the heart; thence from the heart it is thrown through the whole system.

What is typhoid fever, its symptoms and treatment? Answer: Typhoid fever is a miasmatic contagious disease due to a virus forming in the living being and is decomposed by the organic matter.

What is placenta previa? Answer: Where a child cannot pass out of the pelvis. The same M. D. spells "ischium," "isqnum;" and placenta," "placentor."

The man who wrote these answers had a diploma from a medical college claiming to be reputable; and said diploma was signed by professors claiming to be honest men.

THE SUPERVISORS.

We quote from a recent letter written by the president of one of our county boards the following statement:

I have not been able to get a supervisor at any time who would do his work efficiently and honestly. They all so far have allowed the applicants during the examinations to go off and get all the help they wanted. I have this from good authority, and I know from the general knowledge of applicants and from the character of papers handed in that help has been obtained by applicants, and I consider that examination under such circumstances is a mere farce and a premium on rascality. It is very humiliating to me to admit these facts. But they are facts, and in some instances the public know that they are facts and they weigh heavily against us.

It is to be hoped that this writer speaks only for his own county. At any rate, so far as his own county is concerned the existence of the state of affairs of which he complains must be largely his own fault.

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Under our system of conducting examinations with the help of supervisors the examination is not taken out of the hands of the examining boards and turned over to the supervisors. On the contrary, it is expressly specified—see rule (7) page 96 of the Book of the Rules—that the appointment of a supervisor shall not relieve the board of examiners from any part of the responsibility which rightfully belongs to them under the laws of the state and the rules of this association. In other words, the supervisor is simply the servant of the board—a servant employed by the board to attend to the details of the examination under the authority, under the orders, and under the direct oversight of some member of the board. Surely it is possible in every county in the state to find a reasonably honest man to act as supervisor—a man who would not deliberately certify to a wholesale falsehood, which he would have to do if he allowed an applicant to have access to books or other helps during the progress of an examination.—See supervisor's certificate on page 94 of the Book of the Rules.

But even a dishonest supervisor would be to a large extent constrained to do his duty provided the board exercised over him that careful oversight which is required by the rules. The board in employing the supervisor should give him clearly to understand that he is to act in good faith, and should during the examination hold him unflinchingly to the proper and efficient discharge of his duty. It would be a good plan for the representative member of the board to receive the fee of ten dollars and not to pay it over to the supervisor until the examination is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. And if during the progress of an examination it is discovered that the supervisor is not doing his duty he should be immediately discharged, and another and better man put in his place.

THE WORK OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The county boards of medical examiners have made reports for 1890, as follows:

Autauga county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

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Baldwin county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Barbour county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Bibb county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Blount county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Bullock county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Mosely Stuart Chandler, M. D., Atlanta Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

This examination was well conducted, with careful attention to details. Papers complete and in good order. The answers are full and of fair value, but the spelling is faulty. Certificate properly granted.

Butler county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Calhoun county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

George A. Matthews, M. D., University of Michigan, 1869. Certificate granted.

Charles Edward Thomas, M. D., Long Island Hospital College, 1890. Certificate granted.

In the case of Dr. Matthews the papers are not well arranged, which shows carelessness on the part of the board and the supervisor. All the schedule branches are included, and the questions well selected, except in physical diagnosis, where they are not quite so good. The answers are full and on the whole satisfactory. The grammar is correct, but the spelling is not above criticism. Certificate properly granted.

In the case of Dr. Thomas the papers are correctly arranged, all the branches included, the questions well selected. In the elementary branches the answers are not satisfactory, but are more accurate and complete in the remaining branches. The grammar and spelling are defective, valuations of answers about right. Certificate properly granted.

Chambers county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

No reports have been received from this board for several years. We have reason to believe that it is culpably derelect in the discharge of its duty, and therefore recommend that it be ordered under investigation.

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Cherokee county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

W. C. Darrell, M. D.

James Lamar Sutherlin, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1890. Certificate granted.

In the case of Dr. Darrell the papers are properly arranged, and all the branches included. The questions are not well selected to bring out the applicant's knowledge of medicine. The answers are short, incomplete and unsatisfactory, and the ratings are generous towards the applicant.

In the case of Dr. Sutherlin the board was exceedingly generous to the applicant, at the same time making some lapses themselves. Some of the questions are quite vague and awkward, and some are out of place. For example, we have: How would you diagnose a case? Typhoid fever, can it be cured? If so, by what means? Give treatment. Under the head of physical diagnosis the applicant is required to give the treatment of acute and of chronic pneumonia. We do not examine on treatment, and treatment does not come under the head of physical diagnosis. It was probably well to grant the certificate, but many of the ratings of the answers are too high.

Chilton county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Choctaw county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Clarke county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Clay county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Cleburne county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Coffee county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Colbert county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Steven Davis Lindsey, M. D., St. Louis Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

In this examination there is no supervisor's certificate, and the questions are not repeated before the answers. Otherwise the examination is fairly satisfactory on the part of both the board and the applicant.

Conecuh county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Coosa county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

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Covington county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Crenshaw county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

W. W. Avant, M. D., University of Tennessee. Certificate refused.

The board only did its duty in refusing the certificate to Dr. Avant. The supervisor's work is badly done.

Cullman county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Dale county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Dallas county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Thomas Franklin Moore, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1890. Certificate refused.

The board acted properly in rejecting Dr. Moore. His examination shows great lack of literary training. His spelling is miserable, and his technical knowledge very deficient. He failed to pay his supervisor's fee, leaving that expense to be paid out of the pocket of the President of the board.

DeKalb county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

William Sayre Duff, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1889. Certificate granted.

William Walter Hill, M. D., University of Tennessee, 1890. Certificate granted.

Clement Ritter, M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

William Jasper Wheeler, M. D., Atlanta Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

Dr. Duff's examination was well conducted, and the applicant acquitted himself fairly well. The certificate was properly granted. Both sides of the paper are written on, which should never be done.

In Dr. Hill's examination the papers are in good order, and all the branches included. The questions are too numerous, and in some branches not well selected. The answers are short and unsatisfactory; the grammar good, but the spelling occasionally faulty. The ratings are too high in some of the branches.

Dr. Ritter's examination was fairly well managed by the board; and fairly well met by the applicant.

In the case of Dr. Wheeler some fault is to be found with the questions put by the board. On chemistry they are complicated and elaborate. The examination in anatomy is quite rigid. Fewer questions in surgery would have answered the purpose of the board. The ratings

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are sometimes very liberal; but on the whole the applicant acquits himself fairly well.

Elmore county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Escambia county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Etowah county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

James Augustus Hurst, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1890. Certificate granted.

In this examination one of the schedule branches—the mechanism of labor—is entirely omitted; and the questions given under the head of obstetric operations do not belong to that branch at all. These are very singular lapses. The applicant acquits himself very well.

Fayette county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Alonzo Kennedy Collins, M. D., Louisville Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

Thomas M. Peters, M. D., Medical College of Alabama.

Ollens Hillman Whitney, M. D., Louisville Medical College, 1890.

Dr. Collins answers fairly well the questions put by the board, and was presumably entitled to the certificate.

The same may be said of Dr. Peters, except that he failed to answer some of the questions at all.

Dr. Whitney's ignorance of medicine and of English orthography is simply amazing. He had not a shadow of claim to the certificate.

On the part of the board all of these examinations are just as bad as they can be. The schedule branches, physical diagnosis, mechanism of labor, hygiene, and medical jurisprudence are all omitted, while *materia medica* and therapeutics are inserted without authority. The applications and supervisor's certificates are also missing The questions are badly chosen, elementary and often trivial. This board must do better.

Franklin county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Geneva county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Greene county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

We have been informed that an application for examination has been pending before this board for several months. If this information is correct this board is greatly to be blamed for neglect of duty.

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Hale county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Rufus Jackson Griffin, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1890. Certificate granted.

Dr. Griffin in this examination acquitted himself well. The answers are often much more comprehensive than the question would naturally suggest.

While we do not advocate a large number of questions the members of this board, in this instance, have rather over done the thing in the way of having too few. In the majority of the branches only three questions are asked, and in some only two. Surgery alone runs up to six.

Henry county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

We have good reason to know that this board during the past year has been exceedingly derelect in the discharge of its duty.

Jackson county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Samuel Lutz Zurmehly, M. D., Miami Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

In this examination the papers are well arranged, and all the branches are included. In some of the branches the questions are too numerous and not well selected. The answers are often short and unsatisfactory, and the ratings are high.

Jefferson county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Charles Clement Bowen, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1877. Certificate granted.

Thomas Davis Dabney, M. D., Washington University, 1872. Certificate granted.

Robert Neal Ramsey, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1879. Certificate granted.

Lawrence L. Sherrod, M. D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1885. Certificate granted.

Joseph Schofield Winters, M. D., Louisville Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

Milton McGrath Smith, M. D., Louisville Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

John Burt Goin, M. D., Meharry Medical College, 1890. Certificate granted.

Edward S. Glass, M. D., Vanderbilt University, 1890. Certificate granted.

These papers are all in good order and include all the schedule branches. Usually the questions are well selected, but occasionally they admit of criticism. The ratings average full high.

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Dr. Bowens answers are full and explicit, especially in surgery and in the natural history of diseases, and his English is good.

Dr. Dabney passed a good average examination.

Dr. Ramsey's answers are not as full as could have been desired.

Dr. Schofield's answers are moderately good.

Dr. Smith passed a fair medium examination.

Dr. Goin's examination does him credit, and might have been rated even higher than it is.

Dr. Glass' examination is of medium merit.

Lamar county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Lauderdale county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

William M. Bramlett, M. D., Louisville Medical College. Certificate granted.

John Frank Walker, M. D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Certificate granted.

This board could not well have done its work more imperfectly than in these papers. There are missing the applications, and the supervisor's certificates, and the ratings. Also, the papers on natural history of diseases, mechanism of labor, obstetric operations, and hygiene; while papers on the practice of medicine, and on midwifery are inserted without authority.

The applicants under the circumstances seem to have acquitted themselves fairly well.

Lawrence county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Lee county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Limestone county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

James Benton Hatchett, M. D., Vanderbilt University, 1890. Certificate granted.

This examination is fairly good, but not up to our standard. The natural history of diseases is omitted, and questions on practice are substituted in violation of the rules.

Lowndes county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Charles William Powell, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1890. Certificate granted.

The Lowndes county board is not coming up to its old standard of excellence. In this examination there are missing, the papers on the

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natural history of diseases; the mechanism of labor, hygiene, and medical jurisprudence; while a paper on obstetrics is inserted in violation of the rules. The paper used is of irregular sizes, and the whole presents an untidy appearance. On the part of the applicant the examination is barely passable.

Macon county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

We have good reason to believe that this board has been derelict of its duty in allowing two physicians to practice in the county without examination.

Madison county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

James Lanier Darwin, M. D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1888. Certificate granted.

This examination was carefully made. The papers are in good order, all the branches included. In a word, it is creditable to the board and to the applicant.

Marengo county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Marion county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Marshall county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Mobile county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Montgomery county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Morgan county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Charles E. Hageboom, M. D., Rush Medical College, 1869. Certificate granted.

Michael William Murray, M. D., McGill University, 1890. Certificate granted.

Cicero Frank Peck, M. D., Memphis Medical College, 1890. Certificate refused.

In all of these cases the board has evidenty acted with a good deal of care. The papers are in good order, and include all the branches. Still there are some defects that require notice. The questions in several branches are too numerous, vague and sometimes trivial; and the ratings are very lax and uncritical.

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Dr. Hageboom's answers are not sufficiently full and lack system.

Dr. Murray's answers are of medium merit only.

Dr. Peck's answers are quite meagre and show a plentiful lack of knowledge of medicine as well as of the English language. He was properly rejected.

Perry county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Thomas Ernest Lockhart, M. D., Tulane University, 1890. Certificate granted.

In this examination the papers are well arranged, and all the schedule branches are included. The questions are fairly well chosen, except in chemistry, anatomy, and natural history of diseases. In this last branch all the questions relate to one disease, and are not on that account a fair test of the applicant's knowledge. The applicant acquitted himself with credit, especially in anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, and surgery.

Pickens county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Thomas M. Chapman, M. D., ———. Certificate granted.

T. W. Storey, M. D., ———. Certificate granted.

A. N. Steele, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1890. Certificate granted.

On the part of the board these examinations were badly conducted. There are missing, of the schedule branches, natural history of diseases, physical diagnosis, and mechanism of labor; while "obstetrics" is inserted without authority. There are also missing the application, the supervisor's certificate, and the ratings. The questions are generally too elementary and superficial. This board should do better.

Dr. Chapman's answers throughout are short, evasive and unsatisfactory.

Dr. Steele's answers are generally correct, but are too concise.

Dr. Storey's examination does him no credit.

Pike county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Randolph county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Russell county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Shelby county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

We have good reason to believe that this board should have made one or two examinations, but if it was done no report of it has been made to us.

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St. Clair county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Eugene Presly Cason, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1890. Certificate granted.

In this examination there are missing the supervisor's certificate, separate lists of ratings for the answers in the several branches, and the paper on obstetric operations.

The answers are passably good so far as medical knowledge is concerned, but the grammatical construction is bad.

Sumter county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Talladega county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine—

Edward B. Wren, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, 1890. Certificate granted.

This examination was well conducted, and is creditable to both the board and the applicant.

Tallapoosa county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Tuscaloosa county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Walker county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Washington county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Wilcox county board. For the study of medicine, none. For the practice of medicine, none.

Winston county board. For the study of medicine none. For the practice of medicine, none.

PART III. THE REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

During the past year we have had in Alabama no serious epidemic visitation, at least none that required any direct intervention of the State Board of Health. All portions of the state have suffered from the grippe, or epidemic influenza, which, by reason of various complications, has added some small percentage to the usual death rates. Measles, also, has

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prevailed extensively in some portions of the state, but the deaths from it have been few.

The great burthen of our work has been, as usual, to increase the efficacy of the county boards of health, and to press forward the great work of collecting the vital statistics of the state. In this work we are still making satisfactory progress. The details in regard to it will be found in the notes on the work of the county boards of health in another part of this report.

We desire again very earnestly to call the attention of the county boards of health to two important sections of the Book of the Rules, one beginning on page 196, and entitled "Instructions for the county boards of health;" and the other beginning on page 198, and entitled "Address to the courts of county commissioners." If the county boards will act with due regard to the policies outlined in these sections they cannot fall very far below a reputable measure of success in the discharge of their duties.

We also desire to call the attention of the county boards of health to the sections in the last volume of Transactions in regard to the establishment of licensed grave yards, and the examination of midwives.

EXPENDITURES.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

In Account with the State of Alabama:

1890				Dr.
April 30.	To cash from	Auditor		$ 250 00
May 31.	"	"		250 00
June 30.	"	"		250 00
July 31.	"	"		250 00
Aug. 30.	"	"		250 00
Sept. 30.	"	"		100 00
Oct. 1.	"	"		150 00
Oct. 31.	"	"		250 00
Nov. 29.	"	"		250 00
Dec. 31.	"	"		250 00
1891				
Jan. 31.	"	"		250 00
Feb. 28.	"	"		250 00
Mch. 31.	"	"		250 00
	Total			$ 3,000 00

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CREDITS.

1890			
April 1.	By cash for postage, July 8, '89	$	5 00
" 2.	shelves in office		1 00
" 2.	box rent, P. O		1 50
" 2.	postage, Book of Rules		50
" 30.	Health Officer's salary, April		150 00
" 30.	clerk's salary, April		50 00
May 6.	drayage		25
" 8.	cash to Joel White		2 30
" 19.	postage		5 00
" 24.	postage, B. of R		50
" 26.	pencils		25
" 26.	expressage		25
" 26.	cash, 1000 envelopes, stamped		22 00
" 31.	Health Officer's salary, May		150 00
" 31.	clerk's salary, May		50 00
June 7.	postage		5 00
" 12.	postage, B. of R		50
" 12.	trip to Randolph county		10 65
" 16.	postage, B. of R		50
" 20.	postage		11 20
" 28.	expressage		25
" 28.	drayage		50
" 30.	cash to Brown Printing Co		100 00
" 30.	Health Officer's salary, June		150 00
" 30.	clerk's salary, June		50 00
July 2.	box rent		1 50
" 7.	cash to Joel White		2 65
" 7.	trip to Evergreen		6 82
" 17.	postage		1 00
" 17.	expressage, (Cullman)		35
" 26.	postage, B. of R		50
" 26.	expressage, (Ozark)		35
" 26.	postage		1 00
" 31.	Health Officer's salary, July		150 00
" 31.	clerk's salary, July		50 00
Aug. 16.	postage		10 00
" 18.	trip to South East Alabama		23 54
" 23.	trip to Seale, Alabama		4 92
" 28.	trip to Andalusia		17 57
" 30.	Health Officer's salary, August		150 00
" 30.	clerk's salary, August		50 00
Sept. 9.	postage		1 00
" 13.	trip to N. W. Alabama, 14th to 24th		21 31

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Sept. 25.	By	postage	$ 5 00
" 27.		cash, 1000 envelopes, stamped	22 00
" 30.		Health Officer's salary, September	150 00
" 30.		clerk's salary, September	50 00
Oct. 1.		postage and envelopes	11 20
" 2.		box rent	1 50
" 10.		trip to Tuskaloosa	10 60
" 31.		Health Officer's salary, October	150 00
" 31.		clerk's salary, October	50 00
Nov. 10.		cash to Brown Printing Co	50 00
" 29.		Health Officer's salary, November	150 00
" 29.		clerk's salary, November	50 00
Dec. 5.		postage and envelopes	11 20
" 5.		postage, 2c stamps	2 00
" 31.		Health Officer's salary, December	150 00
" 31.		clerk's salary, December	50 00
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Jan. 6.		cash to Brown Printing Co	100 00
" 6.		postage, B. of R	50
" 8.		wrapping paper	1 85
" 8.		box rent	1 50
" 9.		postage	5 00
" 31.		Health Officer's salary, January	150 00
" 31.		clerk's salary, January	50 00
Feb. 7.		postage	3 00
" 7.		postage, B. of R	50
" 13.		cash to Joel White	4 00
" 23.		cash, 1000 envelopes, stamped	22 00
" 23.		drayage	25
" 28.		Health Officer's salary, February	150 00
" 28.		clerk's salary, February	50 00
M'ch 2.		extra postage	25
" 9.		postage	2 00
" 11.		expressage	1 35
" 21.		postage, B. of R	50
" 31.		Health officer's salary, March	150 00
" 31.		clerk's salary, March	50 00
" 31.		cash to Brown Printing Co	84 14
		Total	$ 3,000 00

	Cr.	Dr.
To total receipts from April 1, 1890, to April 1, 1891.		$3,000 00
By total expenditures from April 1, 1890, to April 1, 1891	$3,000 00	

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RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

By Health Officer's salary from April 1, 1890 to April 1, 1891	$1,800 00
Clerk's salary for same time	600 00
Cash, postage for same time	148 85
Cash to Brown Printing Co., same time	250 00
Miscellaneous	201 15
Total	$3,000 00

NOTE BY THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER.

In the foregoing account the sum of seven dollars and fifteen cents ($7.15), was advanced by the state board of health to pay postage on the Book of the Rules. This sum has been refunded by the association out of the money derived from the sale of said books; and the amount thus refunded has been paid over to our printers, the Brown Printing Company, which leaves the balance as before, with a corresponding reduction of our outstanding indebtedness.

THE CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The conference of state boards of health meets in Washington, District of Columbia, early in May. It is undoubtedly of importance that the board of health of the state of Alabama should be represented at that meeting. It was the custom during Governor Seay's administration, for the state health officer to attend the meeting of this conference, and to have his expenses paid out of the quarantine fund, under the first section of the act to regulate the practice of quarantine in Alabama, approved February 28th, 1887. We therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the board of health of the state of Alabama, that the state health officer should attend the conference of state boards of health which meets in Washington, District of Columbia, in May proximo; and that the governor is hereby requested, if consistent with his interpretation of the law, to authorize the payment out of the quarantine fund of the necessary travelling expenses of the State Health Officer in making said trip.

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLOR-BLIND LAW.

The examiners under the color-blind law are, at present, as follows:

Dr. R. D. Webb, Birmingham.
Dr. Charles Whelan, Birmingham.
Dr. S. C. Carson, Bessemer.
Dr. W. H. Sanders, Mobile.
Dr. B. J. Baldwin, Montgomery.
Dr. J. J. Dement, Huntsville.
Dr. R. P. Huger, Anniston.
Dr. Goldsby King, Selma.

During the year 1890 these examiners have examined an aggregate of 2,486 persons—whites, 1,950; blacks, 402; mulattoes, 74; with 75 rejections—whites, 66; blacks, 8; mulattoes, 1; and the detailed results of these examinations have been submitted to the state board of health in the formal reports required under the law.

The administration of the color-blind law is in the hands of the state board of health; but the appointment of the examiners rests exclusively with the governor. Any of these examiners may be removed at any time by the governor, on the recommendation of the state board of health. The governor not only has the power to appoint, but it is his privilege, also, to determine how many appointments shall be made. In the meantime, we are responsible to the state for the right administration of the law; and the right administration of the law depends very much on the competency of those who make the examinations—a matter about which if we are consulted at all it is only through the courtesy of the governor. Since the passage of our law and the preparation of the rules for the government of the color-blind examiners, some advances have been made in the scientific principles applicable to these examinations. We therefore recommend that we be authorized to consider the propriety of revising the present rules in regard to the methods employed by color-blind examiners in this state.

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THE WORK OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Autauga county board.—No reports have been received from this county during the year, except for the town of Prattville. For this town Dr. Smith has furnished, as usual, very complete statistics. Early in the year Dr. A. S. McKeithen was elected county health officer to succeed Dr. Smith; but he never made a single report, and so far as is known never made any effort to discharge the duties of the office. The Autauga county board has been culpably negligent of their obligations to the people and to the profession.

Baldwin county board.—Dr. Wm. M. Lovelady continues to act as county health officer for this county. The difficulties in his way have been great, and while his success has not been remarkable, he has perhaps done as well as could have been expected under the circumstances.

Barbour county board.—In this county there has been considerable improvement over several previous years; but it is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is no excuse for the comparative failure of this board, except that the majority of the doctors in the county became greatly demoralized, which unfortunate demoralization has not yet been entirely overcome. It is hoped that better success will be achieved this year. The reports have been rendered with tolerable regularity. Dr. W. H. Robertson is still the county health officer.

Bibb county board —In our last annual report we stated that the collection of vital statistics had been resumed in this county, and that there was a fair prospect of success. In this respect our hopes have been disappointed. Dr. M. C. Schoolar, who had undertaken to act as county health officer, suddenly ceased to make his reports, perhaps, because he received no salary. However, he made no explanation in regard to it, and neglected to answer the letters of inquiry addressed to him. The doctors and midwives were reporting very well, and all the indications were favorable. All that was needed was some one to supervise the work. Some months ago Dr. H. H. McCauley was elected county health officer; but he also has failed to make reports.

Blount county board.—Our work in this county has been steadily growing less satisfactory during the year. Dr. W. M. Cole is still the county health officer, but does not succeed as well as formerly. This would seem to indicate that he takes less interest in his work. The monthly reports come in with tolerable regularity, but the births and death rates per thousand, and the lists of delinquents, show a decided lack of efficiency. The board of this county should manage to have a more efficient administration.

Bullock county board.—The collection of vital statistics in this county continue to be well done. Dr. R. H. Hayes has been superceded by Dr. H. M. Hunter as county health officer.

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Butler county board.—The work of this board during the past year has been less satisfactory than usual. The reports have been sent in regularly, but there are more delinquent doctors and more defective beats. An earnest effort towards improvement ought to be made. Dr. Job. Thigpen is still county health officer.

Note.—Since this was written Dr. J. C. Kendrick has been elected health officer of the county.

Calhoun county board.—The work of this board continues to improve. The returns from Oxford, Jacksonville and Piedmont are about complete, and reflect credit on the assistants that have them in charge. The returns from Anniston are not quite complete, but are very nearly so. The principle trouble grows out of the negligence of one or two doctors. From the county beats, also, the returns have grown more complete, although two or three beats are still not thoroughly reported. Dr. T. W. Ayres is still the county health officer.

Chambers county board.—The words of our last year's report may be repeated here. In this county the board of health is strangely negligent of its duties, and there is no excuse for it. There are about thirty doctors in the county, and more than half of them are members of the county society. All they need is a county health officer who will make reports. The present nominal incumbent of the position, like his predecessor, is a complete failure. Of course this is no excuse for the board, who are severely censurable for their neglect of duty.

Cherokee county board.—The work of this board is about the same as last year. Dr. G. D. W. Lawrence is still county health officer.

Chilton county board.—This board made no effort at all during the past year to discharge their duties. Recently they have shown some disposition to go to work, and it is to be hoped that they will make an earnest effort. Dr. W. E. Stewart has been elected county health officer. He filled the position once before very successfully. It is hoped that he will be equally successful this time.

Choctaw county board.—In this county there has been no noticeable change in our work, which still drags on in a very inefficient fashion. Dr. R. B. Carr is still the county health officer.

Clarke county board.—The work of this board last year made encouraging progress, with Dr. J. W. Armistead as county health officer. At the beginning of this year Dr. J. W. Flemming was elected to the position of county health officer. He did not succeed well; and, after a very short experiment, Dr. Armistead was restored.

Clay county board.—This board, during the past year, has made some improvement, but not as much as we had hoped. We still believe

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that with a little more effort this county might be brought well up to the front. Dr. A. L. Harlan is still the county health officer.

Cleburne county board.—This board, as usual, has done nothing.

Coffee county board.—This board, last year, made another complete failure.

Colbert county board.—During the past year the reports of this board were again suspended. Dr. W. W. Prater was elected to succeed Dr. S. J. Cooper as county health officer. His health was bad, and his duties were neglected. The board should have promptly appointed some one else in his place, but failed to do so. Recently they have appointed Dr. A. A. Wall county health officer. How he will succeed remains to be shown.

Conecuh county board.—The work of this board goes on about as for the last several years. Both the birth rate and the death rate are so small as to provoke remark, but Dr. A. A. McKittrick insists that his reports are complete, and offers rewards for any unrecorded cases that may be reported to him.

Coosa county board.—In Coosa county, while our work is still imperfect, the outlook continues to improve. Dr. A. J. Peterson is the county health officer, and seems to be making an earnest effort to succeed.

Covington county board.—This board made no reports during the past year, although Dr. Wm. J. Head, the county health officer, received a considerable number of returns, and the doctors of the county seem disposed to do their duty under the law. Dr. W. E. Sentell has been recently elected county health officer; and we hope he will make a better showing.

Crenshaw county board.—This board has made regular reports during the past year, but they have been so defective as to be of very little value. The improvement we hoped for in our last report has not been realized. Dr. S. W. May is still the county health officer. He has made no reports this year. No salary is paid in this county.

Cullman county board.—This board has done good work during the past year, and deserves credit. But for the negligence of two or three of the physicians the returns would have been quite complete. We hope this negligence will be overcome this year. Dr. M. L. Johnson continues to act as county health officer.

Dale county board.—This board made another failure last year. During the first half of the year Dr. W. L. Jones continued to fill the position of county health officer. About August he was suspended by

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Dr. A. G. McLeod. The monthly reports have been rendered, but they are so incomplete as to be of no value.

Note.—Since this was written Dr. R. F. Harper has been elected county health officer, and the outlook for successful work has improved.

Dallas county board.—The situation in this county is not satisfactory, but is considerably better than it was last year. We hope it will continue to improve. Dr. T. G. Howard is still acting as county health officer.

DeKalb county board.—The condition of our work in DeKalb county has improved decidedly under the administration of county health officer, Dr. H. P. McWhorter, and the outlook for still further improvement is good.

Elmore county board.—This board has acquitted itself very creditably during the past year. A little more effort would make its work complete. Dr. O. S. Justice is still the county health officer.

Escambia county board.—This board has again made an exceptionally good record, and deserve much credit. Dr. S. C. Henderson is still the county health officer.

Note.—Since this was written Dr. J. L. Bass has been elected county health officer, succeeding Dr. Henderson.

Etowah county board.—Our work in Etowah is about as it was last year, but has not improved as we hoped it would. The returns of births and deaths are tolerably full, but not complete. We hope a special effort to make them complete will be made this year. Dr. M. R. Wright is still county health officer.

Fayette county board.—We are sorry to report that our work in Fayette county does not improve. Dr. T. B. Wood, whose record for 1888 was so encouraging, is still county health officer, but is evidently not making as much effort as formerly.

Franklin county board.—In Franklin county Dr. L. W. Desprez has been elected county health officer, and promises to make some effort to collect vital statistics. He has no salary and has been in office a very short time.

Geneva county board.—Dr. T. J. Warde, the previous county health officer, having ceased to pay any attention to the duties of the office, finally resigned, and Dr. Bullock was elected to succeed him. Dr. Bullock has made the monthly reports regularly, so far, but they are extremely defective. We can only hope that they will grow better.

Greene county board.—Our work in Greene county has not prospered as we could have desired. The reports, however, have been regularly

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made, and there has been some improvement. Dr. Thos. W. Pierce is still acting as county health officer. He has no salary, and is entitled to credit for his perseverance under adverse circumstances.

Hale county board.—In this county our work has not improved. The reports come in regularly and in proper form, but they continue to be very defective. Dr. J. Huggins is still the county health officer.

Henry county board.—This board has been greatly demoralized during the past year. There have been bitter dissensions amongst the doctors; and Dr. Darby, the county health officer, has made very imperfect reports during the year. Recently he ceased to make reports at all; and has sent in no annual report. His salary was two hundred dollars. A few months ago Dr. J. P. Alred was elected county health officer, but has made no reports.

Jackson county board.—This board continues to do fairly good work. The county is large and some parts of it difficult of access. Notwithstanding this the work is better done than in several counties where the surroundings are more favorable. Dr. W. C. Maples is the county health officer, having succeeded Dr. J. R. Tarrant at the beginning of the year. Both Dr. Tarrant and Dr. Maples have proven to be efficient officers.

Jefferson county board.—This board continues to make regular reports; but the work of collecting vital statistics does not improve. On the contrary, the tendency is the other way. The county pays six hundred dollars for this work. This is an adequate salary and ought to secure good results. This board has not done its duty in this regard. Dr. H. N. Rosser is still the county health officer.

Lamar county board.—During the past year the work in this county continued to improve, and was in a very promising condition, with Dr. R. J. Redden as county health officer. This year Dr. D. D. Hollis has been elected county health officer, and the work has already retrograded greatly.

Lauderdale county board.—The monthly reports of this board were sent in with tolerable regularity, but they have been so defective as to to be of no value. Dr. Charles M. Watson was county health officer. Since the first of January no reports have been received.

Lawrence county board.—The reports of this board are still defective, but show some improvement. Dr. William J. McMahon is still the county health officer.

Lee county board.—This board made regular reports all last year, but they were very defective. Dr. R. L. Sutton was county health officer. He left the county in January, and no reports have been made this year. All that is needed in this county is an efficient health officer.

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Limestone county board.—The work of this board since our last report has been only moderately good. The beat system has been at last adopted, but only partially carried out. Dr. G. R. Lewis is county health officer. There is some hope of better work this year.

Lowndes county board.—In this county there has been no change. The work is well done. Dr. Shirley Bragg is still county health officer.

Macon county board.—This board continues to be negligent of its duty. A few reports were sent in last year by Dr. L. W. Johnson, but they were of very small value. There being no salary attached to the position of county health officer, Dr. Johnson grew tired and gave it up. This year Dr. C. L. C. Atkeson is the county health officer. He has met with but little success.

Madison county board.—The success of this board is about the same as last year—only moderately good. Dr. J. L. Darwin is still county health officer. This is one of the counties in which thorough work ought to be done.

Marengo county board.—This board as for a number of years has made a complete failure. Dr. C. B. Thomas and Dr. R. B. McCants were county health officers last year. Their reports were of no value. This year Dr. I. G. Wilson is the county health officer. It remains to be seen what success he will have.

Marion county board.—This board has never succeeded in accomplishing anything in the way of collecting vital statistics.

Marshall county board.—The work of this board shows no improvement, and is barely tolerable. Dr. W. L. Thomason is still county health officer. He gets no salary.

Mobile county board.—The work of this board outside of the city of Mobile has been a failure. Dr. D. C. Randle has been county health officer with a salary of three hundred dollars—a salary that ought to have secured good work.

Monroe county board.—Our work in this county continues to be fairly well done. Dr. McMillan is still the county health officer. His salary is one hundred dollars.

Montgomery county board.—Our work has improved in this county, but is still not what it ought to be. Dr. P. H. Owen is still the county health officer. His salary is three hundred dollars.

Morgan county board.—The work of this board has improved materially since our last report, and is now fairly well done. There is still room, however, for additional improvement. Dr. Peter Binford is still county health officer.

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Perry county board.—The success of this board has not come up to our expectations. There is a prospect for some improvement during the present year. Dr. Charles A. Wilkerson is still the county health officer.

Pickens county board.—This board has not yet succeeded in making satisfactory reports. Dr. Beck left the county and for several months no reports have been made. Dr. A. N. Steele is now the county health officer.

Pike county board.—There has been some slight improvement in the work of this board, but the returns are still to some extent incomplete. A little more effort would overcome the remaining difficulties. Dr. J. S. Beard continues to be the county health officer.

Randolph county board.—This board made imperfect reports for several months. But Dr. C. W. Taylor, the county health officer, got tired of working without pay, and the reports ceased several months ago.

Russell county board —This board has been a chronic failure so far as the collection of vital statistics is concerned. Dr. W. C. Hanson has been recently elected county health officer. It remains to be seen what sort of success he will have.

Shelby county board.—Nothing was done in this county last year. Dr. W. S. DuBose is still the county health officer, but he makes no reports.

St. Clair county board.—The work of this board has not been nearly so well done since Dr. D. E. Cason gave up the position of county health officer. He was succeeded by Dr. G. M. Jones.

Sumter county board.—Our work in this county has been in a very unsatisfactory condition for several years. Recently Dr. W. H. Sledge has been succeeded as county health officer by Dr. D. S. Brockway. We hope the change will prove to be a fortunate one.

Talladega county board.—The work in this county continues in an unsatisfactory condition. Dr. W. F. Thetford is still the county health officer.

Tallapoosa county board.—This board has done fairly well, but hardly so well as last year. Dr. J. A. Goggans has been succeeded by Dr. A. J. Coley.

Tuscaloosa county board.—There has been some improvement in our work in this county, but it is still very defective. Dr. John B. Read is still the county health officer. He seems to have exerted himself to discharge the duties of his office; but his success has been quite moderate.

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Walker county board.—Our work in Walker continues in a state of chronic suspension. Dr. W. C. Rosamond is still county health officer, but he makes no reports.

Washington county board.—No attempt has ever been made to collect vital statistics in this county.

Wilcox county board.—In this county our work continues to drag on without improvement. This board ought to do better. Dr. R. H. Kilpatrick is still the county health officer.

Winston county board.—The work of this board has not been so well done this past year as it was heretofore. Dr. J. C. Taylor is county health officer.

PART IV. SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS.

AN ACT

To establish and provide for the maintenance of a quarantine by improved methods, against the introduction of yellow fever and other infectious and contagious diseases in the state of Alabama.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama,* That the probate judge of Baldwin county, the president of the board of revenue and road commissioners of Mobile county, the mayor of the city of Mobile, the health officer of the city of Mobile, the president of the chamber of commerce of Mobile, the president of the medical association of Mobile, and a person to be selected by the county commissioners of Baldwin county, as health officer of that county, and their successors in office, shall, *virtute officii,* constitute a quarantine and health board to be known and designated as the "Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay," and in case any of said offices shall become vacant by any cause, or shall be abolished, the remaining officers so designated shall constitute such board, and exercise all the powers thereof.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the persons designated in the foregoing section to assemble in the city of Mobile, which shall be the headquarters of said board, within thirty days after the passage of this act, and to then organize by the election of a president, vice-president, secretary and health officer of said board, said board being hereby authorized to elect from time to time thereafter such officers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act. The president and vice-president shall, and any of the other officers above designated may, be members of said board, and a majority of said board shall be a quorum for the purpose of organization or transaction of business. The failure of said board to organize within said time, shall not prevent a subsequent organization thereof.

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SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of said board to select a site for the erection of a modern and approved quarantine plant at some suitable place at or near the entrance to Mobile bay, either on the shore or in the waters of said bay, which shall be approved in writing by the governor of the state, before the location of the quarantine plant thereat; and in case said site shall belong to private persons or corporations, the said board by proceedings in its name, may condemn the said site or such use or easement therein as may be needed, to the uses and purposes of such quarantine plant; provided, that a just compensation shall be first paid to the owner of said site, the same to be determined in manner and form as provided by law for the condemnation of private property for public use, and in case any appeal shall be taken from the preliminary assessment of damages, upon tender to the owner, or payment of the award of damages into court, the said board shall have the right to take possession of such site and proceed with the erection of said plant pending such appeal.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said board with the means by this act appropriated, and with such other pecuniary aid and materials and labor as may be given said board by donation from private parties, or by the county commissioners of the counties of Mobile and Baldwin, who are hereby authorized to give such aid from the county funds, or by the city of Mobile, to erect the most substantial, modern and approved quarantine plant available for the purpose of disinfecting and fumigating vessels in the most perfect manner and with the least delay, with such piers, docks, wharves, store-houses, hospitals and other structures as may be deemed necessary or proper to be constructed by said board for the discharge and fumigation of cargo, and for the care of sick or well persons detained in quarantine.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the said board may, from time to time, prescribe the observance of quarantine by all vessels arriving within the bay or harbor of Mobile, or the vicinity thereof, and may make regulations therefor, which may be necessary or desirable to insure the preservation of the public health, and not contrary to law; such regulations to extend to all persons, goods and effects arriving in such vessels, and to all persons going on board of same, as well as to the vessels themselves; and may require such vessels to be unladen, and the same to be cleansed, and the said vessel and its cargo and ballast and the clothing and effects of all passengers to be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, or such clothing and personal effects to be destroyed where necessary.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That all vessels entering Mobile bay shall heave to, or come to anchor, as soon as a safe berth can be reached, as close to said quarantine as may be practicable, or as may be required by the regulations of said board, and shall display a signal

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for the quarantine officer, and shall not leave such berth until such quarantine officer has duly boarded and inspected such vessel and its passengers and crew, and has licensed said vessel to go on her way, or has directed her to quarantine station, and if such vessel shall, under the rules and regulations and proclamations in existence, be required to go into or observe quarantine, it shall be the duty of the master, or other person in charge of said vessel, and the passengers and crew thereof, to promptly conform to the orders and direction of such quarantine officer, and when in quarantine to strictly observe all the rules and regulations in force in reference thereto. And it shall be the duty of said board to supply the lower bar pilots and the masters of all tug boats with a sufficient number of copies of directions printed in English, Spanish, French and German, of the rules required to be observed by the masters of such vessels in coming to anchor, displaying signal and awaiting and submitting to the inspection of the boarding quarantine officer, and as to the duty of such master or person in charge of such vessel in answering all questions that may be propounded to him by such officer, and of the penalties for his failure to fully and truly make answer thereto, and it shall be the duty of all lower bar pilots and masters of tugs engaged in towing vessels across the lower bar, to furnish the master of such vessels with such printed directions, and conduct said vessel to the place designated for anchorage, prior to boarding, and to explain or otherwise instruct the master of such vessel as to the nature and kind of quarantine signal to be displayed by him, and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the said quarantine board shall also have authority, and it is made its duty, to adopt suitable rules and regulations for the conduct of the master and crew of tugs and of pilots, who shall be required to, or shall perform any service for any vessel entering the said bay of Mobile, and is authorized to require any such person coming in contact with any such vessel, cargo or person infected, or supposed to be infected, to observe such reasonable quarantine as may, in the judgment of said board, be necessary under the circumstances.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of aiding the establishment and construction of said quarantine plant, there is hereby appropriated from the monies in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00), one-quarter of said amount to be available and payable during each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, payments to be made upon the auditor's warrants to be drawn on the treasurer and issued upon the certificate of the president and secretary of the said board; *Provided*, that the work and material may be procured on credit, or in expectation of the payment of the portion of the fund appropriated to be paid during

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the year 1892; *And provided further*, that the amount necessary for the full construction, completion and equipment of said quarantine plant, and the said wharves, piers, docks and other structures, as hereinbefore authorized, over and above the amount hereby appropriated by this act, and the entire expense of maintaining such quarantine over and above the amount received for fees and dues collected by such board, shall be borne and paid by the county of Mobile; and it shall be the duty of the board of roads and revenue of said county to make such proper provisions therefor; and said board is hereby authorized to issue bonds in amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars for the purposes aforesaid if found necessary, said bonds not to bear interest at a greater rate than five per cent. per annum.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the said board may establish and collect fees for the inspection of all steamships and other vessels coming into the bay of Mobile, not to exceed the following sums respectively: For steamships, twenty-five ($25) dollars; sailing ships, twenty ($20) dollars; barks and four-masted schooners, fifteen ($15) dollars; brigs and three-masted schooners, ten ($10) dollars; tugs and two-masted schooners, seven and one-half ($7.50) dollars; other vessels, three dollars; *Provided*, That said board may relieve fishing, oyster, pleasure, pilot and other small boats and tugs, regularly engaged in towing across the bar of Mobile Bay, and small craft regularly plying in the Mobile Bay, and all vessels under five tons, from inspection, or payment of the inspection fee, but said board may, in its discretion, from time to time, require such vessels to be inspected and to pay the fees as above provided. All such fees herein authorized so to be charged are payable on demand, by the master or other person in charge of such boat or vessel, and shall be a lien upon such boat or vessel.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the inspection fees above authorized to be charged, said board is hereby authorized to charge and collect from the officers in charge of each vessel the actual or estimated cost for all services performed, including material furnished for said vessel in cleaning and fumigating such vessel, cargo or ballast, and unloading and loading the same, and in addition may charge a quarantine fee for the maintenance and operation of the plant of not exceeding seventy-five dollars ($75) in any one case; they shall also be authorized to charge for medicines, board and hospital attendance furnished to passengers and crew an amount fixed by said board to cover the actual expenses and cost of such medicines, board and hospital attendance, all of which charges shall be settled on demand by the master of such vessel, and shall be a lien on such vessel, and said board, in the charging of any such fees and expenses, may discriminate in favor of vessels which are, by themselves or with other vessels, running as regular lines or which have to observe quarantine more than once during the same year.

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SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That no officer or employe of said board shall be paid or allowed to collect or receive for any services rendered by him in connection with such quarantine any fee or compensation other than the regular salary which shall be fixed by said board, and shall be paid out of the treasury of Mobile county; and all fees and dues collected by said board or its officers or agents shall be covered into the treasury of Mobile county, and shall there be kept by the treasurer thereof as a special fund designated "The Quarantine Fund." It shall be the duty of said board to audit monthly, the accounts receipts and expenditures of the officers of said board, and to direct the payment of any balance on hand into the treasury of Mobile county, and no expenditure of such funds shall be made except upon warrant drawn upon the treasurer of said county by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the board; *Provided*, That a fund not to exceed two hundred dollars may be kept in the hands of the officers in charge of such plant, with which to purchase fish, vegetables, fruit, or to meet other expenses concerning the disbursement of which he shall render monthly accounts to said board.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said board to fix the salaries and wages of all employes, but no member of said board shall receive any compensation for his personal services, excepting that the members of said board from Baldwin county shall be, in a sworn statement, paid for all actual expenses incurred in attendance in meetings of said board; *Provided*, That said board may, from time to time, inspect said quarantine plant, and may hire a tug or other suitable boat for such purpose, and pay the expenses of such trips so made for such purpose.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That if the master or person in charge of any vessel, or any other person, while in quarantine, shall remove or take such vessel from quarantine before she is given pratigue, or shall procure or aid such vessel to be removed from quarantine shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished accordingly; and every person ordered to remain in quarantine who shall escape or depart before being discharged therefrom, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished accordingly; and any justice of the peace or mayor of any city, on complaint thereof, may issue his warrant to a sheriff or constable, or other lawful officer to arrest and deliver such person to the custody of the officers of quarantine, and any such person so attempting to escape may forcibly be detained or placed in quarantine by such officer.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That any master of a vessel, or other person therein, or who is suspected of having come in contact therewith, may be sworn by the inspecting, boarding or health officer touching his previous history, or that of his ship, cargo, ballast, crew or passengers for such length of time, and in reference to such matters as may be necessary to enable such officers to determine whether or not it

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is proper for such vessel, passengers or crew to observe quarantine, and any refusal to answer a proper question, or any false swearing on the part of any such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable as such; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to take away from the Mobile Board of Health any of the powers or duties not in conflict with the provisions of this act in regard to the actual administration of quarantine devolved upon said board of health by the existing quarantine and health laws of this state.

Approved February 16, 1891.

[OFFICIAL.] J. D. BARRON,
Secretary of State.

THE GOVERNOR'S QUARANTINE MESSAGE.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., February 11, 1891.

To the General Assembly:

Under existing laws there is no adequate provision for the establishment and maintenance of an effective quarantine by and in this state, against the importation of yellow fever and other infectious diseases, from foreign and domestic ports where such diseases may prevail. That yellow fever, and perhaps cholera, do not originate in the United States, when found therein, but are imported from other countries, seems to be no longer a debatable question. That the spread of yellow fever, when imported, may often be prevented by efficient and scientific quarantine is emphasized by the recent history of the city of New Orleans and other gulf ports. The death and devastation which has been wrought by the pestilence, and the panic and terror which it has created in large sections of the Union in recent years, has attracted the attention of the scientific world to the best methods of preventing the introduction of the disease, and, after its introduction, the best method of preventing its propagation or spread.

Our sister states of the Gulf, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, as I am informed, have constructed and are now maintaining the most improved quarantine plants at the entrance to their respective harbors; and New Orleans, on the one hand, and Pensacola on the other, as I am informed, are provided with disinfecting machinery, which, in the opinion of experts and scientists, offers the best known preventive against the introduction of fever through the ports; while at the same time it furthers and stimulates local commerce by imposing minimum burdens upon those engaged in commerce.

Alabama is unprotected by such means, and, by reason of such lack of protection, is a standing menace of danger to her own citizens, as well as to her more careful and provident neighbors.

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Bills are now pending before your honorable bodies looking to the maintenance of improved and efficient quarantine at the port of Mobile. They provide that a large portion of the expense shall be borne by the county of Mobile. I have been informed by committees who waited on me from the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Cotton Exchange, municipal and county authorities, and health officers, that these bills have been introduced at the earnest request of all classes of our people in Mobile. The appropriations asked for on the part of the state are proposed to run for a period of four years, and on that account will not be burdensome in any particular year. No matter what the condition of the treasury, expenditure for such a purpose is wise, even if the state had to borrow money in the end to meet it. The sense of security alone which would result from such a quarantine would be worth millions of dollars to the people of Alabama.

I heartily commend the subject to your earnest consideration, and trust, if the bills are in any way objectionable, they will be perfected and become laws at this session.

Apart from this, there are other considerations which demand the passage of measures of this sort. Practically the state, as such, has no effective means of exercising quarantine power to prevent the importation of disease from abroad. True, we have a State Board of Health, which is composed of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama. This association meets but once a year. On well known legal principles it can not delegate its power to a committee or any other functionary. Its membership is very numerous, and a majority of them must attend any meeting to adopt or put in force quarantine regulations. It has no authority over quarantines maintained by cities and towns. By an act approved February 28th, 1889, to amend the quarantine laws of the state, the state health officer, under the direction of the state board of health, has power, if the municipal authorities and county health officer in any locality consent, to modify the restrictions of quarantine established by county and municipal authorities, either with the view of making them more stringent or moderating their exactions. Under this law, he is powerless to do anything, in either direction, except by the consent of the local authorities. Different local authorities naturally have different views, and it is not practical under this power to have any uniform or consistent system on the subject. While I would not advocate arming state officers with the power to determine, as against the wishes of the local authorities, what persons who have been exposed to infection should stop in any locality, I think it would be the highest wisdom to give some state board effective authority to determine the rules and regulations under which those who have been exposed to infection, might pass through localities maintaining quarantine in order to seek refuge and safety in localities where their presence would not endanger the public health. Isolated quarantines, heretofore maintained by numberless local authorities, some of whom permit

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persons who have been exposed to danger to pass through their bounds, while others forbade such persons to pass through their limits, and when found in public conveyances ejected them at points where they were unprotected and without any provision for the care of their health in the event they should be seized with disease, have in times past been a reproach to humanity and civilization.

They have been the means of originating and increasing wide spread panic, injuring commerce and trade, and destroying a sense of security in the public mind. Experience has abundantly proved that it is safer, as well as more humane, to watch the fugitive from disease, and pass him through under proper regulations, than to forbid his going through one locality to reach another place of safety—compelling him to resort to subterfuges and increase the risk of his being stricken with the disease, without the knowledge of the authorities in the locality where his presence is prohibited.

With our own and the other gulf ports protected as they are or will be by improved quarantine methods, there is abundant ground to hope that in the future our people will be spared not only the visitation of the pestilence, but the alarm and demoralization which results, under our present system, whenever it obtains a foothold in this or any of our sister states.

The rapid development of our mineral wealth, the constant opening of new mines, and the increasing number of men who work in them, renders it incumbent on the state to make some provision looking to the better protection of the lives and health of the miners. Conditions here do not require the stringent laws existing in some other states, but there is no doubt that some conservative legislation is needed on the subject, and, if possible, should be passed at this session.

The passage of the bill for redistricting the state will, in my judgment, redound to the welfare of Alabama and relieve a situation in one of the districts at least, which has long been made the pretext for fomenting much sectional irritation, and has often been urged as justification for hostile congressional legislation against our people.

THOMAS G. JONES, *Governor.*

THE QUARLES BILL

To regulate the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Alabama.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama,* That within four months after the passage of this act, the governor, upon application being made to him, as hereinafter provided, shall appoint three state boards of medical examiners and licensers consisting each of six members, one board made up of Allopathic physicians commonly called "Old School" or "regular" physicians; one of Homeopathic

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physicians, and one of Eclectic physicians, two members of each board to serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years in the first instance, and thereafter annually the governor shall appoint two members on each board, to serve for three years in place of those whose terms then expire. The said persons so appointed shall be graduates of some legally chartered college or university having the power to confer medical degrees, citizens of the United States and of this state who shall have been in the active practice of medicine or surgery for a period of not less than ten years, but no three of whom of any one board shall be residents of the same county, and none of whom shall be members of the faculty or staff of any medical school or university, and must be appointed upon the recommendation to the governor of the physicians composing the state association of the respective schools of physicians. Each member of the said boards shall receive a certificate of appointment from the governor, and shall file the same with the secretary of state within thirty days after receiving it. *Provided*, that in case a sufficient number of physicians of any one school cannot be found who have practiced the required ten years, then the governor must select the required number of the most competent physicians in such school of physicians to compose their respective boards.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said boards shall be known by the name and style of the State Boards of Medical Examiners and Licensers of Alabama, and shall have a common seal, and may make and adopt all necessary rules and regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state, or of the United States, and shall have power to locate and maintain an office within this state for the transaction of business. Four members of each of said boards shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That every appointment to fill a vacancy or vacancies in the said boards shall be for the unexpired term, and the said vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the governor within thirty days after the notification of the same by the board, and he shall have power to remove any member of said board for drunkenness, criminal, scandalous, or dishonorable conduct, or incompetency, or any malfeasance in office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said boards shall organize at Montgomery, Alabama, within three months from the date of their appointment, and shall elect each from its own members a president, and a secretary who shall act as treasurer, both of whom shall hold their offices for three years, or until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the members of each of said boards shall receive from each applicant examined the sum of twenty dollars, which fee so received shall be divided among themselves as they may prescribe. The members of said boards shall receive no further salary or fees from any source, and shall not be required by law

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to examine any applicant until he or she has paid or tendered such fee of twenty dollars to the secretary or president of the board to which he makes application for examination and license. The secretary and treasurer shall file with the president of the board, a bond, to be approved by the president of the board, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said boards shall examine all applicants for license to practice medicine or surgery in this state who are properly qualified according to the provisions of section 7 of this act, and no one shall be excluded or rejected on account of adherence to any special system or school of practice. Each board shall hold not less than two stated meetings in each year at such times and places as it may deem proper; and as many more meetings as it may deem necessary. All examinations, when practicable, shall be conducted in writing, and all the examination papers, together with the reports and action of the examiners thereon, shall be preserved among the records of said boards for a period of five years, during which time they shall remain open for inspection at the office of said boards. The applicants shall be examined in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, pathology, hygiene, materia medica, and therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and medical jurisprudence, and each applicant upon receiving from the secretary of the board an order for examination shall draw by lot a confidential number, which he or she shall place upon his or her examination paper, so that when said papers are passed upon by the examiners the latter shall not know by what applicant said papers have been prepared, and upon each day of examination all candidates shall be given the same set of questions; *Provided*, that any candidate for examination may elect the board before whom, and the system of theory and practice, or materia medica and therapeutics, in which he or she shall be examined.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That any person on paying twenty dollars to the secretary of a board, and on presenting satisfactory proof of being over twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and of having received a sufficient preliminary education, as defined by said board, and a diploma from some legally incorporated medical college or university having authority to confer degrees in medicine, shall be entitled to examination by said boards, and in case of failure at any examination shall have the privilege of subsequent examinations without the payment of an additional fee. Each applicant who shall have passed a satisfactory examination shall receive from the said board under seal, a license to practice medicine and surgery in the state of Alabama, and the said boards may at their discretion grant license, without examination, to persons holding license from similarly constituted boards of examiners or boards of health in other states.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the secretary of each board shall record in a book to be kept for this purpose in the office of the

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board, the name, age, sex, residence, date and place of examination, the examination number, the examination average, and the date of issue of license, in case such license is granted. Said book shall be open to public inspection, and on or before the last day of December of each year, the said boards shall publish, or cause to be published, a list of the names and addresses of such persons as shall have received licenses from the said boards, or either of them, within twelve months immediately thereto preceding.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That after the first day of July, 1891, no person shall enter upon the practice of medicine or surgery in the state of Alabama unless he or she has complied with the provisions of this act, and shall have filed in the probate office of the county in which he or she desires to practice medicine or surgery, a license duly granted to him or her by one of the said state boards of examiners and licensers, whereupon he or she shall be entitled, upon payment of one dollar to the probate judge as a fee for recording the same, to be duly registered and recorded in the office of the probate judge in said county, and any person who engages in the practice of medicine or surgery in this state without first having obtained a certificate of license as required by the provisions of this act, and having the same duly recorded, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offense, one-half of which fine shall be paid to the prosecutor.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the following persons shall have certificates of license issued to them on application to a board without examination, and without paying the examination fee, to-wit: Commissioned medical officers of the United States army or navy, or of the United States marine hospital service, or any member of the faculty of the Alabama Medical College, or of any legally chartered medical college or university or hospital, during his term of service therein, or physicians of other states meeting duly registered physicians in this state in consultation, which licenses must be recorded as all others are required to be recorded. And nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the practice of medicine and surgery within this state by any practitioner who is lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery on the first day of July, A. D. 1891; and shall not apply to those practicing dentistry exclusively.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of this act, the words, "practice medicine or surgery," shall mean to treat, operate on, or prescribe for any physical ailment of another. But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit service in cases of emergency or the domestic administration of family remedies.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That if two, or all, of the three schools of physicians, Allopaths, Homeopaths, and Eclectics, choose so to do, they, or any two of them, by mutual consent, may unite into one

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association, and form one board of examiners and licensers, each school being represented equally on the said board. This union must be by mutual consent of the schools joining in application and recommendation for appointments to the governor. When this is done the governor may appoint an equal number of the acceptable representatives of each school of physicians on the so combined board. Such union or combination of physicians may be dissolved by the consent and request of either one of the schools represented, and then the governor shall appoint for each one a separate board according to the true intent of this act.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1891.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 8½. *Be it further enacted*, That any medical examining boards now existing in this state duly and legally organized by either one of the three schools of physicians, shall, upon the approval and appointment of the governor, continue to exist as now constituted, and shall have power to examine applicants for a certificate of qualification and license to practice medicine or surgery in this state, and to issue licenses to applicants who stand satisfactory examinations. Such boards may examine applicants at such times and places as they choose, but they shall make no charges for such examinations, and must examine upon the subjects and in the manner herein provided, and shall be subject to and governed in all other respects by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10½. *Be it further enacted*, That graduates of the Alabama Medical College, upon being recommended by the faculty of said college, shall, upon application to any one of the boards of examiners and licensers hereby created and established, be entitled to have a certificate of license issued to them without an examination, and without paying any examination fee, which certificate of license must be recorded as all others are required to be recorded.

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ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CENSORS.

The senior censor read the report of the board of censors and committee of public health by the several sections separately for the consideration of the association. In this way the following votes were taken:

(1) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the first recommendation contained in the president's message (see *ante* page 83), and moved its approval of said recommendation by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(2) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the second recommendation contained in the president's message urging the propriety of having our quarantine laws harmonized by concentrating all authority in the regularly organized boards of health (see *ante* pages 83–84–85), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(3) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the third recommendation contained in the president's message urging popular instruction in matters concerning health and sanitation (see *ante* pages 85–86), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(4) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the fourth recommendation contained in the president's message urging a change in the order of the revision of the rolls with a view to shortening that order of business; submitted the outlines of an ordinance to carry the president's recommendation into effect (see *ante* pages 86–87–

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88–89–90), and moved the approval of said ordinance by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(5) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the fifth recommendation contained in the president's message (see *ante* page 90), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(6) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the sixth recommendation contained in the president's message suggesting that the county societies should make nominations for counsellors (see *ante* pages 90–91), and moved that the association decline to concur in said plan of nominations.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(7) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors on the reports of the vice-presidents (see *ante* pages 92–93–94), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(8) The senior censor read the recommendation of the board of censors in regard to the report of the secretary and the book of the rolls (see *ante* page 94), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(9) The senior censor read the recommendation of the board of censors in regard to the report of the publishing committee (see *ante* page 94), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(10) The senior censor read the recommendation of the board of censors in regard to the treasurer's report, and the book of accounts (see *ante* page 95), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

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(11) The senior censor read the recommendation of the board of censors in regard to the report of the board of trustees of the library and museum; and submitted in connection therewith an ordinance to take the place of the ordinance creating the said board of trustees (see *ante* pages 95–96); and moved the adoption of said ordinance.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(12) The senior censor read the recommendation of the board of censors in regard to the report of the board of trustees of the doctors' home (see *ante* page 96), and moved that the ordinance of last year creating said board of trustees be again adopted by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(13) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the delinquent county societies (see *ante* pages 98–99), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(14) The senior censor read the recommendations of the board of censors in regard to the roll of the correspondents (see *ante* page 90), and moved their adoption by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(15) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the amendment to the constitution submitted at the Birmingham session last year, (see *ante* page 100), and moved the adoption of said amendment by the association.

The roll was called and the amendment was unanimously adopted.

(16) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the question of what constitutes a quorum of the association, and recommending the adoption of an amendment to article 80 of the constitution fixing a quorum (see *ante* pages 100–101), and moved the adoption of the amendment.

President Sanders raised the point of order that this pro

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posed amendment to the constitution must lie over for a year before it could be acted upon, and it was so ordered.

(17) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors favoring another amendment to the same section (80) of the constitution by the insertion as a new order of business, the words, The Monitor's Address.

This was, for the same reason, laid over for a year.

(18) The senior censor read the recommendation of the board of censors providing two small additions to the ordinance in relation to the committee of publication (see *ante* page 101), and moved the adoption of the additional clauses.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(19) The senior censor read the report to the board of censors in regard to the memorial of the Montgomery county medical society, praying for the repeal of section (5) of the Ethical Ordinances of the association, as it appears on page 222 of the Book of the Rules, and submitted an ordinance repealing and abrogating said section (see *ante* page 102), and moved the adoption of said ordinance by the association.

The call of the roll for the ayes and nays was demanded and ordered, and the ordinance was adopted by a vote of more than two to one.

(20) The senior censor read the recommendations of the board of censors in regard to the Book of Rules (see *ante* pages 106 and 107), and moved their approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(21) The senior censor read the recommendations of the board of censors in regard to the sale and distribution of the Transactions (see *ante* pages 107 and 108), and moved their adoption by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(22) The senior censor read the recommendation of the board of censors in regard to the propriety of getting up an

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amended charter, to be presented to the next session of the general assembly (see *ante* page 108), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(23) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors favoring the adoption of an ordinance to amend the rules governing the boards of medical examiners (see *ante* pages 112–113–114), and moved the adoption of the ordinance.

A division was demanded and ordered, and the motion was lost by a majority of one.

(24) The senior censor read the report and recommendation of the board of censors in regard to the literary education of doctors (see *ante* pages 130–131), and moved their adoption by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(25) The senior censor read the recommendation of the board of censors in regard to having the state health officer attend the conference of state boards of health in Washington in May, and moved that the resolution therewith submitted (see *ante* page 147), be adopted by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

(26) The senior censor read the report of the board of censors in regard to the revision of the rules governing the color blind examiners (see *ante* page 148), and moved its approval by the association.

The motion was unanimously passed.

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THE REVISION OF THE BOOK OF THE ROLLS.

(1) The Revision of the Roll of the County Societies.

The Committee on the Revision of the Rolls reported three separate schedules of the county medical societies, as follows:

Societies not Delinquent.

That is to say, societies with reports made, dues paid, and delegates in attendance: Autauga, Barbour, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Calhoun, Chilton, Choctaw, Colbert, Coffee, Coosa, Covington, Dale, Dallas, DeKalb, Elmore, Etowah, Franklin, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jefferson, Lamar, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuskaloosa, Walker, Wilcox,—forty-two societies.

No objection being made to the correctness of this schedule, the President ordered these societies to be passed.

Societies Partially Delinquent.

Baldwin, delinquent in dues and representation.
Bibb, delinquent in dues.
Chambers, delinquent in report and dues.
Cherokee, delinquent in dues and representation.
Clarke, delinquent in representation.
Clay, delinquent in report and dues.
Conecuh, delinquent in representation.
Crenshaw, delinquent in dues.
Cullman, delinquent in report.
Escambia, delinquent in dues and representation.
Fayette, delinquent in dues.
Jackson, delinquent in report.
Lawrence, delinquent in report.
Lee, delinquent in report.

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Lowndes, delinquent in dues.
Perry, delinquent in report and dues.
Marshall, delinquent in representation.
Washington, delinquent in report.
Winston, delinquent in report—nineteen societies.

No objection being made to the correctness of this schedule, the President ordered these societies to be passed, with the understanding that the secretary and the treasurer would look after the missing reports and dues.

Delinquent Societies.

That is to say, societies delinquent in representation, dues and reports:

Cleburne, Lauderdale, Marion, Perry, St. Clair,—five societies.

No objection being made to the correctness of this schedule, the President ordered these five societies to be referred to the board of censors for investigation.

The revision of the first roll, the roll of the county societies, was here ended, to stand closed until the next annual session of the association.

(2) THE REVISION OF THE ROLL OF THE COLLEGE OF COUNSELLORS.

The Committee on the Revision of the Rolls reported seven schedules of counsellors as follows:

COUNSELLORS CLEAR OF THE BOOKS.

Grand Seniors.—William Henry Abernathy, Milton Columbus Baldridge, Pugh H. Brown, Peter Bryce, David Elmore Cason, Jerome Cochran, Benjamin Franklin Cross, John Jefferson Dement, John Perkins Furniss, Vivian Pendleton Gaines, John Brown Gaston, Robert Hughes Hays, Samuel Mardis Hogan, Daniel Stiles Hopping, Robert Dandridge Jackson, Walter Clarke Jackson, William Henry Johnston, George Augustus Ketchum, James Buckner Luckie, John

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Alexander McKinnon, Adam Alexander McKittrick, Thomas Alexander Means, Richard Frazer Michel, Francis Marion Peterson, Francis Marion Prince, John Albert Pritchett, William Henry Sanders, John William Sears, Samuel Dibble Seelye, Edward Henry Sholl, Lucius Ernest Starr, Job Thigpen, James Gray Thomas, Conrad Wall, Job Sobieski Weatherly, Robert Dickens Webb, Milton Roil Wright—total, 37.

Seniors.—Shirly Bragg, Dudley Samuel Brockway, Wilds Scott DuBose, Richard Matthew Fletcher, Charles Higgs Franklin, James Adrian Goggans, Albert Goodwin, Joseph Anderson Goodwin, Gustavus Hendrick, Samuel Henry Hill, Jacob Higgins, Henry Tutwiler Inge, Andrew Jay, Capers Capehart Jones, Joel Beder Kendrick, Joel Cloud Kendrick, William Toulmin Kendrick, Samuel Hickman Lowery, Joseph Moody, Thaddeus Lindlay Robertson, James Thomas Searcy, William Henry Sledge, Daniel Edgarly Smith, Andrew McAdams Stovall, William Fletcher Thetford, Powhatan Green Trent, Henry Bascom Ward, Charles Whelan, Wooten Moore Wilkerson—total, 29.

Juniors.—Benjamin James Baldwin, Peter Binford, John Martin Crook, John Isaac Darby, Rhett Goode, John Jefferson Harlan, Luther Leonidas Hill, William Henry Hudson, John Calhoun LeGrand, Edwin Lesley Marechal, Abbott Milton McWhorter, Abner Jackson Nolen, Robert James Redden, Francis Marion Rushing, Barclay Wallace Toole, Lewis Whaley, William Camp Wheeler, James Anthony Wilkinson. Total, 18; grand total, 84.

No objection being made to the correctness of this schedule the president ordered that the counsellors, eighty-four in number, whose names had been read as clear of the books, should be duly passed.

COUNSELLORS DELINQUENT.

Grand Seniors.

James Paxton Barclay, delinquent in attendance.
Curtis Burke Herbert, delinquent in attendance.
William Augustus Mitchell, delinquent in attendance.

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William Crawford Phillips, delinquent in attendance.
James Polk Rorex, delinquent in attendance.
John Paul Jones, delinquent in attendance.
Total, 6.

No objection being made to the correctness of this schedule the president, under the rules, ordered that the counsellors, six in number, whose names had been read as delinquents should be stricken from the roll of the college of counsellors, and that of this action they should be duly notified by the secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNSELLORS.

None.

GRAND SENIOR COUNSELLORS OF TEN YEARS STANDING.

None.

SENIOR COUNSELLORS OF FIVE YEARS STANDING.

Wildo Scott DuBose, Richard Matthew Fletcher, Gustavus Hendrick, Capers Capehart Jones, William Toulmin Kendrick, Thaddeus Lindlay Robertson, William Fletcher Thetford.—Total, 7.

No objection being made to the correctness of this schedule, the president, under the rules, ordered that the counsellors, seven in number, whose names had been read as having served for five consecutive years as senior counsellors, should be transferred to the roll of grand senior counsellors.

JUNIOR COUNSELLORS OF FIVE YEARS STANDING.

Benjamin James Baldwin, Abner Jackson Nolen, Francis Marion Rushing, Lewis Whaley, James Anthony Wilkinson. Total, 5.

No objection being made to the correctness of this schedule, the president, under the rules, ordered that the counsellors, five in number, whose names had been read as having served for five consecutive years as junior counsellors, should be transferred to the roll of senior counsellors.

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COUNSELLORS ELECT.

Benjamin Shields Barnes, Thomas Peters Deweese, George Dougherty Washington Lawrence, John Edward Purdon, Christopher Americus Robinson, William Levi Thomason, Charles A. Wilkerson.—Total, 8.

No objection being made to the correctness of this schedule, the president, under the rules, ordered that the eight counsellors elect whose names had been read as having signed the pledge and paid the dues, should be transferred to the roll of junior counsellors.

The revision of the second roll, the roll of the college of counsellors, was here ended to stand closed until the next annual session of the association.

ELECTION OF COUNSELLORS.

The committee on the revision of the rolls reported that there were eight (8) vacancies in the college of counsellors. Whereupon the ballot was ordered and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:

Camp, Erasmus Taylor, Gadsden, Etowah county.
Coley, Andrew Jackson, Alexander City, Tallapoosa county.
Copeland, William Preston, Eufaula, Barbour county.
Hatchett, James Benton, Athens, Limestone county.
Heacock, John William, Alpine, Talladega county.
McWhorter, George Tilghman, Riverton, Colbert county.
Rand, Edgar, Leighton, Lawrence county.
Stewart, John Pope, Attalla, Etowah county.

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THE ANNUAL REGISTER

OF THE

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OF THE

STATE OF ALABAMA.

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THE BOOK OF THE ROLLS OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

INTRODUCTION.—In the Transactions of last year the publishing committee prefaced the rolls of county societies with instructions to secretaries as to their records and the best method of obtaining information concerning them that would pass criticism, but the reports of this year come in all sorts of shapes, with errors so glaring excuses could not be found for them. If secretaries would only place their reports in the volume of the year in which they are made, find out the full names, dates and colleges of graduation, dates of county certificates and addresses, and arrange these names in alphabetical order, all trouble of correcting errors by the secretary would be obviated.

Explanation.—The letters mc stand for medical college; the letters cb for county board; when the certificate is issued by the examining board of the county in the register of which it occurs, the name of the county is omitted; when the certificate was issued by the examining board of some other county, the name of such county precedes the abreviation. The first name in every board of censors is that of the president of the board.

THE ROLL OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

REVISION OF 1891.

AUTAUGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1874.

OFFICERS.

Pr. John W. Davis; V. Pr. Stonewall Jackson; Sec. Eugene A. King; Tr. Eugene A. King; H. O. Archibald S. McKeithen; Censors, Charles A. Edwards, John W. Davis, Eugene A. King, John E. Wilkinson, Wyatt W. Golson.

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NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Davis, John Wilson, mc Atlanta 59, cb 80, Prattville.
Edwards, Charles Alva, mc Memphis 59, cb 80, Prattville.
Golson, Wyatt Washington, mc South Carolina 54, cb 80, Autaugaville.
Jackson, Stonewall, mc Atlanta 89, cb 89, Wadsworth.
King, Eugene Asbury, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Autaugaville.
McKeithen, Archibald Smith, mc univ Virginia 60, cb 80, Prattville.
Wilkinson, John Edwards, mc univ Louisiana 68, cb 80, Prattville.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Howard, Charles Campbell, mc Georgia 41, cb 80, Autaugaville.
Sadler, William, mc phy & surg Baltimore, Prattville.
Sherrell, James Lewis, mc univ Pennsylvania 60, cb 80, Vineton.

Moved into the county—Dr. William Sadler, from Montevallo, Shelby county, to Prattville.

Moved out of the county—Dr. Fletcher Pearson, from Mulberry to Bessemer, Jefferson county.

Deaths—Samuel Parish Smith, M. D., mc univ Louisiana 48, cb 84, Prattville.

BALDWIN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Anniston, 1886.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Joseph D. Trammell; V. Pr. ———; Sec. William M. Lovelady; Tr. William M. Lovelady; H. O. William M. Lovelady; Censors, Joseph D. Trammell, Phillip M. Hodgson, William M. Lovelady.

NAMES OF MEMBERS, WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Hodgson, Phillip M., mc Atlanta 89, cb 89, Stockton.
Lovelady, William Milton, cb 86, Bon Secour.
Schowalter, Volmy McReynolds, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Point Clear.
Trammell, J. D., mc univ Nashville 57, cb 89, Tensaw.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Fowler, George Huggins, mc univ Pennsylvania 61, cb Mobile 78, Herndon.
Holmes, Origen Sibley, mc Alabama 86, cb 89, Hurricane Bayou.
Reynolds, Samuel Kirkpatrick, mc Jefferson 57, cb Mobile 78, Battle's Wharf.

Moved into the county, Drs. S. H. and P. M. Hodgson, from Mobile to Stockton.

Moved out of the county—Drs. J. H. and P. M. Hodgson, from Stockton to parts unknown.

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BARBOUR COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Eufaula, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. William P. Copeland; V. Pr. Junius K. Battle; Sec. LeRoy J. Simpson; Tr. LeRoy J. Simpson; H. O. William H. Robertson; Censors, Simon A. Holt, Albert A. Goodwin, William P. Copeland, Junius K. Battle, Joseph J. Winn.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Battle, Joseph Thomas, mc Georgia 68, cb 87, Hawkinsville.
Battle, Junius Kincade, mc univ Louisiana 83, cb 83, Eufaula.
Brannon, Hugh Lee, mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb 85, Harris.
Copeland, William Preston, mc Bellevue 70, cb 79, Eufaula.
Davis, Judson, mc Georgia 72, cb 81, Cowikee.
Drewry, James Wallace, mc Jefferson 49, cb 81, Eufaula.
Goodwin, Albert, mc univ Louisville 73, cb 79, Eufaula.
Holt, Simon Augustus, mc univ New York 58, cb 79, Eufaula.
Mitchell, William Augustus, mc univ Louisiana 68, cb 79, Eufaula.
Patterson, Thomas, mc Atlanta 69, cb 82, Louisville.
Pruitt, James Henry, mc univ New York 88, cb 79, Harris.
Robertson, William Henry, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Clayton.
Simpson, LeRoy Johnston, mc Bellevue 83, cb Montgomery 83, Eufaula.
Winn, Joseph Julius, mc Atlanta 68, cb 81, Clayton.

Honorary Members.

Bledsoe, Francis Marion, mc Jefferson 59, cb Georgia 81, Georgetown, Georgia.
Herron, Edward Marion, mc South Carolina 32, cb 81, Louisville.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Belcher, William R., mc Atlanta 89, cb 89, Bush.
Blair, Henry William, mc Atlanta 80, cb 87, Louisville.
Borden, James Thomas, mc Atlanta Southern 85, Louisville.
Crews, Joseph Emmet, mc Georgia 53, cb 79, Clayton.
Faulk, Daniel Winston, one course, not practicing, Clio.
Grubbs, Walter William, one course, mc Atlanta Southern, Clayton.
Herron, David J., Cadiz.
Huey, George Washington, non-graduate, Bethel.
Jay, John, Blue Springs.
Lingo, James H, Clio.
Mayes, William Robert, mc National 59, cb 82, Clayton.
Reynolds, James Augustus, mc Ohio 45, cb 82, Pea River.
Russell, William Arnold, mc Ohio 45, cb 82, Batesville.
Smart, William Alexander, mc univ Louisville 85, cb 86, Clayton.
Turner, Alexander, mc South Carolina 57, cb 79, White Oak.

Deaths—Joseph Allen Newberry, M. D., mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Clio, December 10, '90.

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BIBB COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1875.

OFFICERS.

Pr. J. W. Brand; V. Pr. W. J. Nicholson; Sec. M. C. Schoolar; Tr. W. N. McGee; H. O., H. H. McAuley; Censors, J. W. Brand, W. J. Nicholson, O. Whitfield, M. C. Schoolar.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Brand, Jas. Walker, mc univ Virginia, 56, cb 78, Randolph.
Cross, Wm. Cyprian, mc univ Vanderbilt 80, cb 81, Blocton.
McAuley, Hudson Herbert, mc Kentucky 88, cb 88, Briarfield.
McGee, William Nathan, mc Alabama 90, Six Mile.
Nicholson, William John, mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb 85, Centreville.
Schoolar, Milton Carson, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Centreville.
Whitfield, Oscar, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 81, Briarfield.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Black, Frederick, mc Vanderbilt 90, cb Morgan 30, Blocton.
Hill, Allen Green, old law 55, cb Tuscaloosa, 83, Green Pond.
James, Frederick M., non-graduate, Centreville.
Jones, Benj. Franklin, mc Miami, cb Jefferson 86, Blocton.
Jones, Robt. Samuel, cb 82, Six Mile.
Meadow, Albert Eli, mc Hahnneman 83, cb Jefferson 83, Blocton.
Ray, Jacob Y. cb 82, Woodstock.
Sessions, A. H., non-graduate, Affonee.
Williams, James Milford, mc Georgia 39, cb 79, River Bend.
Wooley, Charles Lewis, old law, Randolph.

Moved into the county—Frederick Black, from Morgan county to Blocton; W. N. McGee from Stanton, Chilton county, to Six Mile.

Moved out of the county—G. B. Crowe, from Briarfield to Marion, Perry county; P. H. Dillard from Harrisburg to Jerico, Perry county; D. O. Mosely, from Abercrombie to Perryville, Perry county; Hendrick W. Randle, from Briarfield to Texas.

Examinations—Charles Jefferson Stewart, M. D., mc Alabama; John Wethered Pratt, M. D., mc Alabama. Certificates awarded.

BLOUNT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Mobile, 1876.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Alvin S. Davidson; V. Pr., George W. Self; Sec. Joseph F. Hendricks; Tr. Joseph F. Hendricks; H. O., William M. Cole; Censors, Frank N. Hudson, Alvin S. Davidson, William B. Allgood, George W. Self, Joseph F. Hendricks.

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NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Allgood, William Barnett, mc Atlanta Southern 81, cb 81, Chepultepec.
Berrier, John Henry, cb Cullman 86, Oneonta.
Cole, William Manson, mc Atlanta Southern 86, cb 86, Blountsville.
Davidson, Alvin Steele, cb 78, Selfville.
Gillespie, Felix Alexander, mc Alabama 89, cb 89, Hanceville.
Hendricks, Joseph Franklin, mc Atlanta 83, cb 83, Clarence.
Hudson, Frank Norton, mc univ Nashville 74, cb Madison 78, Blountsville.
Martin, Henry Bailey, mc univ Nashville 88, cb 88, Arkadelphia.
Moore, David Sanders, mc Atlanta 80, cb 89, Clarence.
Self, George William, mc univ Vanderbilt 89, cb 89, Murphree's Valley.
Wikel, LaFayette L., mc univ Vanderbilt 89, cb 89, Blountsville.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Alldridge, Patrick George, mc Atlanta 75, cb 82, Brooksville.
Ballinger, Bart, non-graduate, Arkadelphia.
Clapp, William King, non-graduate, Gum Spring.
Donehoo, Floyd George, mc Georgia Southern 81, cb 81, Murphree's Valley.
Estelle, Samuel Henderson, cb Sumter 76, Blount Springs.
Findley, William Marshall, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Village Springs.
Haden, Andrew Wade, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 84, Summit.
Haden, Henry Hughes, mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb 86, Summit.
Harwell, James Thomas, mc Georgia Southern 83, cb 87, Village Springs.
Whaley, James Peters, cb 84, Brooksville.
Wiggins, William D, Oneonta.
Willoughby, John Henchia, cb 78, Garden City.

Moved into the county—Dr. W. T. Bain.

Moved out of the county—Dr. Milton Homer Collins, from Blountsville to Birmingham.

Deaths—Christopher Columbus McAnally, M. D., cb 82, Cleveland.

BULLOCK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1879.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Lewellen Sessions; V. Pr. Henry M.Hunter; Sec. Samuel C. Cowan; Tr. Henry M. Hunter; H. O. Henry M. Hunter; Censors, Samuel M. Hogan, Charles H. Franklin, Robert H. Hayes, William A. Walker, Nathaniel M. Bledsoe.

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NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Ayers, Charles James, mc univ Virginia 86, cb Dallas 86, Fitzpatrick.
Bledsoe, Nathaniel Macon, mc univ Nashville 57, cb 80, Union Springs.
Butt, Richard Lemuel, mc univ New York 46, cb 80, Midway.
Caldwell, Groves, mc univ Pennsylvania 45, cb 80, James.
Cowan, Samuel Colvin, mc Alabama 88, cb 89, Union Springs.
Crymes, Augustus Clayton, mc Jefferson 56, cb 80, Midway.
Darnell, Benjamin Franklin, mc Atlanta 55, cb 83, Inverness.
Franklin, Charles Higgs, mc univ Louisiana 66, cb 80, Union Springs.
Grimes, Erasmus Darwin, mc univ Louisville 66, cb Montgomery 77, Fitzpatrick.
Hayes, Robert Hughes, mc St. Louis 79, cb 80, Union Springs.
Hogan, Samuel Mardis, mc univ Louisville 73, cb 80, Union Springs.
Hunter, Henry Mitchell, mc phy & surg Baltimore 86, cb Russell 87, Union Springs.
Leitner, Charles Bacus, mc univ Maryland 47, cb 85, Flora.
Mayes, William Aurelius, mc Georgia 55, cb 85, Midway.
Reynolds, James Henry, mc univ Nashville 85, cb 80, Mt. Hilliard.
Reynolds, William Anderson, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Mt. Hilliard.
Sessions, Lewellen, mc Georgia 48, cb 87, Union Springs.
Thomason, William Bartlett, mc Georgia 54, cb 80, Aberfoil.
Walker, William Austin, mc Jefferson 54, cb 85, Perote.
Zeigler, William Olin, mc Atlanta (one course) 80, cb 80, Perote.

Honorary Members.

Banks, Newton Paley, mc univ Louisville 49, Columbus, Ga.
Harris, William Sanford, mc univ New York, Dick's Creek.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Rumph, James David, mc South Carolina 36, cb 80, Perote.
Swanson, William Schley, mc Atlanta 57, cb 80, James.

Moved into the county—Charles James Ayers, from Tennessee to Fitzpatrick.

Moved out of the county—Mosely Stewart Chandler, from Enon to Meridian, Miss; Barna Pitt Ivey, from Midway to Montgomery.

BUTLER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1875.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Joel C. Kendrick; V. Pr. Robert E. Smith; Sec. Curtis B. Herbert; H. O., Job Thigpen; Censors, Curtis B. Herbert, Joel C. Kendrick, Job Thigpen, Henry G. Perry, Conrad Wall.

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NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Allman, James Edward mc Savannah 69, cb 79, Georgiana.
Broughton, John Thomas, mc univ Pennsylvania 52, cb 79, Greenville.
Brown, William Abner, cb Tuscaloosa, Garland.
Donald, John Gordon, mc Louisiana 54, cb 78, Monterey.
Grissett, William Paners, mc Alabama 72, cb 84, Garland.
Herbert, Curtis Burke, state board 79, cb 78, Greenville.
Hendrick, Joel Cloud, mc univ Nashville 52, cb 78, Greenville.
Knight. Comer James, mc New Orleans 58, cb 78, Greenville.
Lloyd, Cary Chappelle, mc Atlanta 58, cb 78, Greenville.
McCane, James Jordan, mc Louisiana 82, cb 82, Greenville.
Murphy, Robert Neil, mc Alabama 62, cb 84, Georgiana.
Owen, Jared Douglass, mc 79, cb 79, Manningham.
Perry, Henry George, mc Georgia Reform 88, cb 89, Bolling.
Simmons, William Cleveland, cb 79, Manningham.
Smith, Robert Edward, mc Alabama 82, cb 83, Greenville.
Smith, William Robert, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Okey Streak.
Thigpen, Job, mc Georgia 56, cb 78, Greenville.
Scott, Harvey Edward, mc Vanderbilt 80, Georgiana.
Wall, Conrad, mc Nashville 59, cb 78, Forest Home.
Wright, William Pendleton, cb 78, Bolling.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Garrett, James Jefferson, mc Georgia Reform 82, cb 82, Monterey.
Hale, Robert Henry, non-graduate, Shell.
Harrison, Joseph, mc South Carolina 52, cb 84, Greenville.
Perdue, James Lewis, mc Alabama 75, cb 79, Greenville.
Steiner, Samuel Jackson, mc univ Vanderbilt 79, cb 79, Greenville.
Stewart, Arthur Samuel, mc univ Louisville 82, cb 84, Greenville.

Moved out of the county—Archibald Graham Campbell, from Dunham.

Deaths—Owen Foster Webb, M. D., mc Alabama 80, cb 80, Daisy.

CALHOUN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1881.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Thos. W. Ayers; V. Pr. John B. Kelley; Sec. James H. McDuffie; Tr. Edmunds C. Anderson; H. O. Thomas W. Ayers; Censors, Robert L. Bowcock, Jno. M. Crook, W. Howard Bell, Jno. M. Whiteside, James H. McDuffie.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST OFFICES.

Anderson, Edmunds Clack, s of m Kentucky 77, cb 85, Anniston.
Arbery, William Buchanan, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb Macon 82, Anniston.

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Ayers, Thomas Willborn, mc phy and surg Baltimore 82, cb 86, Jacksonville.
Bell, Walter Howard, mc Atlanta 88, cb 88, Anniston.
Bowcock, Robert Lee, me univ of Virginia 86, cb 88, Anniston.
Brothers, Phillip Houston, cb old law 41, cb 86, Cane Creek.
Buckalew, Ansel Milbran, mc univ Louisville 70, cb 86, DeArmonville.
Bullard, Aurelius Francis, mc Jefferson, one course 76 cb 81, Oxford.
Christian, McAns Thomas William, mc Georgia, one course 57, cb Cherokee, old law 58, Oxford.
Crook, John Martin, mc phy and surg Baltimore 85, cb 86, Jacksonville.
Davis, John Francis Marion, mc Atlanta 60, cb 81, Choccolocco.
Gordon, Frederick Elliott, mc Alabama 82, cb Marengo 82, Anniston.
Hill, Thomas Calhoun, mc South Carolina 60, cb 84, Oxford.
Huger, Richard Proctor, mc South Carolina 71, cb 81, Anniston.
Kelly, John Baker, mc Jefferson 59, cb Coosa 84, Anniston.
LeGrand, John Clark, mc Atlanta 80, cb 81, Anniston.
Ligon, Arthur Wellington, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 84, Oxford
McCurry, Samuel Josephus, mc Atlanta 80, cb Cherokee 81, Anniston.
McDiarmid, John Calvin, mc Georgia one course 55, cb Clay 83, Oxford.
McDuffie, James Henry, mc univ Maryland 87, cb 89, Anniston.
McRae, Francis Marion, cb Cleburne 81, Ohatchee.
Simpson, James L,, mc Atlanta 89, cb Coosa 83, Anniston.
Smith, William Armistead, mc Alabama 81, cb Monroe 81, Anniston.
Stone, Sardine G., mc 87, cb 87, Jacksonville.
Walker, James Fleming, cb 81, Anniston.
Warren, William J., mc Atlanta 89, cb Tallapoosa 89, Anniston.
Whiteside, John Marshall, mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb 84, Oxford.
Wikle, Jesse Lane, mc Georgia 79, cb 81, Anniston.
Williams, Benjamin Dudley, mc univ Louisville 83, cb 81, Oxford.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bolling, William Elsbery, cb 81, Davisville.
Crook, James Edward, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 83, Alexandria.
Davis, Thomas Asbury, mc univ Louisiana 57, cb 84, Anniston.
Douthit, Jackson A., cb 81, Alexandria.
Evans, Benjamin Shumate, cb 81, White Plains.
Harvey, Lewis Clay, mc univ Louisiana 61, cb Fayette 88, Weaver's Station.
Hughes, John Leander, mc Georgia 51, cb 83, Piedmont.
Jemison, Lewis, mc univ. Pennsylvania 58, cb 90, Anniston.
Kinabrew, William Henry, mc univ New York 78, cb 83, Piedmont.
Linder, Plessant Phillips, cb 81, Jacksonville.
Matthews, G. A., mc Michigan 66, cb 90, Anniston.
Overton, John William, mc univ Louisville, cb 88, Anniston.
Teague, Robert George, cb 81, Piedmont.

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Williams, George Coke, cb 81, White Plains.
Williamson, Thomas, cb 84, Peak's Hill.
Thomas, Charles Edward, col'd, mc Long Island Hospital 90, cb 90, Anniston.

Moved into the county—G. A. Matthews, from Tennessee, to Anniston; J. L. Simpson, from Coosa county to Anniston; J. H. Murfee, from Okalona, Mississippi to Anniston.

Moved out of the county—J. R. Garber, from Anniston to Newbern, Alabama.

Examinations—G. A. Matthews, mc univ Michigan 66; Charles Edward Thomas, colored, mc Long Island Hospital 90. Certificates granted.

Deaths—Harry Mabbet, mc Savannah 76, cb 83, died at Quitman, Ga., February 24th, 1891. Cause of death, pneumonia—sequel of LaGrippe.

CHAMBERS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1881.

OFFICERS.

Pr. William H. Hudson; V. Pr. J. A. Beasley; Sec. Benjamin F. Rea, Jr.; Tr. Benjamin F. Rea, Jr.; H. O. William M. Gay; Censors, Benjamin F. Rea, Sr., William H. Hudson, Zachary T. Grady, William M. Gay, William J. Love.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Beasley, James Albert, mc Atlanta 72, cb 82, West Point, Ga.
Bonner, Thomas Harrison, mc Atlanta 82, cb Randolph 82, Hickory Flat.
Cooper, John William, mc South Carolina 45, cb 84, Mill Town.
DeVaughn, John Wesley, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 83, Five Points.
Foster, Benjamin Jesse, mc Georgia 70, cb 85, Five Points.
Gay, William McCurry, mc Atlanta 81, cb 82, Mill Town.
Grady, Zachary Taylor, mc Atlanta 76, cb 86, Fredonia.
Griggs, Asa Wesley, mc univ Nashville 55, cb 82, West Point.
Hudson, William Henry, mc Atlanta 86, cb 86, LaFayette.
Kirby, Charles Windham, mc Atlanta 84, cb 85, West Point.
Love, William Joseph, mc Atlanta 82, cb Lee 85, LaFayette.
Perry, Charles Franklin, mc Atlanta 78, cb 82, LaFayette.
Rea, Benjamin Franklin, Sr., mc Jefferson 42, cb 82, LaFayette.
Rea, Benjamin Franklin, Jr., mc Alabama 85, cb 86, LaFayette.
Rutland, John Blake, mc Atlanta 80, cb 82, Fredonia.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Carmichael, Lawrence Greene, mc Graffenburg 57, cb 82, Hickory Flat.
Cater, Robert Lee, mc Jefferson 87, LaFayette.
Crawford, Daniel, mc Atlanta 86, cb 86, Cusseta.
Davis, James Lawson, mc Alabama 76, cb 82, LaFayette.

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Hamner, Lovick Pierce, cb Randolph 82, LaFayette.
Pinkston, James Preston, mc Graffenburg 57, cb 82, LaFayette.
Smith, Lawrence, mc Georgia 54, cb 82, Cussets.
Stodhill, Robert James, mc Atlanta 81, cb 86, Five Points.

Moved into the county—William J. Love, from Smith's Station, Lee county, to LaFayette.

Moved out of the county—Dr. Albert H. R. Frederick, from LaFayette to Opelika, Lee county.

Examinations—T. H. Hamner, W. S. Bruce.

Deaths—W. W. Tyson, of pneumonia, died at Fredonia Dec., 1890; H. A. Johnson, cancer of liver, died June 20, 1891, Milltown.

CHEROKEE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Tuscaloosa, 1887.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Thomas N. White; V. Pr. Ellis W. Ward; Sec. Robert L. McWhorter; H. O. George D. W. Lawrence; Censors, Norman F. Cabot, Ellis W. Ward, Alexander P. Richardson, Thomas N. White.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Barge, Josiah Littleton, mc Atlanta 87, cb 88, Rock Run.
Cabot, Norman Franklin, mc univ New York and Vanderbilt 78, cb 87, Centre.
Cook, Edward Augustus, mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb 84, Kirk's Grove.
Farill, John Paul, mc Atlanta 81, cb 87, Centre.
Lawrence, George D. W., mc Atlanta 56, cb 87, Cedar Bluff.
McWhorter, Robert Lee, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Gaylesville.
Miller, Thomas Gideon, S. M. Kentucky 86, cb 87, Gaylesville.
Richardson, Alexender P., Key.
Ward, Ellis Williams, mc phy and surg Baltimore 87, cb 87, Centre.
White, Thomas Noel, mc Georgia 58, cb 87, Spring Garden.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Atkinson, Thomas C., Ball Flat.
Bell, Stephen Bailey, mc Philadelphia, Esom Hill, Ga.
Bomer, Richard Ritter, mc Georgia Reform 85, cb 87, Key.
Brown, Alexander M., cb 87, Leesburg.
Camp, Ellis James, cb 89, Tecumseh.
Carr, Robert C., non-graduate, cb 90, Rock Run.
Darnal, William, mc univ Vanderbilt 90, cb 90, Centre.
Dantzler, non-graduate, cb 90, Leesburg.
Echols, Edward D. C., cb 87, Cedar Bluff.
Elliott, Theodoris Miles, S. M. Kentucky 86, cb 87, Gaylesville.
Farill, John Washington, cb 87, Farill.
Gilder, Stephen B.

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Mathews, John Patrick, mc univ Nashville 87, cb 87, Maple Grove.
McGehee, Robert Hattens, mc univ Vanderbilt 87, cb 87, Round Mountain.
Shamblin, Arnold, cb 87, Broomtown.
Shamblin, John Levi, mc Atlanta 88, cb 87, Broomtown.
Sparks, Blassingame, mc Georgia 88, cb 87, Centre.
Sutherland, James L., mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Centre.
Tate, Charles Nathaniel, cb 87, Alexis.
White, Barnabas Pace, mc Georgia 56, cb 87, Centre.
White, William Yancey, mc univ Nashville and Vanderbilt 87, cb 87, Spring Garden.
Wright, Alexander W., mc New York 76, cb 87, Cave Spring, Ga.

Moved into the county—George B. Lawrence, to Cedar Bluff.

Moved out of the county—Thomas Wesley Arnold, from Gaylesville to Jackson county.

Deaths—George B. Lawrence, M. D., Cedar Bluff, of typhoid fever.

CHILTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1879.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Hugh W. Caffey; V Pr. John A. McNeil; Sec. Hugh T. Caffey; Tr. Hugh T. Caffey; H. O. William E. Stewart; Censors, William E. Stewart, Albert E. Bivings, Emmet A. Mathews.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bivings, Albert Eugene, mc South Carolina 79, cb 82, Clanton.
Caffey, Hugh Thomas, mc univ Tennessee 83, cb Lowndes 83, Jemison.
Caffey, Hugh William, mc South Carolina 55, cb Lowndes 83, Verbena.
Givhan, Joseph Phillip, mc Alabama 73, cb Dallas 78, Jemison.
Johnson, Joseph Samuel, Sr., mc Georgia 59, cb Dallas 79, Maplesville.
Mathews, Emmet Abram, mc Alabama 87, state board 86, Clanton.
McNeill, John Archibald, mc univ Tennessee 53, cb 79, Jemison.
Parnell, Charles Nichols, mc Alabama 91, cb 91, Dixie.
Stewart, William Eugene, mc univ Louisville 75, cb 79, Clanton.
Williamson, William Thomas, mc South Carolina 58, cb 79, Verbena.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Dawson, James Jefferson, (old law) 56, cb Autauga, Kincheon.
Dennis, A. J. L., mc Southern 90, Cooper.
Greene, Augustus A., mc univ Vanderbilt and Nashville 91, Verbena.
Johnson, Joseph Samuel, Jr., mc univ Baltimore 76, cb 79, Clanton.
Little, Wilson Worth, mc univ Vanderbilt 80, cb 80, Stanton.
Parnell, Charles Nichols, mc Alabama 91, cb 91, Dixie.
Pitts, John Spate, mc univ Nashville 68, cb 79, Verbena.

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Wise, John F., mc Graffenburg 56, cb 79, Cooper.
Wooley, A. S., retired, mc Philadelphia 51, cb Dallas 84, Maplesville.

Moved out of the county—Thomas Eugenius Callier, from Dixie to Choctaw county.

CHOCTAW COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1879.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Evan P. Harris; V. Pr. Ferdinand P. Clarke; Sec. William F. Kimbrough; Tr. ———; H. O. Robert B. Carr; Censors, Robert B. Carr, Evan P. Harris, Robert F. Moody, Ferdinand P. Clarke, William F. Kimbrough.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Carr, Robert Bryan, mc Louisville 82, cb Sumter 85, Pushmataha.
Clarke, Ferdinand P., mc Alabama 84, cb 84, Bevill's Store.
Coleman, Robert Henry, cb Jefferson 52, cb 79, Isney.
Coleman, Walter Jackson, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Isney.
Cunningham, William Henry, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Butler.
Granberry, Joseph Langley, mc univ Louisville 91, cb 91, Pushmataha.
Harris, Evan P., mc univ Louisiana 68, cb 79, Rosser.
Johnson, William Wesley, mc Alabama 72, cb 79, Melvin.
Johnson, Samuel F, cb 79, Butler.
Kimbrough, William Floyd, mc Alabama 83, cb 83, Mt. Sterling.
Knighton, Thomas A., mc Louisville 89, cb 89, Pennington.
McCall, Daniel, mc Atlanta 59, cb 79, DeSotoville.
Moody, Robert Franklin, mc univ Louisiana 60, cb 79, Butler.
Needham, Eli W., mc univ Louisiana 58, cb 79, Lusk.
Phillips, Jacob Parker, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Yantley Creek.
Shamberger, William B., mc univ Louisville 83, cb 88, Yantley Creek.
Turner, Mathew, mc univ Pennsylvania 88, cb 79, Bladon Springs.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Anderson, Alexander W., mc univ Louisiana 53, cb 89, Burgamot.
Brown, Collin Balsam, mc univ Nashville 80, cb 83, Melvin.
Jackson, John Edward, mc Alabama 89, cb 89, Burgamot.
Pugh, Clement E., mc Alabama 91, cb 91, Bladon Springs.
Shoemaker, Lewis, cb 80, Womack Hill.

Moved into the county—William Henry Cunningham, from Cunningham, Clarke county, to Butler.

Moved out of the county—Abram Bessant Gilmer, from Butler to Texas; Robert J. Harris, from Pennington to Whitfield, Sumter county; Jefferson Beri Mooney, from Harrison's Creek, Miss., to York Station, Sumter county; Clem E. Pugh, from Bladon Springs to Grove Hill, Clarke county.

Deaths—John Newton NcNeeley, M. D., Mt. Sterling, of paralysis.

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CLARKE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Greenville, 1885.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Benjamin S. Barnes; V. Pr. Bryan Boroughs; Sec. James W. Armistead; Tr. ———; H. O. John W. Fleming; Censors, Benjamin S. Barnes, Gross S. Chapman, Henry G. Davis, John W. Fleming.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Armistead, James Westwood, mc Alabama 83, cb 84, Grove Hill.
Barefield, Henry Litman, mc Alabama 72, cb Pickens 87, Gosport.
Barnes, Benjamin Shields, mc univ Pennsylvania 59, cb 84, Suggsville.
Chapman, Gross Scruggs, mc Alabama 79, cb Conecuh 83, Jackson.
Dahlberg, Charles James, mc Alabama 87, cb Choctaw 87, Suggsville.
Davis, Henry George, mc Alabama 72, cb 84, Gainestown.
Durden, Henry Jefferson, mc South Carolina 83, cb 84, Choctaw Corner.
Fleming, John William, mc Alabama 79, cb 84, Salitpa.
Gilmore, John Arcade, mc univ Louisville 86, cb 86, Thomasville.
Harwood, Thomas Broadnax, mc univ Louisiana 60, cb 84, Tallahatta Springs.
Hicks, Lamartine Orlando, mc Alabama 73, cb 84, Jackson.
Jeffrey, James Grey, mc Alabama 88, cb Wilcox 88, Whatley.
Jones, Green Erwin, mc Atlanta 82, cb 84, Coffeeville.
Newman, Thomas R., mc univ Nashville 90, cb 90, Grove Hill.
Prince, Thomas Jefferson, non-graduate, cb 84, Salitpa.
Pugh, Sidney Stewart, mc univ Louisiana 89, cb 89, Grove Hill.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Armistead, Lee, non-graduate, Marion.
Bush, Boaz Whitfield, mc South Carolina 58, cb 84, Choctaw Corner.
Davis, John Madison, mc univ Louisiana 61, cb 84, Bashi.
Pugh, Albert, non-graduate, Bedsole.
Pugh, Clement E., mc Alabama 87, cb 89, Grove Hill.
Thredgill, James, Thomasville.
Webb, Sidney Vaughn, mc Jefferson 68, cb 84, Coffeeville.
White, Thomas B., mc univ Virginia 88, cb 84, Woods Bluff.

Moved into the county—Clement E. Pugh, from Marengo county to Grove Hill.

Moved out of the county—William Henry Cunningham, from Cunningham to Butler, Choctaw county.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Thomas R. Newman, mc univ Nashville, Grove Hill. Certificate awarded.

Deaths—James Davidson Lindsey, M. D., cb 84, Lower Peach Tree, with cancer.

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CLAY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Tuscaloosa, 1887.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Owen K. Waits; V. Pr. Thomas Northen; Sec. Chas. S. Northen; Tr. Seaborn W. Owens; H. O. Aaron L. Harlan; Censors, Thomas Northen, Angus K. McDairmid, Aaron L. Harlan, Wyatt H. Blake, John T. Manning.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bartlett, George Washington, non-graduate, cb 87, Black's Store.
Blake, Wyatt Heflin, mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb Randolph 85, Lineville.
Callaway, George McDaniel, mc Alabama 89, cb 89, Pinckneyville.
Darby, Cunningham Wilson, non-graduate, cb 87, Hatchett Creek.
Harlan, Aaron LaFayette, mc Alabama 86, cb Tallapoosa 86, Ashland.
Irvin, William Fletcher, mc univ Louisville 87, cb 87, Millerville.
Jenkins, William Oliver, mc Graffenburg 60, cb 87, Lineville.
Jones, Robert O., non-graduate 91, Lineville.
Jordan, John Wiley, mc Atlanta 91, cb 91, Idaho.
Liles, Marion DeKalb, non-graduate, cb 87, Lineville.
Manning, John Thomas, mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb 87, Wheelerville.
McDairmid, Angus Kelly, mc Alabama 72, cb 87, Hollins.
Northen, Charles Stephen, mc Atlanta 91, cb 89, Ashland.
Northen, Thomas, mc Atlanta 78, cb 87, Ashland.
Owens, Seaborn Wesley, mc univ Louisville 83, cb 87, Bluff Spring.
Sims, George Nelson, mc Graffenburg 56, cb 87, Ashland.
Stephens, Albert Russell, mc Southern 88, cb 88, Delta.
Waits, Owen Kenyan, mc Graffenburg 56, cb 87, Lineville.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Harris, David C., Delta.
Simmons, Bibb.

Moved out of the county—Joseph Albert Gibson, to Lamar, Randolph county; William Miles Scarborough, from Ashland to Albertville, Marshall county; James Stiles Wiley, from Mellow Valley to Bartlett, Texas.

Examination—For the practice of medicine, Joseph Albert Gibson. Certificate awarded.

CLEBURNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1884.

OFFICERS.

Pr. James P. Hurt; V. Pr. ———; Sec. William S. Neal; Tr. Lewis W. Pitchford; H. O. Orlando W. Sheppard; Censors, William M. Ligon, Orlando W. Sheppard, William A. Neal, Lewis W. Pitchford.

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NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Baker, James Lewis, mc Atlanta Southern 83, cb 84, Oak Level.
Hurt, James P., cb 84, Edwardsville.
Johns, Thomas Jefferson, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Mt. Hope.
Ligon, Wilson Milton, mc Georgia 61, cb 84, Chulafinnee.
Martin, Hicks, Jr., mc Georgia 83, cb 85, Benson's Mills.
McClintock, James L., Heflin.
Neal, Robert L., mc Atlanta Southern 86, cb 89, Heflin.
Neal, William Alexander, mc Georgia 81, cb 84, Heflin.
Pitchford, Lewis W., mc South Carolina 88, cb 89, Arbacoochee.
Sheppard, Orlando Waters, mc Graffenburg 56, cb 84, Edwardsville.
Wood, Hiram Alexander, cb —, Chulafinnee.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Hobgood, Samuel B,, mc Atlanta, Borden Springs.
Hudgeons, N. C., non-graduate, cb 84, Oak Level.
Martin, Hicks, Sr., cb 86, Heflin.
Pounds, William Lawrence, mc Atlanta Reform, cb 84, Muscadine.
Powers, R. L., non-graduate.
Reid, Jesse Thomas, cb 84, Edwardsville.
Roberts, Charles B., non-graduate, Oak Level.
Simpson, John L., ———.

Moved into the county—Hicks, Martin, Sr., from Carroll county, Georgia, to Heflin.

Moved out of the county—Thomas Northen, from Heflin to Ashland, Clay county.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Robert L. Neal, mc Southern 86, cb 89, Heflin; Lewis W. Pitchford, mc Southern 88, cb 89, Arbacoochee. Certificates awarded.

COFFEE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Greenville, 1885.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Francis M. Rushing; V. Pr. David D. Howell; Sec. Benjamin A. Hill; Tr. William W. Grubbs; H. O. Benjamin A. Hill; Censors, Francis M. Rushing, Josephus D. Blue, John W. Garrett, William H. Chapman, Benjamin A. Hill.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Blue, Josephus Dickson, mc New Orleans 61, cb 85, Elba.
Chapman, William Henry, mc Alabama 72, cb 85, Elba.
Crook, William Henry, mc Alabama 84, cb 85, Victoria.
Garrett, John Wilkerson, mc univ Louisville 81, cb 85, Clintonville.
Grubbs, William Wesley, mc univ Louisville 89, cb Covington 90, Enterprise.

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Hendrick, Lowndes, mc Alabama 90, cb Pike 91, Frisco.
Hill, Benjamin Augustus, mc Richmond 60, cb 85, Elba.
Howell, David Dickson, mc South Carolina 53, cb Geneva 88, Clintonville.
Rushing, Francis Marion, mc univ Louisiana 61, cb 85, Elba.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Carter, James Peterson, cb 88, Damascus.
Cowart, William Augustus, cb 85, Frisco.
Parkman, John Daniel, Damascus.
Steed, John Wesley, mc univ Nashville 56, cb 85, Haw Ridge.
Wilson, William Augustus, mc Georgia 56, cb 85, Elizabeth.

Moved into the county—William Henry Chapman, from Troy, Pike county, to Elba; William Wesley Grubbs, from Rose Hill, Covington county, to Enterprise; Lowndes, Hendrick, from Brundidge, Pike county, to Frisco.

COLBERT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1881.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Alexander A. Wall; V. Pr. James M. Pinkston; Sec. Stephen D. Lindsey; Tr. Samuel G. Cooper; H. O. Alexander A. Wall; Censors, Hugh W. Blair, Charles T. Manis, Alexander A. Wall, Samuel J. Cooper, Edgar P. Brand.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Blair, Hugh Allen, mc univ Vanderbilt 57, cb Montgomery 90, Sheffield.
Blair, Hugh Walter, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb 88, Sheffield.
Cooper, Samuel Jackson, mc Memphis 71, cb 81, Tuscumbia.
Haygood, Atticus Green, Jr., mc univ Vanderbilt 91, cb 91, Sheffield.
Houston, James Marshall, mc Jefferson 51, cb 81, Dickson.
Lindsey, Stephen Davis, mc St. Louis 90, cb 90, Sheffield.
Morris, Charles Thomas, mc univ Louisville 75, cb Henry 80, Sheffield.
McWhorter, George Tilghman, cb Madison 81, Riverton.
Palmer, Charles Richard, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 84, Tuscumbia.
Pinkston, James Marion, mc phy & surg Baltimore 78, cb Marengo 80, Sheffield.
Pride, Joseph Peebles, mc univ New York 55, cb 81, Pride's Station.
Rand, Edward Pearsall, mc univ Louisville 72, cb 81, Tuscumbia.
Smith, James Clarke, mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb Elmore 85, Tuscumbia.
Walker, David Harris, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Spring Valley.
Wall, Alexander Alfred, mc univ Pennsylvania 49, cb Madison 78, Tuscumbia.

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PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Abernathy, Robert Towns, mc univ New York 49, cb 81, Tuscumbia.
Boyd, Philander Sumner, mc univ Tennessee 88, Sheffield.
Johnson, Beverly, Tuscumbia.
McCloskey, James A., Dug.
Moore, Riley Jackson, mc univ Louisville 79, cb 90, Riverton.
O'Riley, John Edmund, mc Alabama 74, cb 84, Cherokee.

Moved into the county—James Andrew Brown, from Pratt Mines; Stephen Davis Lindsey, from Illinois; James Marion Pinkston, to Sheffield.

Moved out of the county—John Martin Adams, Sheffield; James A. Brown, from Sheffield to Pratt Mines; William Warren Prater, from Sheffield to Tennessee.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Atticus Green Haygood, mc univ Vanderbilt 91, cb Colbert 91; Stephen Davis Lindsey, mc St. Louis 90, cb 90, Sheffield. Certificates awarded.

Deaths—Benjamin Franklin Newsome, M. D., mc univ Louisville 40, (old law) cb 84, Tuscumbia.

CONECUH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1879.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Andrew Jay; V. Pr. Adam A. McKittrick; Sec. Adam A. McKittrick; Tr. —— ——; H. O. Adam A. McKittrick; Censors, Andrew Jay, Adam A. McKittrick, Pinckney M. Bruner, Hugh T. Fountain, William C. Shaw.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bruner, Pinckney McDondald, mc Alabama 79, cb Butler 79, Evergreen.
Feagin, Aaron Pinson, mc Atlanta 60, cb 84. Brooklyn.
Fountain, Hugh Thomas, mc Alabama 72, cb Monroe 79, Burnt Corn.
Holland, Richard Thomas, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Castleberry.
Jay, Andrew, mc Alabama 72, cb 84, Evergreen.
McKittrick, Adam Alexander, mc Georgia 60, cb 84, Evergreen.
Shaver, William Benjamin, mc Georgia Reform 60, cb 84, Herbert.
Shaw, William Chelsey, mc Alabama 85, cb 88, Bellville.
Taliaferro, Charles Thomas, mc Atlanta 59, cb 84, Evergreen.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bradley, Ely, mc Jefferson 57, cb 84, Bellville.
Lee, Robert Augustus, mc univ Louisiana 60, cb 84, Evergreen.
McCreary, John Absalom, mc univ Louisiana 60, cb 84, Evergreen.

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COOSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1883.

OFFICERS.

Pr. William H. Moon; V. Pr. Simon O. Humphries; Sec. Julius Jones; Tr. ——— ———; H. O. Albert J. Peterson; Censors, William H. Moon, William J. Peddy, Julius Jones, Simon O. Humphries, Albert J. Peterson, William T. White.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bailey, William, non-graduate, cb 83, Equality.
Bryant, Alexander Thomas, mc univ Louisville 90, cb Clay 87, Goodwater.
Crowson, Richard Jasper, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Weogufka.
Humphries, Simon Oceola, mc Jefferson 85, cb Elmore 85, Nixburg.
Jones, Julius, mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb 84, Rockford.
Matthews, John Thomas, mc New Orleans 73, cb 84, Hanover.
Maxwell, William Elmore, mc Jefferson 85, cb 85, Kelleyton.
Moon, William Henry, mc Alabama 79, cb 83, Goodwater.
Nolen, Richard Spencer, mc Kentucky 89, cb Clay 89, Equality.
Peddy, William Jeremiah, mc Graffenburg 55, cb 83, Rockford.
Peterson, Albert James, mc univ Vanderbilt 89, cb 89, Hanover.
Salter, Preston B., non-graduate, cb 84, Goodwater.
White, William Tanner, mc univ Tennessee 86, cb 86, Nixburg.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Coker, James Jasper, non-graduate, cb 83, Rockford.
Coker, Martin James, cb Clay 87, Goodwater.
Dollar, Henry Clay, mc Atlanta 75, cb 83, Marble Valley.
Goggans, Phillip Peterson, mc univ New York 80, cb Elmore 84, Traveler's Rest.
Parker, Eli, non-graduate, cb 83, Nixburg.
Pope, Chandler Matthews, mc Jefferson 57, cb 83, Goodwater.

Moved out of the county—Lewis Berry Parker, from Traveler's Rest, to Chilton county.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Eugene Argo, mc univ Vanderbilt 91, cb 91, Goodwater. Certificate awarded.

COVINGTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1888.

OFFICERS.

Pr. John F. Pendry; V. Pr. William N. Street; Sec. Wilbur E. Sentell; Tr. William N. McNair; H. O. William E. Sentell; Censors, William N. McNair, Wilbur E. Sentell, John F. Pendry, William N. Street, Cicero Jones.

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NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Ealum, James R., mc Alabama 91, cb 91, Oakey Streak.
McNair, William N., mc Alabama 91, cb 91, River Falls.
Pendry, John F., mc Alabama 81, cb Crenshaw 82, Rose Hill.
Sentell, Wilbur Eugene, mc Alabama 80, cb 89, Red Level.
Street, William N., state board 88, ———, Hatton.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Atkinson, Alexander G., non-graduate, Red Level.
Cawthorn, Samuel J. S., non-graduate, cb 90, Andalusia.
Patrick, Thomas, non-graduate, Green Bay.
Roberts, James M., non-graduate, Beda.
Sellers, Thomas L., non-graduate, Andalusia.
Whaley, James A., non-graduate, Green Bay.

Moved out of the county—William W. Grubbs, from Rose Hill.

CRENSHAW COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Mobile, 1882.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Felix M. T. Tankersley; V. Pr. Joseph R. Horn; Sec. Andrew J. Jones; Tr. ———; H. O. Samuel W. May; Board of Censors, James E. Kendrick, Joseph R. Horn, Felix M. T. Tankersley, Samuel W. May, Andrew J. Jones.

Burgamy, William Thomas, mc Atlanta 59, cb 88, Rutledge.
Coston, William Henry, mc Atlanta 88, cb 89, Leon.
Horn, Joseph Robert, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Luverne.
Horn, Richard Knox, mc Georgia Reform 81, cb 84, Patsburg.
Jones, Andrew Jackson, S. M. Kentucky 86, cb 86, Highland Home.
Kendrick, James Evans, mc Alabama 69, cb 82, Luverne.
May, Samuel William, mc phy and surg Baltimore 82, cb 83, Bullock.
Quillian, Thomas Lamar, cb 84, Honoraville.
Tankersly, Felix Marcus Tullus, mc univ Tennessee 85, cb 85, Highland Home.
Thrower, Stephen Leon, cb 84, Bradleyton.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Dryer, Edward Fox, cb 84, Rutledge.
Moxley, David Newton, cb Pike 60, old law, New Providence.
Pryor, William Dayton, mc univ Nashville 79, cb Butler 81, Aiken.
Shepherd, Charles Webb, mc Atlanta 91, cb 91, Honoraville.
Stough, Daniel Bluford, S. M. Kentucky 87, cb 87, Helicon.

Moved out of the county—Henry H. Davis, from Leon to parts unknown.

Examinations—William W. Avant. Certificate refused.

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CULLMAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Anniston, 1886.

OFFICERS.

Pr. John E. Purdon; V. Pr. Adam H. Kalbfleishe; Sec. Francis B. Burnum; Tr. Francis B. Burnum; H. O. Marquis L. Johnson; Censors, Marquis L. Johnson, John E. Purdon, Adam H. Kalbfleishe, Francis B. Burnum, John H. Walling.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Burnum, Francis Bynum, mc univ Vanderbilt 79, cb 86, Cullman.
Johnson, Marquis LaFayette, mc Alabama 75, cb Marshall 86, Cullman.
Kalbfleishe, Adam H., mc Hahneman, Chicago 71, cb 90, Cullman.
Kellar, Lewis A., cb 89, Etha.
Martin, William Henry, mc Atlanta 88, cb 86, Ruby.
McCarty, George Washington, mc univ Nashville 88, cb 89, Joppa.
McPherson, George Washington, mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb 86, Bremen.
Purdon, John Edward, mc univ Dublin, Ireland, 63, cb DeKalb 85, Cullman.
Reid, William Jasper, cb 89, Trimble.
Walling, John Henry, cb 89, Pinacle.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Geiger, Marion Capers, mc Georgia Reform 86, cb 86, Baileyton.
Harris, William M., non-graduate, Garrison's Point,
Terrell, Early W., mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb Elmore 88, Cullman.
Watts, George Washington, cb Georgia Reform 88, cb 89, Holley Pond.
Zeilding, John, non-graduate cb 89, Walter.
Zeidling, William, non-graduate cb 89, Walter.

Moved into the county—Adam H. Kalbfleishe, from Penn, Indiana, to Cullman.

Moved out of the county—James Wesley Abbott, from Bremen to Arkadelphia, Blount county; William Henry McDonald, from John to Blue Spring, Morgan county; John Ulrick Stieffelmyer, from Cullman to Rochester, New York; Aldo Weiss, from Cullman to East Lake, Jefferson county.

DALE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Tuscaloosa, 1887.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Mercer S. Davis; V. Pr. Erastus B. Ard; Sec. Washington L. Jones; Tr. ———; H. O. Robert F. Harper; Censors, Erastus B. Ard, Mercer S. Davis, Robert F. Harper. Samuel L. Weed, Terrell T. Campbell.

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NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Ard, Erastus Byron, mc univ Vanderbilt 87, cb 87, Haw Ridge.
Campbell, Terrell Taylor, mc Atlanta 83, cb 87, Echo.
Davie, Mercer Stilwell, mc Jefferson 67, cb 87, Ozark.
Harper, Robert Franklin, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Ozark.
Holman, John Clinton, mc Jefferson 56, cb 87, Ozark.
Jones, Washington LaFayette, mc univ Louisville 75, cb 87, Ozark.
McLeod, Alexander Gillis, mc univ Louisiana 89, cb 87, Daleville.
Morris, Andrew Jackson, mc Southern 87, cb 88, Newton.
Reynolds, James Wilson, mc Alabama 85, cb 87, Skipperville.
Reynolds, Richard Davis, mc Alabama 80, cb 87, Skipperville.
Smisson, Henry James, mc South Carolina 60, cb 87, Newton.
Stegall, William Collinsworth, mc South Carolina 60, cb 87, Ozark.
Weed, Samuel LaFayette, mc Alabama 76, cb 87, Dean's Station.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Baxter, Hugh C., mc Atlanta 86, cb 87, Midland City.
Bottoms, James, mc Atlanta 83, cb 87, Ozark.
Dalton, Christopher Columbus, mc Georgia Reform 87, cb 87, Newton.
Rice, James, mc Alabama 88, cb 87, Brennans Station.
Stegall, Albert, mc Alabama 88, cb 87, Clopton.

DALLAS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1875.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Edward B. Ward; V. Pr. Samuel G. Gay; Sec. Samuel Kirkpatrick; Tr. Thomas G. Howard; H. O. T. G. Howard; Censors, John P. Furniss, John A. McKinnon, Frank Tipton, Edward B. Ward, Robert D. Jackson.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Adams, Benjamin Clarence, mc Alabama 72, cb 78, Adams.
Alston, Lemuel Lovatt, mc South Carolina 57, cb 78, Orrville.
Clarke, Courtney James, mc Jefferson 44, cb 78, Selma.
Cochran, Robert Miller, mc univ Virginia 57, cb 78, Eleanor.
Donald, James Marion, mc Alabama 83, cb 83, Marion Junction.
Donald, Joseph Marion, mc univ Louisiana 54, cb 78, Harrell's.
Furniss, John Perkins, mc univ Louisiana 54, cb 78, Selma.
Gay, Samuel Gilbert, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Selma.
Groves, Joseph Asbury, mc South Carolina 54, cb 78, Brown's.
Howard, Thomas Greenwood, mc Washington Baltimore 68, cb Autauga, 84, Selma.
Jackson, Robert Dandridge, mc South Carolina 51, cb 78 Summerfield.
Kendall, William Quinton, mc phy & surg Baltimore 80, cb 80, Berlin.
King, Goldsby, mc South Carolina 80, cb 80, Selma.

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Kirkpatrick, Samuel, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb 88, Selma.
McKinnon, John Alexander, mc univ Louisiana 68, cb 78, Selma.
Phillips, William Crawford, mc univ Louisiana 75, cb 78, Selma.
Ritter, Clement, mc Jefferson 90, cb DeKalb 90, Selma.
Taylor, William Henry, mc Alabama 87 cb 87, Central Mills.
Tipton, Frank, mc univ Louisiana 70, cb 78, Selma.
Tipton, William Joseph, mc Atlanta Southern 88, cb Montgomery 89, Selma.
Ward, Edward Burton, mc univ New York 82, cb Hale 82, Selma.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Boykin, James Owen, mc Transylvania 43, cb 78, Tilden.
Burwell, Lincoln Laconia (col'd), mc Leonard, North Carolina 89, cb 89, Selma.
Graddick, John North, Selma.
Hall, John James, mc univ Louisiana 69, cb 78, Orrville.
Hardy, William Robinson, mc South Carolina 61, cb 78, Pleasant Hill.
Hudson, Herbert Sidney, mc univ Maryland 67, cb 78, Summerfield.
Keyser, George Washington, mc univ Virginia 65, cb 78, Richmond.
Lockwood, Frank Octavius, mc South Carolina 54, cb 78, Carlowville.
McKinnon, Kenneth, mc univ Louisiana 52, cb 78, Pleasant Hill.
Mixon, William, mc univ Louisiana 48, cb 78, Plantersville.
Moore, Clement Billingslea, mc South Carolina 59, cb 78, Summerfield.
Mosely, Elijah Bucklee, mc univ Louisiana 57, cb 78 Bogue Chitto.
Pugh, Braxton Bragg, mc Alabama 89, cb Clarke 89, Brown's.
Stewart, William Champney, mc South Carolina 78, cb 78 Soap Stone.
Sutton, Robert Lee, mc Columbia univ Washington 89, cb Lee 89, Orrville.
Vaughn, Frederick Barber, mc Alabama 71, cb 71, Summerfield.
Weisinger, John A., mc univ Louisiana 76, cb 78, Talmage.
West, Jett Thomas, mc univ Virginia 63, cb 78, Selma.
Williamson, John Hancock, mc Jefferson 59, cb 78, Carlowville.

Moved into the county—Braxton Bragg Pugh, from McKinley to Brown's; Clement Ritter, from Fort Payne, DeKalb county, to Selma; Robert Lee Sutton, from Opelika, Lee county, to Orrville.

Moved out of the county—Frank Dudley DuBose, from Orrville to Wilcox county.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Francis Moore, mc Alabama 89. Certificate refused.

DeKALB COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Greenville, 1885.

OFFICERS.

Pr. James T. Miller; V. Pr. Frederick P. Gale; Sec. Charles L. Downer; Tr. Horace P. McWhorter; H. O. Horace P. McWhorter;

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Censors, William E. Quin, Horace P. McWhorter, Charles L. Downer, Thomas F. Weaver, Frederick P. Gale.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Downer, Charles Ludwick, mc Rush, Chicago 83, cb 90, Fort Payne.
Elrod, William Adison, non-graduate, cb 85, South Hill.
Gale, Frederick Pennington, mc univ Vermont 80, cb 90, Fort Payne.
Isbell, James Richardson, non-graduate, cb 89, Lap.
Killian, Henry Elliott, non-graduate, cb 89, Portersville.
McWhorter, Abbott Milton, mc Atlanta 57, cb Cherokee 87, Collinsville.
McWhorter, Horace Puckett, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 85, Collinsville.
Miller, James Taylor, mc univ Vanderbilt 78, cb 85, Collinsville.
Nicholson, Edward Pierson, mc univ Nashville 61, cb 85, Valley Head.
Quin, William Everett, s m Kentucky 81, cb 85, Fort Payne.
Smith, Samuel Parish, s m Kentucky 89, cb 89, Sand Mountain.
Vann, Andrew Jackson, mc Georgia 58, cb 85, Collinsville.
Weaver, Thomas Fletcher, mc univ Nashville 71, cb 85, Collinsville.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Allyn, Richard Phillip, mc univ Montreal Canada, cb 88, Fort Payne.
Bailey, Alexander Henry, non-graduate, cb 85, Musgrove.
Bruce, Green T.
Cain, Richard Wynn, mc univ Nashville 59, cb 85, Sand Mountain.
Clapp, Walter William, mc Cleveland 87, cb 89, Fort Payne.
Fowlkes, Francis Vaughn, mc univ Maryland 87, cb 89, Fort Payne.
Green, Anthony Buel, mc Transylvania 46, cb 85, Fort Payne.
Green, Philemon Buel, mc univ Vanberbilt 76, cb 85, Fort Payne.
Green, William Mastin, mc univ Vanderbilt 77, cb 85, Fort Payne.
Holliday, Abner Larke, mc Georgia 59, cb 85, Sand Mountain.
Johnson, James Robert, mc Atlanta 77, cb 85, Lebanon.
McGuffey, William Charles, non-graduate, Sulphur Spring.
Moore, William Evans, mc Atlanta 80, cb Shelby 80, Lebanon.
Patty, Robert James, Vitapathist, Fort Payne.
Roden, William, non-graduate, cb 85, Sand Mountain.
Sibert, James Dolphus, non-graduate, cb 85, Grove Oak.
Western, George Drake, mc univ Pennsylvania 87, cb 85, Fort Payne.
Winston, John Henry, mc univ Louisville 66, cb 85, Valley Head.
Wooten, William, non-graduate, Musgrove.
Wright, William James, Skinner.

Moved into the county—Green T. Bruce, from Texas; William W. Hill, from Tennessee; Samuel Parish Smith, from Etowah county to Sand Mountain.

Moved out of the county—John Franklin Mains, from Fort Payne to Chattanooga, Tenn.; Clement Ritter, from Fort Payne to Selma; James A. Sexton, from Fort Payne to Farmville, Va.

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Examinations—For the practice of medicine, William S. Duff, W. W. Hill, Clement Ritter. Certificates awarded.

Deaths—David Ellis Sibert, M. D., mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb Marshall 86, Grove Oak.

ELMORE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Phillip Fitzpatrick; V. Pr. William A. Huddleston; Sec. William A. Warren; Tr. —— ——; H. O. Oscar S. Justice; Censors, William A. Warren, William A. Huddleston, George B. Judkins, Oscar S. Justice, James T. Rushin.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Campbell, Archibald Graham, cb 84, Tallassee.
Fitzpatrick, Phillip, mc univ Louisiana 53, cb 84, Wetumpka.
Howell, James Augustus, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Kowaliga.
Huddleston, Robert Lee, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Wetumpka.
Huddleston, William Allen, mc Atlanta 80, cb 84, Wetumpka.
Judkins, James Bernard, mc Jefferson 59, cb Macon 79, Wetumpka.
Justice, Oscar Suttle, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Central Institute.
Lett, Harris Templeton, mc univ Louisiana 75, cb 84, Good Hope.
Nix, James Ringold, mc South Carolina 67, cb 84, Tallassee.
Norton, William Abner, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Eclectic.
Patterson, Daniel Smith, mc South Carolina 61, cb 84, Central Institute.
Powell, Robert Emmet, cb 84, Tallassee.
Robinson, Elias Hunt, mc univ Pennsylvania 52, cb 84, Robinson Springs.
Rushin, James Knox, mc univ New York 55, cb 84, Tallassee.
Rushin, James Thomas, mc univ Tennessee 83, cb 84, Tallassee.
Sewell, Jabez Wesley, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Buyck.
Warren, Allen Love, mc Jefferson 59, cb 84, Kowaliga.
Warren, William Allen, mc Alabama 85, cb 84, Wetumpka.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Beckett, Thomas Francis, mc univ Louisiana 56, cb 84, Titus.
Fielder, Martin Lucius, mc Ohio, 56, cb 84, Eclectic.
Hall, Thomas Dixon, mc univ Pennsylvania 56, cb 84, Coosada.
Jowers, Solomon Franklin, mc Atlanta 85, cb 84, Central Institute.
Lamar, James Isaac, mc Georgia 52, cb 84, Deatsville.

Moved into the county—Archibald Graham Campbell, from Dunham, Butler county, to Tallassee.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, James Augustus Howell, mc Alabama 90, Kowaliga; Robert Lee Huddleston, mc Alabama 90, Wetumpka; Jabez Wesley Sewell, mc Alabama 90, Buyck.

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ESCAMBIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Greenville, 1885.

OFFICERS.

Pr. James A. Wilkinson; V. Pr. John E. Martin; Sec. Stephen C. Henderson; Tr. ———; H. O. James L. Bass, Censors, James A. Wilkinson, George P. Henry, Stephen C. Henderson, Henry H. Malone, John E. Martin.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bass, James Loraine, mc univ Louisville 87, cb 89, Brewton.
Douglass, S. William, cb 87, Mason.
Henderson, Stephen Cary, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Brewton.
Henry, George Patrick, mc univ Nashville 70, cb 89, Wallace.
Malone, Henry Holcombe, mc univ New York 60, cb 86, Brewton.
Martin, John Elijah, mc Alabama 75, cb Bullock 79, Brewton.
McAdory, William Robert, mc Alabama 79, cb 87, Pollard.
Wilkinson, James Anthony, mc univ Louisville 79, cb 86, Flomaton.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Trammell, J. D., Williams.

Deaths—James Thomas Packer, M. D., mc Alabama 73, cb Monroe 77, Brewton.

ETOWAH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Eufaula, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. John P. Stewart; V. Pr. William S. Edwards; Sec. Robert F. McConnell; Tr. William L. Funderberg; H. O. Milton R. Wright; Censors, Erasmus T. Camp, Andrew B. Small, James H. Wood, William J. D. Lawrence, John P. Ralls.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Baker, Daniel Harris, mc univ Nashville 82, cb 83, Gadsden.
Bevans, Edward Gandy, mc Alabama 78, cb 78, Gadsden.
Bevans, Joseph, cb 78, Gadsden.
Bloodsworth, Hiram Munroe, mc Atlanta 58, cb Chambers 82, Gadsden.
Camp, Erasmus Taylor, mc Alabama 85, cb Cleburne 85, Gadsden.
Edwards, William Sterling, mc Atlanta 85, cb 85, Gadsden.
Ellison, John Henry, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb Blount 89, Walnut Grove.
Ewing, William Thomas, mc St. Louis 49, cb 78, Gadsden.
Funderberg, William Lewis, mc Southern 82, cb DeKalb 86, Hill.
Jack, Walter Early, mc univ Vanderbilt 89, cb 89, Rock Springs.
Landers, Franklin Pierce, mc Atlanta 73, cb 84, Hoke's Bluff.

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Lawrence, J. W. D., mc Georgia 56, cb 87, Hoke's Bluff.
Liddell, John Benson, mc Atlanta 82, cb 82, Gadsden.
McConnell, Robert Franklin, mc Atlanta 81, cb St. Clair 81, Attalla.
Morgan, George Washington, mc univ Vanderbilt 89, cb 89, Keener.
Pollard, Madison Burns, mc New Orleans 60, cb 91, Gadsden.
Ralls, John Perkins, mc Georgia 44, cb 78, Gadsden.
Sample, Robert Johnson, cb 84, Gadsden.
Slack, John Calhoun, mc univ Vanderbilt 73, cb 78, Gadsden.
Small, Andrew Buchanan, mc Memphis 88, cb 88, Attalla.
Stewart, John Pope, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Attalla.
Teague, Francis Bowden, mc univ Tennessee 80, cb 80, Oak Hill.
Wood, James Hudson, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Attalla.
Wright, Milton Roil, mc Alabama 73, cb 78, Gadsden.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Anderson, Robert Bailey, mc Southern 88, cb 88, Walnut Grove.
Coggin, William Thomas, Keener.
Dantzler (———), Ball Play.
Dowdy, Edgar Lee, mc univ Vanderbilt 76, cb 78, Keener.
Dozier, Marshall Elias, mc Atlanta 61, cb 78, Attalla.
Gilliland, Henry Forney, mc univ Louisville 90, cb 90, Markton.
Ivey, Barna Pitt, mc Alabama 85, cb Marion 88, Gadsden.
Johnson, James K., mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb 86, Seaborn.
Jones, Edward Jackson, mc Alabama 83, cb Jefferson 83, Gadsden.

Moved into the county—Hiram Munroe Bloodworth to Gadsden; Dantzler, from Cherokee county to Ball Play; Barna Pitt Ivey, from Midway, Bullock county, to Gadsden; Edward Jackson Jones, from Henry Ellen, Jefferson county, to Gadsden; Madison Burns Pollard to Gadsden; A. Sliding Riddle, from Georgia to Etowahton.

Moved out of the county.—James Henry Lester, from Attalla to Windsor, Florida; Charles H. Montgomery, from Hoke's Bluff to Calhoun county; William F. Robertson, from Crudup to Calhoun county; Ralf Morgan Russell, from Gadsden to Birmingham; Samuel Parish Smith, from Keener to Lathamville, DeKalb county.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, James A. Hurst, mc Alabama 90. Certificate awarded.

Deaths—George W. Bynum, M. D., mc univ Tennessee 86, Walnut Grove, of bronchitis; Isaac M. Stephens, M. D., univ Vanderbilt 80, cb 80, Gadsden, of chronic diarrhœa.

FAYETTE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1884.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Alexander W. Agnew; V. Pr. Jonathan S. Hollis; Sec. Thomas C. Morton; Tr. ———; H. O. Thomas B. Woods; Censors, Jonathan

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S. Hollis, Jesse W. Linn, John H. Duncan, Thomas C. Morton, Alexander W. Agnew.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Agnew, Alexander Washington, mc univ Transylvania 44, cb 84, Fayette C. H.
Collins, Alonzo Kennedy, mc univ Louisville 90, cb 90, Pilgrim.
Duncan, John Harvey, mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb Perkins 86, Fayette C. H.
Hollis, Jonathan Shelton, mc Alabama 84, cb 84, Brockton.
Jones, William Wilber, mc Tuscaloosa (old law) 68, cb 84, Newtonville.
Lane, Jesse Washington, mc univ Louisville 86, cb 86, New River.
Linn, Jesse Washington, mc Georgia 58, cb 88, Spencer.
Morton, Thomas Clark, mc Lamar (old law) 71, cb 84, Fayette C. H.
Newton, Alexander Kilby, mc Southern 83, cb 84, Berry Station.
Peters, Thomas M., mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Fayette C. H.
Savage, Victor, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb 88, Pilgrim.
Seay, Mark Rollins, cb Lamar 83, Berry Station.
Smith, John Gardner, mc Alabama 89, cb 90, Bankston.
Woods, Thomas Bailey, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb 89, Wayside.
Wright, Alexander W., mc univ New York 38, cb 86, Cave Springs.

Moved out of the county—George Jackson Collins, from Pilgrim to Kennedy, Lamar county.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Tuscaloosa, 1887.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Oscar Sargent; V. Pr. Robert J. White; Sec. John K. Clarke; Tr. John K. Clarke; H. O. Louis W. Desprez; Censors, C. P. Banks, J. K. Clark, Sr., J. K. Clark, Jr., W. W. Cleere, O. T. Sargent.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Banks, Charles Peters, mc univ Nashville 55, cb 88, Newberg.
Barnes, Thomas Benton, mc Bellevue 86, mc 87, Burleston.
Clarke, John King, Sr., mc Nashville 56, cb 88, Russellville.
Clarke, John King, Jr., mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 81, Newberg.
Clarke, John Marshall, cb Lawrence 88, Russellville.
Cleere, William Watkins, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 88, Russellville.
Desprez, Louis Willoughby, mc Alabama 77, cb 78, Russellville.
Gill, Charles, cb 88, Newberg.
Jones, Thomas Speck, cb 88, Russellville.
Peebles, cb 88, Bel Greene.
Pike, James Hock, cb 88, Pleasant Sight.
Sargent, Oscar Terrel, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 88, Darlington.
Underwood, Nimrod, mc Alabama, cb 91, Russellville.
White, Robert Josiah, cb 88, Burleston.

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PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Hollinger, John Calhoun, mc phy and surg Baltimore 82, cb 91, Russellville.
Johnston, Charles P., cb Marion, Frankfort.
McDaniel, mc univ Vanderbilt 90, cb 90, Bel Green.
Sevier, Daniel P., cb 88, Russellville.
White, William Wyatt, cb Marion 88, Newberg.

GENEVA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1888.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Millard F. Fleming; V. Pr. Benjamin W. Finney; Sec. Sidney F. Latimer; Tr. Sidney F. Latimer; H. O. —— ——; Censors, Millard F. Fleming, Charles W. Williams, Benjamin W. Finney.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Ard, James Henry, cb 88, Geneva.
Bolling, William, cb 88, Martha.
Finney, Benjamin W., mc univ New York 54, cb 88, Coffee Springs.
Fleming, Millard F , cb 88, Sanders.
Henderson, John G., cb 88, Limestone, Fla.
Hilliard, Charles Wesley, mc Georgia Reform 60, cb 88, Geneva.
Howell, David D., mc South Carolina 53, cb 88, Geneva.
Latimer, Sidney F., cb 88, Geneva.
Mathews, James H., cb 88, Dundee.
Powell, Samuel B., cb 88, Dundee.
Sheets, Joseph B., cb 88, Dundee.
Treadwell, Henry P., cb 88, Geneva.
Ward, Thomas Jefferson, cb 88, Watford.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Clements, John, cb Greene —, Elton.

GREENE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Henry Y. Webb; V. Pr. Augustus M. Duncan; Sec. James P. Barclay; Tr. James P. Barclay; H. O. Thomas W. Pierce; Censors, Robert T. Byrd, Dabney O. McGehee, Augustus M. Duncan, James P. Barclay, Armand P. Smith.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Barclay, James Paxton, mc univ New York 71, cb 79, Eutaw.
Byrd, Robert Taylor, mc univ New York 69, cb 80, Boligee.

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Duncan, Augustus Meek, mc Alabama 74, cb 79, West Greene.
Hatton, William Reuben, mc univ Tulane 89, cb 89, Boligee.
LeGare, Henry, mc univ New York 86, cb 87, Forkland.
McGehee, Dabney Oswell, mc Alabama 72, cb 79, Knoxville.
Pierce, Thomas William, mc univ Virginia 57, cb 79, Knoxville.
Purnell, James Knox, cb Pickens 88, Lewistown.
Smith, Armand Pfister, mc Kentucky 75, cb 79, Knoxville.
Webb, Henry Young, mc Jefferson 46, cb 79, Eutaw.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bird, Alexander Hamilton, mc univ New York 69, cb 80, Burton's Hill.
Kimbrough, William Ellis, mc univ Louisville 83, cb Washington 87, Forkland.
Morgan, Isaac DuBose, mc univ Pennsylvania 58, cb 79, Eutaw.
Murphy, Samuel Silenus, mc Alabama 81, cb 84, Pleasant Ridge.
Pearson, Edward Pallen, mc univ Louisville 73, cb 84, Burton's Hill.
Smith, John Alexander, mc Atlanta 58, cb 79, Union.
Snoddy, Samuel, mc univ Transylvania 31, cb 79, Mantua.
Snoddy, Virgil, mc Alabama 73, cb 79, Mantua.
White, John McElroy, mc univ Vanderbilt 79, cb 82, Pleasant Ridge.

Moved out of the county—David Crockett Asher, from Clinton to Illinois; William Americus Mobley, from West Greene to Pickens county; John Launcelotte, from Mount Hebron, retired.

HALE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1875.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Francis M. Peterson; V. Pr. Jacob Huggins; Sec. Richard Inge; Tr. Richard Inge; H. O. Jacob Huggins; Censors, Francis M. Peterson, Elisha Young, Thomas R. Ward, Jacob Huggins, Richard Inge.

NAMES OF MEMBERS, WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Avery, William Cushman, mc univ Pennsylvania 57, cb 78, Greensboro.
Borden, James Pennington, mc univ Southern 73, cb 78, Greensboro.
Dugger, Reuben Henry, mc univ Pennsylvania 58, cb 78, Gallion.
Gewin, William Christopher, mc univ Louisiana 78, cb 78, Akron.
Griffin, Rufus Jackson, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Carthage.
Huggins, Jacob, mc univ Pennsylvania 60, cb 78, Newberne.
Inge, Richard, mc univ Virginia 70; mc univ New York 71, cb 78, Greensboro.
Owens, Richard Harrison, mc univ Nashville 80, cb 81, Havana.
Peterson, Francis Marion, mc univ New York 68, cb 78, Greensboro.
Pickett, Joseph Martin, mc Alabama 74, cb 78, Cedarville.
Tidmore, James Adams, mc univ Kansas City 84, cb 89, Havana.
Ward, Thomas Robert, mc univ South Carolina 53, cb 78, Greensboro.
Young, Elisha, mc Jefferson 59, cb 78, Greensboro.

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PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Anderson, Thomas Jefferson, mc univ Pennsylvania 52, cb 78, Evansville.
Browder, Joseph D., mc Jefferson 57, cb 78, Gallion.
Browder, William Monroe, mc univ New York 88, cb 88, Gallion.
Davis, Andrew R., mc Georgia Southern 90, cb 90, Five Mile.
Turk, William Luthur, mc univ Nashville 82, cb Sumter 83, Gallion.
Wedgeworth, William McNeil, mc phy & surg Baltimore 84, cb Sumter 85, Newberne.
Wilburn, John Calhoun, mc Jefferson 78, cb 78, Charthage.
Wilson, Samuel B., non-graduate.

HENRY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1883.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Fleming I. Moody; V. Pr. William J. Lee; Sec. Oscar Dowling; Tr. William P. Hardwick; H. O. Idus P. Allred; Censors, George A. Hammond, William J. Lee, Fleming I. Moody, John P. Cawford, John W. Payne.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Allred, Idus Park, mc Atlanta 84, cb Pike 84, Dothen.
Brooks, George Washington, mc Atlanta 51, cb 89, Dothen.
Crawford, John Peter, mc univ Nashville 51, cb 83, Columbia.
Darby, John Isaac, mc univ Louisville 82, cb 85, Columbia.
Dowling, Oscar, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb 88, Columbia.
Hammond, George Abner, mc Baltimore 84, cb 84, Dothen.
Hardwick, William Pleasant, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Headland.
Howell, John Richard Graves, mc Atlanta 90, cb Dale 88, Dothen.
Lee, William Joseph, mc univ Vanderbilt 60, cb 83, Abbeville.
Moody, Fleming Isaac, mc phy and surg Baltimore 76, cb 83, Dothen.
Oates, Wyatt S., cb 91, Headland.
Payne, John Walter, mc Alabama 86, cb 87, Dothen.
Phillips, Binard, mc univ Heidleburg (Germany) 74, cb 91, Dothen.
Price, John Edmund, mc univ Nashville 61, mc 87, Headland.
Stovall, John Henry, mc Atlanta 59, cb 89, Columbia.
Vaughn, David Horatius, mc Atlanta 88, cb 89, Ashford.
Walden, William Preston, mc Alabama 82, cb Barbour 82, Headland.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Blackledge, John Richard, mc Alabama 89, cb 89, Abbeville.
Flower, Robert Milton, mc univ Louisville 82, cb —, Laurenceville.
Fowler, John Linsley, mc South Carolina 51, cb 83, Shorterville.
Fowler, John Thomas, mc South Carolina 83, cb 83, Shorterville.

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Granger, John Wesley, mc Georgia Reform 59, cb 85 Granger.
Long, Benjamin James, mc univ Louisville 81, cb 83, Abbeville.
Stapleton, R. B., Gordon.

Moved into the county—R. B. Stapleton, from Chrystal Springs, Mississippi, to Gordon.

Moved out of the county—Charles Frederick Sporeman, from Headland to Macon, Georgia.

Deaths—John Frederick Minter, M. D., mc Georgia 73, cb 83, Columbia, of typhoid fever.

JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Mobile, 1882.

OFFICERS.

Pr. James P. Rorex; V. Pr. James H. Boyd; Sec. Andrew Boyd; Tr. William C. Maples; H. O. William C. Maples; Censors, William C. Maples, Andrew Boyd, George T. Hayes, James R. Tarrant, John J. Horton.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Boyd, Andrew, mc phy and surg Baltimore 88, cb 88, Scottsboro.
Boyd, James Harvey, mc univ Nashville 60, cb 82, Larkinsville.
Brewer, Joseph Mitchell, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Trenton.
Dicus, James Madison, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Scottsboro.
Foster, George Whitfield, mc univ Nashville 82, cb 82, Stevenson.
Haralson, Jefferson Bemuth, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb Marshall 88, Langston.
Hayes, George Thomas, mc Alabama 87, cb DeKalb 87, Woodville.
Horton, John Jackson, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 84, Stevenson.
Maples, William Caswell, mc univ Nashville 81, cb Madison 82, Scottsboro.
Rorex, James Polk, mc Alabama 75, cb 82, Scottsboro.
Smith, Eugene Robinett, mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb 89, Fern Cliff.
Tarrant, James Richard, mc univ Vanderbilt 87, cb 87, Fackler.
Womack, Wiley Coker, mc (old law) 67, cb 83, Scottsboro.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Adkins, Charles Williams, mc univ Louisiana 68, cb 84, Langston.
Allen, James Beckerell, mc univ Tennessee 87, cb 87, Stevenson.
Allen, William Henry, one course, mc univ Louisville 67, cb 84, Langston.
Blakemore, Alexander N., mc univ Tennessee 80, cb 82, Bridgeport.
Clarke, John Fletcher, cb 82, Garth.
Derrick, LaFayette, cb 82, Woodville.
Gattis, Henry Franklin, cb 82, Woodville.

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Graham, Michael, cb 82, Stevenson.
Grant, Felix Robertson, cb 82, Larkins Fork.
Gunter, James Henry, Bridgeport.
Hadden, William D., mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Narrows.
James, William, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Widows.
Knowlton, John Wesley, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 82, Paint Rock.
Lee, Elisha Lightfoot, mc univ Vanderbilt 73, cb 82, Bridgeport.
Mason, William, mc univ Transylvania 46, cb 82, Fabius.
McAfee, Green Prior, cb Shelby 82, Line Rock.
McCord, John Harvey, cb 82, Scottsboro.
Parks, James Weaver, cb 82, Scottsboro.
Robertson, James Osgood, mc 84, Garth.
Smith, Barton Brown, mc univ Nashville 67, cb 82, Larkinsville.
Smith, William Barton, cb 86, Line Rock.
Spiller, William Kingston, mc univ Louisville 74, cb 84, Bridgeport.
Zurmehly, Samuel L., mc Miami (Ohio) 90, cb 90, Bridgeport.

Moved into the county—Alexander N. Blakemore, from Walnut Grove, Etowah county, to Bridgeport.

Examinations—For the study of medicine, C. L. Cargill, Stevenson; certificate refused. For the practice of medicine, John Daniel Freeman, mc Beaumont (St. Louis) 91. Certificate awarded.

Deaths—James Madison Hudson (non-graduate), Tupelo, August 15, 1890, of heart disease.

JEFFERSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Thaddeus L. Robertson; V. Pr. Elisha M. Robinson; Sec. George D. Brown; Tr. William D. Cooper; H. O. Henry R. Rosser; Censors, Edward H. Sholl, Benjamin L. Wyman, Harden P. Cochrane, William E. B. Davis, Thaddeus L. Robertson.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Abernethy, Jones Cadwalader, mc univ Louisiana 59, cb Marengo 78, Birmingham.
Barclay, John Wyeth, mc Jefferson 69, cb Madison 78, Birmingham.
Bergamy, William Purifoy, mc Jefferson 55, cb 80, Birmingham.
Berry, Robert A., mc univ Virginia 82, cb 85, Birmingham.
Brown, George Summers, mc Jefferson 85, cb 87, Birmingham.
Caffee, Samuel Richmond, mc Miami (Ohio) 81, cb Tuscaloosa 81, Birmingham.
Carson, Shelby Chadwick, mc univ Tulane (Louisiana) 74, cb Greene 79, Bessemer.
Chapman, John Thomas, mc Alabama 86, cb Marengo 86, Birmingham.

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Cochrane, Hardin Perkins, mc univ New York 74, cb Tuscaloosa 82, Birmingham.
Coleman, Ruffin, mc univ Nashville 69, cb Limestone 78, Birmingham.
Cooper, William Dudley, mc Jefferson 69, cb Lee 82, Birmingham.
Copeland, Benjamin Grigsby, mc Jefferson 88, cb Limestone 83, Birmingham.
Cotton, Robert, mc univ Louisiana 67, cb 86, Ensley.
Coulbourn, James Thomas, mc univ Maryland 86, cb state board 86, Birmingham.
Cunningham, Russell McWhorter, mc univ Baltimore 79, cb 83, Pratt Mines.
Curry, John Barton, mc Alabama 87, cb Pickens 87, Bessemer.
Davidson, James, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Birmingham.
Davis, John Daniel Sinkler, mc Georgia 79, cb St. Clair 79, Birmingham.
Davis, William Elias Brownlee, mc Baltimore 84, cb 84, Birmingham.
Douglass, Albert Gallatin, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 81, Birmingham.
Dozier, John Calhoun, mc univ Nashville 58, cb Perry 79, Birmingham.
Drennen, Charles, mc Alabama 72, cb Blount 78, Birmingham.
Due, Malvin Nicholas, mc phy and surg New York 89, cb Montgomery 89, Birmingham.
Finch, James Henry, mc univ Baltimore 86, cb 87, East Lake.
Forster, William Condie, mc univ Louisiana 82, cb Choctaw 84, Birmingham.
Gamble, William Wesley, mc s of m Kentucky 87, cb 87, East Lake.
Gillespey, John Sharpe, mc Miama (Ohio) 83, cb 83, Birmingham.
Griggs, John Gardner, mc univ Pennsylvania 63, cb Macon 86, Birmingham.
Heflin, Wyatt, mc Jefferson 84, cb 90, Birmingham.
Henley, Albert Thomas, mc univ New York 69, cb 84, Birmingham.
Huey, John Ford, mc phy and surg Baltimore 87, cb 87, Pratt Mines.
Jernigan, Charles Henry, mc Jefferson 84, cb Bullock 80, Pratt Mines.
Johnston, William Henry, mc univ New York 67, cb Dallas 78, Birmingham.
Jolly, Arnold, mc Alabama 85, cb Marengo 85, Birmingham.
Jones, Capers Capehart, mc univ Pennsylvania 70, cb Wilcox 79, East Lake.
Jones, Devotie Davis, mc univ Pennsylvania 70, cb Lowndes 79, Woodlawn.
Kendrick, Joel Beder, mc Alabama 82, cb Butler 82, Birmingham.
Killen, William Jasper, mc Bellevue 90, cb 90, Birmingham.
Killough, James Monroe, mc s of m Kentucky 87, cb 87, Birmingham.
Klebs, Thomas Alexander, Charity Hospital (N. O.) 87, cb 87, Birmingham.
Lacy, Edward Parish, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 83, Birmingham.

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Ledbetter, Samuel Leonidas, mc univ Louisville 76, cb 78, Birmingham.
Lewis, James Marshall, mc univ Vanderbilt 87, cb 88, Birmingham.
Luckie, James Buchner, mc univ Pennsylvania 55, cb 77, Birmingham.
Martin, James Phillip, mc Baltimore 83, cb Barbour 84, Birmingham.
McCarty, James Henry, mc Atlanta 80, cb 83, Birmingham.
Morris, Edward Watts, mc univ Virginia 84, cb 87, Birmingham.
Page, John Randolph, mc univ Virginia 50, cb 88, Birmingham.
Paine, John, mc Jefferson 86, cb Shelby 86, Birmingham.
Parke, Thomas Duke, mc univ New York 79, cb Dallas 84, Birmingham.
Perry, Samuel, mc South Carolina 54, cb Perry 78, Birmingham.
Prince, Francis Marion, mc Jefferson 49, cb 78, Bessemer.
Ramsey, Robert N., mc univ Pennsylvania 79, cb 90, Thomas.
Ransom, William Walter, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb 88, Birmingham.
Riggs, Edward Powell, mc phy & surg Baltimore 81, cb Dallas 78, Birmingham.
Robertson, Thaddeus Lindsay, mc Jefferson 61, cb Calhoun 87, Birmingham.
Robinson, Elisha Milton, mc univ Louisiana 85, cb Blount 86, Bessemer.
Robinson, Thomas Franklin, mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb 86 Woodlawn.
Rosser, Henry Nollner, mc Atlanta 69, cb Shelby 69, Birmingham.
Sears, John William, mc univ Pennsylvania 50, cb 78, Birmingham.
Sewell, John Banks, mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb Morgan 86, Ensley.
Sexton, Charles Richard, mc univ Louisiana 75, cb Tuscaloosa 78, Birmingham.
Sholl, Edward Henry, mc univ Pennsylvania 56, cb Sumter 78, Birmingham.
Webb, Robert Dickens, mc univ Virginia 50, cb Sumter 78, Birmingham.
Whaley, Lewis, mc Atlanta 73, cb Blount 79, Birmingham.
Whelan, Charles, mc univ Louisiana 66, cb 78, Birmingham.
Wilson, Cunningham, mc univ Pennsylvania 84, cb 84, Birmingham.
Woodson, Lewis Griffin, mc univ Maryland 86, cb 88, Birmingham.
Wyman, Benjamin Leon, mc univ Virginia 78, mc univ New York 79, cb Tuscaloosa 82, Birmingham.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Abercrombie, John Patterson, mc Alabama 80, cb 82, Cedar Grove.
Acton, Samuel Watson, mc Alabama 60, cb Marengo 78, Trussville.
Alexander, Howard Augustus, s of m Kentucky 75, cb Marengo 78, Birmingham.
Baird. William James, mc univ Maryland 82, cb 88, Birmingham.
Ball, John, cb Calhoun 87, Avondale.
Ballard, Alexander Nathaniel, Birmingham.
Berry, Kobert Alexander, mc univ Virginia 82, cb 85, Birmingham.
Bevans, James Madison, mc univ Louisiana 72, cb Madison 72, Warrior

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Bowers, William Washington, Birmingham.
Brewster, William Jackson, mc Alabama 80, cb 87, Birmingham.
Brown, George Washington, mc Atlanta 77, cb 78, Pratt Mines.
Brown, Thomas Jefferson, mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb 86, Pratt Mines.
Burns, John W.
Carter, James Watkins, cb Livingston 78, Bessemer.
Clapp, William Wesley, Birmingham.
Clayton, Benjamin Lawrence, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb St. Clair 82, Ayers.
Chapman, George C., Birmingham.
Coleman, John W., Birmingham.
Cook, William Alexander, cb Marengo 80, Birmingham.
Cross, Samuel Mardis, mc Georgia 60, cb 78, Woodlawn.
Cross, Thomas, Warrior.
Crow, Phillip Patterson, mc univ Nashville 77, cb St. Clair 77, Coalburg.
Crump, Henry Green, cb St. Clair 87, Birmingham.
Dabney, James D., mc univ Washington D C 72, cb 90, Birmingham.
Downey, John Wesley, mc Jefferson 57, cb 87, Avondale.
Dozier, C. D., Birmingham.
Drennen, Charles Travis, mc Rush 85, cb Cullman 85, Birmingham.
Dryer, Thomas Edmund, mc Atlanta 85, cb Macon 86, Birmingham.
Edwards, Robert Smith, mc Atlanta 71, cb 78, Trussville.
Ellsberry, John Payne, mc univ Virginia 60, cb Montgomery 84, Redding.
Fielder, Francis Lewis, Birmingham.
Gamble, John Wesley, cb Jefferson (old law) 78, Huffman.
Gibson, John S., mc Alabama 87, cb Tuscaloosa 87, Birmingham.
Glass, Edward Thomas, mc univ Vanderbilt 90, cb 90, West End.
Green, Robert Smith, mc Alabama 60, cb 87, New Castle.
Griffin, William, mc phy & surg Baltimore 57, cb 87, Pratt Mines.
Hale, William Lewis, mc Alabama 78, cb 80, Bessemer.
Hancock, J. F., Toad Vine.
Holloway, J. C., Birmingham
Jenkins, Lewis Allen, mc Alabama 89, cb Wilcox 89, Brookside.
Jones, Edward Jackson, Henry Ellen.
Jones, John Thomas, mc univ Tulane 85, cb 88, Johns.
Jones, Richard Augustus, mc Jefferson 55, cb 78, Pratt Mines.
Leichtschein, Louis, mc Bellevue 84, cb Tuscaloosa 89, Birmingham.
Lewis, Francis Porcher, mc South Carolina 76, cb 76, Coalburg.
Lusk, Phillip B., Lewisburg.
Martin, Henry L., Avondale.
Mason, James L., Birmingham.
Miller, John Thomas, Dolomite.
Miller, James Melville, mc Alabama 84, cb Walker 84, Blossburg.

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Mobley, Richard Virgil, mc Alabama 86, cb Clarke 89, Birmingham.
Moore, Henry, Warrior.
Oats, David Dudley, mc univ Pennsylvania 60, cb 79, Leeds.
Oliver, Henry F., Woodlawn.
Orman, James J., Birmingham.
Owen, William, cb old law 57, cb Tuscaloosa 78, Jonesboro.
Pitts, William S., Bessemer.
Posey, William Felix, mc Alabama 51, cb 78, Mt. Pinson.
Pouncy, John Brown, mc univ New York 51, cb Bullock 81, Birmingham.
Ragsdale, Edward Socrates, mc Georgia 78, cb Perry 78, McCalla.
Riley, Richard M., Birmingham.
Roberts, Martin, Warrior.
Robinson, Jasper Bennett, mc univ Vanderbilt 69, cb St. Clair 78, Woodlawn.
Rogers, McCarty, mc Alabama 89, cb Conecuh 89, New Castle.
Roper, William Everett, Bessemer.
Scott, James Nathaniel, cb 86, Birmingham.
Seddon, William M., Birmingham.
Shepherd, Richard B., Bessemer.
Shoemaker, Wooten Ney, mc Columbus (Ohio) 78, cb 78, Birmingham.
Smith, R. L., Toadvine.
Spencer, Lucian Oliver, mc Miami (Ohio) 85, cb 86, Jonesboro.
Springfield, F. F., East Birmingham.
Steves, William Hardy, mc phy and surg Baltimore 79, cb 86, Birmingham.
Thompson, J. M. (colored), Birmingham.
Trainer, E. W., Pratt Mines.
Trammell, R. H., Irondale.
Ward, Jesse, mc Atlanta 88, cb 88, Blossburg.
Wheeler, Samuel Harvey, mc Atlanta 73, cb Blount 78, Birmingham.
Wheeler, William J., Brookside.
Whissenhant, Lewis Daniel, Morris.
Wood, Henry, Woodward.

Moved out of the county—Charles Lowery Hill, from Elliott; John Thomas Howell, from Birmingham to St. Louis, Mo.; James Madison Pinkston, from Birmingham to Sheffield; P. J. Sherrod, to parts unknown; M. M. Smith, to parts unknown; Samuel Harvey Woolerton, from Oxmoor to Pennsylvania.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine—C. C. Brown, J. M. Burns, John D. Dabney, Edward T. Glass, John Burt Goin (colored), Norman N. Hudson (colored), Robert N. Ramsey, L. J. Sherrod, M. M. Smith, J. S. Winter; certificates awarded. C. M. Hickman, certificate refused.

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LAMAR COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. William L. Morton; V. Pr. William F. Elliott; Sec. Martin W. Morton; Tr. ———; H. O. Daniel D. Hollis; Censors, William L. Morton, Martin W. Morton, Robert J. Redden.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Burns, John Crothers, non-graduate, cb 78, Vernon.
Elliott, William Farris (one course), Louisville 57, cb 77, Beaverton.
Hollis, Daniel Dixie, mc phy and surg Baltimore 84, cb 84, Sulligent.
Morton, Martin Watson, mc Cincinnati 73, cb 77, Vernon.
Morton, William Locke, mc univ Louisiana 74, cb 77, Vernon.
Redden, Robert James, mc univ Baltimore 73, cb 77, Sulligent.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Armstrong, William, non-graduate, cb 80, Detroit.
Barksdale, James Ira, mc univ Vanderbilt 72, cb Tuscaloosa 86, Hudson.
Blakeney, Louis Columbus, mc Alabama 74, cb Tuscaloosa 77, Millport.
Blalock, Newberne W., non-graduate, cb 77, Crews.
Box, William Daniel, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Malloy.
Collins, James P., non-graduate, cb Fayette 84, Kingsville.
Collins, George Jackson, mc Alabama 74, cb 84, Kennedy.
Collier, Scott, non-graduate, cb 77, Detroit.
Guin, Joel B., mc Cincinnati 88, cb Marion 86, Detroit.
Kennedy, John Oscar, mc Alabama 82, cb 82, Kennedy.
Kennedy, William Henderson, mc univ Nashville 51, cb 77, Kennedy.
Seay, Thomas Jefferson, non-graduate, cb 77, Fernbank.
Vaughn, George Washington, non-graduate, cb Marion 88, Jewell.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Tuscaloosa, 1887.

OFFICERS.

Pr. James W. Stewart; V. Pr. Emmet L. Jones; Sec. Percy I. Price; Tr. Percy I. Price; H. O. Charles M. Watson; Censors, William M. Price, Emmet L. Jones, Hugh L. Ray, Jesse A. Pate, James W. Stewart.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Arnold, Leonard Waring, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 87, Florence.
Douglass, James Albert, mc univ Nashville 68, cb 88, Centre Star.
Duckett, Levi Fowler, mc Atlanta 56, cb 87, Florence.
Harraway, William Epps, mc univ Nashville 56, cb 87, Florence.

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Jones, Emmet Lee, mc Alabama 86, cb 87, Florence.
Kennedy, Hiram Richard, mc univ Louisville 79, cb 87, Green Hill.
Moody, Henry Altamont, mc univ Louisville 66, cb 87, Florence.
Pate, Jesse Americus, mc univ Louisville 75, cb 87, Rogersville.
Petty, Robert Augustus, mc Alabama 71, cb Madison 78, Florence.
Powers, Alexander Hamilton, mc univ Louisville 71, cb 87, Waterloo.
Price, Percy Isaac, mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb 87, Florence.
Price, William Mason, mc univ Nashville 65, cb 87, Florence.
Ray, Hugh Leonidas, mc univ Vanderbilt 71, cb 87, Oakland.
Stewart, James William, mc univ Louisiana 58, cb 87, Florence.
Watson, Charles McAlpine, mc univ Louisiana 81, cb Etowah 82, Florence.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bramlett, William M., mc univ Nashville 60, cb 87, Florence.
Crowe, Calvin Augustus, mc Jefferson 51, cb 78, Florence.
Hannum, Anthony Butler, mc univ Nashville 60, cb 87, Pruitton.
Harraway, Phillip M., Rogersville.
Hayes, John Monroe, mc univ Nashville 57, cb 86, Florence.
Henderson, Alexander Holmes, mc univ Nashville 76, cb 87, Bailey Springs.
Johnson, Stephen, mc univ Louisville 57, cb 87, Cloverdale.
Jones, John, Lexington.
Kernachan, William Jones, mc univ Vanderbilt 78, cb 88, Florence.
Kyle, William Bailey, Florence.
Morgan, James Thomas, mc univ Nashville 61, cb 87, Florence.
Morris, Wayne, Florence.
Powell, William Washington, mc univ Michigan 55, cb 88, Pruitton.
Richardson, Wiley William, mc univ Louisville 88, cb 89, Florence.
Scott, George B., St. Florian.
Stewart, Edmund Monroe, mc univ New York and Vanderbilt 68, cb 87, St. Florian.
Suggs, Thomas Jefferson, Gravelly Springs.
Sullivan, Oliver Brown, mc univ Louisville 47, cb 87, Waterloo.

Moved into the county—Calvin A. Crowe, from Moulton, Lawrence county, to Florence; Wayne Morris to Florence; George B. Scott to Florian.

Moved out of the county—Robert A. Petty, from Florence to Hays' Store, Madison county.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, William M. Bramlett, mc univ Louisville, Florence; George B. Scott, St Florian; John F. Walker, Florence. Certificates awarded.

Deaths—John Franklin Walker, Florence.

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LAWRENCE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Edward C. Ashford; V. Pr. Edgar Rand; Sec. William J. McMahon; Tr. William J. McMahon; H. O. William J. McMahon; Censors, Henry B. Burkett, Robert M. Simpson, Edgar Rand; John A. P. Robinson, John S. Houston.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Ashford, Edward Clinton, mc univ Louisiana 57, cb 78, Courtland.
Binford, Littleberry Herndon, mc Jefferson 51, cb 78, Courtland.
Burkett, Henry Bascomb, mc phy and surg Baltimore 78, cb 78, Hillsboro.
Etheridge, Benjamin Franklin, mc Memphis 86, cb 86, Avoca.
Fennell, Isaac Watkins, mc univ Nashville 67, cb Madison 78, Courtland.
Frierson, John G., mc univ Louisville 85, cb Lauderdale 86, Quid Nunc.
Hodges, John Pruitt, mc univ Nashville 72, cb 72, Oakville.
Houston, John Swan, mc univ Louisville 78, cb 78, Mt. Hope.
Houston, Leonidas Walton, mc univ Nashville 77, cb 72, Town Creek.
Jones, Thomas Nathaniel, mc univ Louisville 78, cb 78, Courtland.
Martin, John Rufus, mc univ Louisville 69, cb 78, Hatton.
Masterson, Byron Obian, mc univ Indiana 59, cb 78, Avoca.
Masterson, John Thomas, mc phy and surg Pennsylvania 72, cb 78, Moulton.
McDonald, John Robert, mc univ Nashville 67, cb Limestone 78, Town Creek.
McMahon, William Jackson, mc Long Island N. Y. 60, s of m N. O. 78, Courtland.
Rand, Edgar, mc Alabama 78, cb 78, Leighton.
Robinson, John Alexander, mc St. Louis 72, cb 78, Leighton.
Simms, Edgar Thomas, mc univ Pennsylvania 69, cb 78, Hillsboro.
Simpson, Robert Miles, mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb 89, Moulton.
Stanley, Henry William, mc univ Vanderbilt 87, cb 87, Town Creek.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Carter, Parkerson Patrick, cb 79, Brick.
Edwards, John Wilson, mc univ Louisville 69, cb 78, Courtland.
Fish, William Fletcher, mc univ New York 56, cb Limestone 88, Landersville.
Gibson.
Howell, John Rufus, mc Memphis 88, cb 88, Hatton.
Jones, Thomas Crittenden, mc univ Louisville 76, cb 78, Mt. Hope.
King, Benjamin Rush, mc univ Pennsylvania 58, cb 78, Leighton.

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Kitchens, James Monroe, cb 88, Oakville.
Masterson, Abner Aaron, mc univ Louisville 89, cb 89, Avoca.
Pitts, James Thomas, mc univ Nashville 86, cb 89, Hillsboro.
Ponder, Abram Virgil, Moulton.
Robinson, John Alexander, mc St. Louis 72, cb 78, Leighton.
Shegog, George, mc Kings College, Dublin, Ireland, 46, cb 78, Brick.

Moved into the county—John Swan Houston, from Athens to Mt. Hope.

Moved out of the county—Edward J. Biddle, from Mt. Hope to parts unknown.

LEE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Huntsville, 1880.

OFFICERS.

Pr. James M. Love; V. Pr. Aurelius G. Emory; Sec. Jesse G. Palmer, Tr. Charles B. McCoy; H. O. Robert L. Sutton; Censors, Aurelius G. Emory, Jesse G. Palmer, Abijah B. Bennett, Levin W. Shepherd, Robert L. Sutton.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bennett, Abijah Benjamin, mc phy & surg Baltimore 81, cb 81, Opelika.
Drake, John Hodges, mc Atlanta 67, cb 81, Auburn.
Emory, Aurelius Grigsby, mc univ Louisiana 62, cb 81, Opelika.
Griffin, William Henry Harrison, mc South Carolina 35, cb 81, Opelika.
Love, James Madison, mc South Carolina 54, cb 81, Opelika.
McCoy, Charles Breckinridge, mc phy & surg Baltimore 82, cb 82, Opelika.
Palmer, Jesse Gray, mc phy & surg Baltimore 82, cb 82, Opelika.
Shepherd, Levin Wilson, mc univ New York 51, cb 81, Opelika.

Honorary Members.

Floyd, James William Daniel, mc univ Pennsylvania 20, cb 81, Salem.
McCoy, Amos Washington, mc univ New York 53, cb 81, Opelika.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bedell, Robert Bruce, mc univ Nashville 69, cb 81, Opelika.
Bloodworth, Wiley Washington, mc Jefferson 53, cb 81, Lively.
Foreman, Arthur Levin, mc univ Louisville —, cb 81, Loachapoka.
Fowler, Andrew Jackson, mc Atlanta 85, cb 81, Roxana.
Frazier, Tucker Henderson, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Auburn.
Fuller, John Benjamin, non-graduate, Smith's Station.
Johnson, Henry Harrison, mc South Carolina —, Loachapoka.
Shelton, Menzo David, mc univ Nashville 69, cb 81, Lively.

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Snipes, William Alexander, non-graduate, Beulah.
Wheelis, David M., mc Atlanta —, Beulah.
Williams, John Raleigh, mc Georgia Reform —, Opelika.

Moved into the county—Albert Henry Roland Frederick, from LaFayette, Chambers county, to Opelika.

Moved out of the county—W. J. Love, from Wacoochee to LaFayette, Chambers county; Robert Lee Sutton, from Opelika to Orrville, Dallas county.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, David M. Wheelis, mc Atlanta, Opelika. Certificate awarded.

Death—Daniel W. Bullard, M. D., mc Georgia Reform, Opelika.

LIMESTONE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Theo. Westmoreland; V. Pr. Joseph A. Pettus; Sec. George R. Lewis; Tr. —— ——; H. O. George R. Lewis; Censors, John R. Hoffman, Theophilus Westmoreland, George R. Lewis.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Hatchett, James Benton, mc univ Vanderbilt 90, cb 90, Athens.
Hoffman, John Richardson, mc Jefferson 58, cb 77, Athens.
Houston, John Samuel, mc univ Louisville 77, cb 84, Athens.
Lewis, George Rowland, mc univ Vanderbilt 89, cb 89, Athens.
Pettus, Joseph Albert, mc univ Nashville 67, cb 77, Elkmont.
Rankin, James Caffield Mitchell, mc univ Nashville 58, cb 78, Belle Mina.
Westmoreland, Theophilus, mc univ Nashville 56, cb 79, Athens.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Cannon, William Henry, mc univ Tennessee 90, cb 90, Tick Ridge.
Carter, James Jackson, cb 78, Athens.
Collins, James Marshall, cb 78, Athens.
Crutcher, John Sims, mc univ Vanderbilt 89, cb 89, Centre Hill.
Deloney, Isaac Fox, mc univ Louisiana 53, cb Madison 78, Petty.
Dupree, William Jefferson, cb 79, Westmoreland.
Hill, Henry Willis, mc univ New York 49, cb 84, Morrisville.
Mathews, Samuel Jefferson, Elk River.
Mœbes, Otto, cb 78, Athens.
Morris, Elisha Dixon, cb old law 79, cb 78, Athens.
Pettus, Thomas Coleman, cb Madison 77, Pettusville.
Wallace, Nicholas Blackburn, mc Cincinnati 51, cb 78, Elkmont.
Wilkinson, Milton Roil, mc univ Nashville 80, cb 78, Westmoreland.
Williams, George Allen, mc univ Nashville 80, cb 81, Athens.
Wilson, Felix Grundy, mc univ Nashville 80, cb 76, Elkmont.
York, Seaborn Ellis, mc univ Louisville 78, cb 84, Athens.

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LOWNDES COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Mobile, 1876.

OFFICERS.

Pr. John A. Pritchett; V. Pr. William L. Buford; Sec. Thomas D. Stallings; Tr. John A. Pritchett; H. O. Shirley Bragg; Censors, Shirley Bragg, John A. Pritchett, Daniel S. Hopping, Phillip N. Cilley, Charles T. Weatherly.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Buford, William Lewis, non-graduate, cb 78, Mt. Willing.
Bowie, Andrew, mc South Carolina 54, cb 78, Benton.
Bragg, Shirley, mc Alabama 75, cb 79, Lowndesboro.
Carr, George Washington LaFayette, mc univ Pennsylvania 55, cb 78, Ft. Deposit.
Cilley, Phillip Noble, mc univ Louisiana 48, cb 78, Lowndesboro.
Coleman, Aurelius Daniel, mc Alabama 85, cb 80, Mt. Willing.
Crum, William Barton, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Farmville.
Dilburn, Samuel George, mc Alabama 75, cb 78, Bragg's Store.
Haygood, Daniel, mc South Carolina 59, cb 78, Mt. Willing.
Hopping, Daniel Stiles, mc Jefferson 52, cb 78, Letohatchie.
McQueen, Samuel Thomas, mc univ Pennsylvania 55, cb 78, Ft. Deposit.
McRea, Abram Cruser, mc univ Pennsylvania 50, cb 78, Lowndesboro.
Peake, John Samuel, mc South Carolina 54, cb 78, Farmersville.
Pritchett, John Albert, mc univ Virginia 70, cb 78, Hayneville.
Russell, John Hamilton, mc Georgia Reform 56, cb 78, Sandy Ridge.
Russell, William Payne, mc Atlanta 91, cb 91, Hayneville.
Sanderson, Edmond Levi, mc Jefferson 57, cb 78, Letohatchie.
Snow, J. Louis, mc Alabama 91, cb 91, Bragg's Store.
Stallings, Thomas Daniel, mc Alabama 89, cb 89, Hayneville.
Weatherly, Charles T., mc Atlanta 74, cb 85, Benton.
Weaver, William Calvin, mc univ Tennessee 83, cb 83, Ft. Deposit.
Winnemore, Samuel Eggleston, mc univ New York 56, cb 78, Benton.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Ansley, John Samuel, mc Alabama 76, cb 78, Mt. Willing.
Bruner, Oliver Glenn, mc Alabama 84, cb 84, Ft. Deposit.
Couch, Albert B., mc Southern, Hayneville.
Peak, William, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 83, Farmville.
Reese, Charles Edwin, mc Jefferson 56, cb 78, Lowndesboro.
Snow, Eugene Henry Clay, mc univ Tennessee 83, cb 86, Bragg's Store.

Moved into the county—Albert B. Couch, from Atlanta, Ga., to Hayneville.

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Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Charles Wesley, Clifton W. Powell, William Payne Russell, James Louis Snow. Certificates awarded.

Deaths—Robert Poindexter Means, M. D., Sandy Ridge; John James Stevens, M. D., mc Georgia, 59, cb 78, Sandy Ridge.

MACON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1879.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Clarence L. C. Atkeson; V. Pr. ———; Sec. John S. Johnston; Tr. John S. Johnston; H. O. Clarence L. C. Atkeson; Censors, Thaddeus W. Brunson, Charles L. Boyd, John S. Johnston, Louis W. Johnston.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Atkeson, Clarence Lee Crawford, mc phy and surg Baltimore 81, cb Lee 82, Notasulga.
Boyd, Charles LeRoy, mc South Carolina 59, cb 79, La Place.
Brunson, Thaddeus Warsaw, mc univ Pennsylvania 47, cb 79, Society Hill.
Gautier, John Hosea, mc univ Louisville 88, cb 88, Tuskegee.
Gautier, William James, mc univ Pennsylvania 50, cb 79, Tuskegee.
Johnston, John Samuel, mc Memphis 89, cb 89, Tuskegee.
Johnston, Louis Wilber, mc Alabama 89, cb 89, Tuskegee.
Magruder, William Perry, mc Georgia 90, cb 90, Tuskegee.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Ellison, James Edwin, mc Georgia 48, cb 77, Creek Stand.
Harris, William Samuel, mc univ New York 50, cb Bullock 79, Dick's Store.
Lightfoot, John Steele, mc univ Nashville 68, cb 79, Shorter's.
Reynolds, William Abner, Warrior Stand.
Sistrunk, John, mc New York 58, cb 79, Society Hill.
Wood, George Pierce, mc Memphis 89, cb 90, Tuskegee.

Deaths—Robert Lee Gilder, M. D., mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Notasulga; Wesley Forbush Hodnett, M. D., mc univ Transylvania 36, cb 77, Tuskegee.

MADISON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Richard M. Fletcher; V. Pr. Christopher A. Robinson; Sec. Lewis C. Pynchon; Tr. Lewis C. Pynchon; H. O. James L. Darwin; Censors, Milton C. Baldridge, David H. McLain, Alexander Erskine, John J. Dement, Samuel H. Lowry.

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NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Baldridge, Milton Columbus, mc Bellevue 74, cb 78, Huntsville.
Blanton, Charles Edgar, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, New Market.
Blanton, James Conroe, mc univ Louisville 76, cb 78, New Market.
Brouillette, Pierre Lawrence, mc Ohio 71, cb 84, Huntsville.
Burke, James Pickens, mc univ Pennsylvania 53, cb 78, Meridian.
Darwin, James Lanier, mc Bellevue 88, cb 90, Huntsville.
Dement, John Jefferson, mc univ Pennsylvania 53, cb 78, Huntsville.
Erskine, Albert Russell, mc univ Pennsylvania 51, mc 78, Huntsville.
Farley, John Benton, mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb 86, Whitesburg.
Fletcher, Richard Mathew, mc univ Pennsylvania 54, cb 78, Madison.
Johnson, Henry Rathburn, mc univ Nashville 87, cb 87, New Hope.
Hatcher, Archer Wood, cb 82, Hazel Green.
Layman, John Marion, mc univ Nashville 70, cb 87, Maysville.
Lowry, Samuel Hickman, mc Bellevue 73, cb 78, Huntsville.
McDonnell, Henry, mc univ Louisiana 68, cb 78, Huntsville.
McLain, David Hubbard, mc Alabama 75, cb 78, Maysville.
Pynchon, Lewis Charlton, mc Jefferson 52, cb 78, Huntsville.
Robinson, Christopher Americus, mc Jefferson 71, cb 78, Huntsville.
Siddons, Louis Mills, mc univ Nashville 69, cb 78, Triana.
Wheeler, William Camp, mc Bellevue 62, cb Colbert 81, Huntsville.

Honorary Members.

Rice, Francisco, mc Memphis 57, cb 78, New Market.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Burwell, Edward D., mc Kentucky —, cb 78, Cluttsville.
Duffield, Alfred Manley, mc univ Boston 85, cb Mobile 85, Huntsville.
Flynt, James C., mc univ Louisville, cb —, Gurleyville.
Glover, Antony Natalie, mc univ Nashville —, cb 87, Owens Cross Roads.
Hatcher, Archie Wood, cb 82, Hazel Green.
Hensley, William Thomas, mc univ Nashville —, cb —, Triana.
Hindes, Bryan William, mc univ Nashville 66, cb 81, New Hope.
Johnson, James Thomas, mc univ Maryland 48, cb Birmingham 88, Huntsville.
Jones, John Andrew, mc univ Maryland 73, cb Birmingham 78, New Market.
Lipscomb, Elias DeKalb, mc state board, 87, New Market.
Macon, Joseph Sumter, mc Atlanta 80, cb 80, Hayes' Store.
McKelvey, William C., cb 74, Cottonville.
Pettus, William David, mc univ Nashville 68, cb 78, Cluttsville.
Ridley, James Lucas, mc univ Shelby 61, cb 78, Huntsville.
Shelby, Antony Boulding, cb 78, Huntsville.

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Slaughter, John Richards, mc univ New York 47, cb 78, Huntsville.
Sullivan, George Richard, mc Shelby 60, cb 78, Madison.
Sullivan, William F.
Watts, John Park, mc univ Louisville 73, cb 78, Hayes' Store.

Moved into the county—James Thomas Johnson, from New Decatur to Huntsville; Alfred Manly Duffield (homeopathist), from Mobile to Huntsville.

Deaths—Frederick Fannin Gage, M. D., mc univ New York 76, cb Dallas, Huntsville, May, 1890, of ehptiform convulsions; George D. Norris, M. D., New Market, February 12, 1890, of Bright's disease; William Edward Rivers, M. D., cb 78, New Hope, December 18, of Bright's disease.

MARENGO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. James H. George; V. Pr. Bryan W. Whitfield; Sec. John W. Todd; Tr. James B. Whitfield; H. O. Isham G. Wilson; Censors, Bryan W. Whitfield, James H. George, Charles B. Whitfield.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bailey, Edward Howe Corrie, mc univ Virginia 48, cb 78, Demopolis.
George, James Hosea, mc South Carolina 67, cb 78, Demopolis.
Jones, Wade Hampton, mc South Carolina 58, cb 84, Jefferson.
McCants, Robert Bell, mc Georgia Southern 82, cb 82, Jefferson.
Ruffin, James Sterling, mc univ Pennsylvania 49, cb 78, Demopolis.
Thomas, Charles Brooks, mc Georgia Southern 83, cb 83, London.
Todd, John William, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Linden.
Whitfield, Bryan Watkins, mc univ Pennsylvania 83, cb 79, Demopolis.
Whitfield, Charles Boaz, mc phy & surg Baltimore 71, cb 79, Demopolis.
Whitfield, George, mc univ Pennsylvania 58, cb 78, Old Spring Hill.
Whitfield, James Bryan, mc univ Pennsylvania 67, cb 82, Demopolis.
Wilson, Isham Griffin, mc univ Louisiana 68, cb 78, Demopolis.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Allen, William Howard, mc univ Louisville 82, cb 82, Sweetwater.
Betts, Thomas Jefferson, mc univ Louisville 61, cb 84, Nicholsville.
Drummond, William Fletcher, mc univ Maryland 49, cb 78, Magnolia.
Evans, Josiah Thomas, mc Jefferson 37, cb 79, Rembert.
Foscue, Francis Lewis, mc Jefferson 84, cb Perry 85, Demopolis.
Gillespie, Robert Clanton, mc univ Pennsylvania 83, cb 83, Putnam.
Johnson, Charles Nathan, mc Alabama 90, Dixon's Mills.
Kimbrough, Frank Gildersleve, mc Alabama 90, Octagon.
Kimbrough, William Leonard, mc univ Louisiana 81, cb 82, Shiloh.

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King, James Moore, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, McKinley.
Lockhart, William Henry, mc Alabama 89, McKinley.
McCorkle, Thomas James, mc Alabama 83, cb 83, Dayton.
Morgan, Henry Walter, mc Alabama 73, cb 78, Dayton.
Moseley, ———, Faunsdale.
Nixon, William Goodwin, mc univ Pennsylvania 55, cb 78, Nixonville.
Pegram, William Edward, cb old law 44, cb 79, Dayton.
Poellnitz, Benjamin Bruno, mc univ Louisiana 47, cb 81, Rembert.
Pugh, Braxton Bragg, mc Alabama 89, cb Clarke 89, Brown's Station.
Slade, Henry, mc Alabama 72, cb 78, Magnolia.
Smith, Seth David, mc univ Louisiana 54, cb 78, Demopolis.
Stone, Augustus Bosworth, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Linden.
Strudwick, Edmund, mc Jefferson 57, cb 78, Dayton
Tucker, William, mc Atlanta 90, Luther's Store.
Webb, Edward, mc Atlanta 89, Faunsdale.
Webb, James, mc univ Pennsylvania 42, cb 78, Faunsdale.
Wood, John Hackworth, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Dixon's Mill.

Moved into the county—John William Todd, from Marion, Clarke county, to Linden.

Moved out of the county—Francis Clement Horn, from Uniontown to Louisiana; Richard Augustus Jones, from Dayton to Birmingham; Norborn Dandridge Spotswood, from Linden to parts unknown; Julian Franklin Peavy, from Nanafalia to parts unknown.

Deaths—James Andrew Allen, M. D., mc Graffenburg 53, cb 84, Shiloh, 1890.

MARION COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1888.

OFFICERS.

Pr. A. L. Morman; V. Pr. —— ———; Sec. W. W. White; Tr. W. W. White; H. O. E. L. Morton; Censor, E. L. Morton.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Earnest, A. F., college not given, Winfield.
Guin, Ira A., college not given, Guin.
Guyton, Warren, college not given, Hamilton.
Key, M. H., college and post-office not given.
Martin, James M., college not given, Hamilton.
Morman, A. L., college not given, Bexar.
White, W. W., college not given, Bear Creek.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Cheatham, Lewis, college and certificate not given, Texas.
Clarke, William Fielder, non-graduate, Hamilton.
Cochran, William J., mc Alabama 88, Glen Allen.

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Holladay, Walter, Knoxville.
Howell, J. W., Ireland Hill.
Martin, W. C., Hamilton.
Palmer, B. M., Hamilton.
Stewart, Robert, Hamilton.
Vaughn, G. W., Gold Mine.
Vaughn, Levi, Gold Mine.
Whitley, J. M., Winfield.

Deaths—Dr. E. L. Morton, mc Alabama 86, Guin.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Anniston, 1886.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Lorenzo D. Lusk; V. Pr. Thomas S. May; Sec. William L. Thomason; Tr. —— ——; H. O. William L. Thomason; Censors, William L. Thomason, Lorenzo D. Lusk, Thomas S. May, John J. McGahey.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Hughes, William LaFayette, cb 86, Union Grove.
Lowery, John, cb 86, Guntersville.
Lusk, Lorenzo David, cb old law Madison 59, Guntersville.
May, Thomas Sidney, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 84, Guntersville.
McGahey, John Jefferson, cb 86, Henryville.
Noel, William Lewis, cb 86, Albertville.
Patterson, Jefferson Jackson, cb Etowah 81, Marshall.
Thomason, William Levi, mc univ Nashville —, cb Blount 78, Guntersville.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Abels, William George, cb 88, Cottonville.
Barclift, Thomas Mascoolin, mc univ Tennessee 85, cb 86, Red Hill.
Barnum, Samuel J., Miltonsville.
Jackson, James Monroe, mc South Carolina 49, cb 86, Guntersville.
Scarborough, William Miles, non-graduate, cb Clay 87, Albertville.
Scott, Agrippa, mc Atlanta 85, cb Clay 86, Albertville.
Slaughter, Charles Jefferson, cb Etowah 81, Albertville.
Smith, William George, mc univ Nashville 54, cb 86, Warrenton.

Moved into the county—William M. Scarborough, from Ashland, Clay county, to Albertville.

Moved out of the county—William M. Ricketts, from Oleander to Morgan county.

Deaths—William May, M. D., mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 86, Warrenton, killed June 21, 1890, by pistol shot.

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MOBILE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Mobile, 1876.

OFFICERS.

Pr. George A. Ketchum; V. Pr. Vivian P. Gaines; Sec. Edwin L. Marechal; Tr. Daniel E. Smith; H. O. (city) Thomas S. Scales; (county) Dudley C. Randle; Censors, George A. Ketchum, Daniel E. Smith, Goronway Owen, Samuel R. Olliphant.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Cochran, Jerome, mc univ Nashville 61, cb 78, official residence, Montgomery.
Cox, Henry Thomas, mc univ New York 48, cb 78, Mobile.
Crampton, Orson Lucius, mc Bellevue 55, cb 78, Mobile.
Edwards, William Mathews, mc Alabama 80, cb 80, Mobile.
Festorazzi, Angelo, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Mobile.
Fowler, George Huggins, mc univ Pennsylvania 61, cb 78, Herndon.
Gaines, Vivian Pendleton, mc Alabama 72, mc phy & surg New York 73, cb Choctaw 79, Mobile.
Goode, Rhett, mc Alabama 71, cb 78, Mobile.
Hendon, James Jefferson, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Mobile.
Heustis, James Fountain, mc univ Louisiana 48, cb 78, Mobile.
Hirschfeld, Henry P., mc univ Pennsylvania 78, cb 78, Mobile.
Jackson, William Richard, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Mobile.
Inge, Henry Tutwiler, mc univ New York 83, cb 83, Mobile.
Ketchum, George Augustus, mc univ Pennsylvania 46, cb 78, Mobile.
LeBaron, Charles, mc Alabama 89, cb 89, Mobile.
Marechal, Edwin Lesley, mc Alabama 70, cb Baldwin 86, Mobile.
Mastin, Claudius Henry, Jr., mc univ Pennsylvania 84, cb 84, Mobile.
Mohr, Charles A., mc Alabama 84, cb 84, Mobile.
Olliphant, Samuel Rutherford, mc univ Louisiana 55, cb 78, Mobile.
Owen, Calvin Norris, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Mobile.
Owen, Goronway, mc univ Pennsylvania 57, cb 78, Mobile.
Pape, William Barnesmore, mc Alabama 82, cb 82, Mobile.
Patton, William, mc Alabama 76, cb 78, Mobile.
Randle, Dudley Crawford, mc Alabama 85, cb Pickens 79, Mobile.
Sanders, William Henry, mc Jefferson 62, cb 78, Mobile.
Sawyer, William Templeton, mc univ Louisiana 60, cb 78, Whistler.
Scales, Thomas Sidney, mc phy & surg New York 67, cb 78, Mobile.
Smith, Daniel Edgarly, mc Alabama 61, cb 78, Mobile.
Thomas, James Grey, mc univ Pennsylvania 56, cb 78, Mobile.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Cooper, John Henry, mc Alabama 68, cb 86, Citronelle.
DeDerky, Francis F., mc univ Vienna 58, mc Hahneman 69, Mobile.
Hall, Alexander P., mc univ Louisiana 59, cb 78, Mobile.

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Johnson, David Ellis, mc Georgia 68, cb 78, Mobile.
Lee, William J., Jr., mc Alabama 86, cb Baldwin 86, Mobile.
Lyon, George G., mc univ Pulte 88, Mobile.
Malay, Ramsey P., mc Alabama 84, cb Elmore 84, Whistler.
Mastin, Claudius Henry, Sr., mc univ Pennsylvania 49, cb 78, Mobile.
Mastin, William McDowell, mc univ Pennsylvania 74, cb 78, Mobile.
McArthur, Andrew Patterson, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Whistler.
McCarty, Miles Edward, mc Alabama 73, cb 78, Whistler.
Michael, Jacob G., mc univ Virginia 60, cb 78, Citronelle.
Myers, Augustus P., mc St. Louis 88, cb —, Mobile.
Reed, Walter, mc univ Virginia 69, cb —, Mt. Vernon.
Roe, Chester King, mc univ Louisville 71, cb —, Spring Hill.
Roemer, Francis John B., mc univ Louisiana 33, cb 78, Spring Hill.
Terrell, Joshua Dixon, mc Ohio 85, cb —, Mobile.
Walker, Robert Clarence, mc univ Nashville 58, cb 78, Whistler.
Webb, Francis Asbury, mc Alabama —, Calverts.

Moved into the county—William F. Acker, mc Alabama 89, from Washington county to Whistler.

Moved out of the county—Alfred Manly Duffield, mc univ Boston, from Citronelle to Huntsville.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Curtis B. Carter, mc Alabama 90. Certificate awarded.

Deaths—William J. Murrell, M. D., mc univ New York, Mobile.

MONROE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Fielding S. Dailey; V. Pr. William M. Hestle; Sec. James M. Wiggins; Tr. James M. Wiggins; H. O. William W. McMillan; Censors, William M. Burroughs, William W. McMillan, William M. Hestle.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Abernathy, William Henry, mc Transylvania 48, Tinela.
Burroughs, William Monroe, mc South Carolina 57, cb 77, Pineville.
Bradley, Hugh C., mc univ Pennsylvania 55, cb 77, River Ridge.
Dailey, Fielden Straughn, mc Alabama 71, cb 77, Kempville.
Gaillard, George Walter, mc univ Louisville 82, cb 83, Perdue Hill.
Gaillard, Samuel Septimus, mc South Carolina 48, cb 77, Perdue Hill.
Hestle, William Monroe, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Buena Vista.
Jenkins, James Samuel, mc South Carolina 49, cb 77 Pineville.
McMillan, William Wallace, mc univ Louisiana 56, cb 79, Monroeville.
Scott, Gladin Gorin, mc univ Louisville 85, cb 85, Mt. Pleasant.
Shomo, Joseph Weatherford, mc Transylvania 55, cb 77, Mt. Pleasant.
Wiggins, James Monroe, mc Alabama 78, cb 88, Monroeville.

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PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Chapman, George C., mc univ Vanderbilt 90, cb 90, Simpkinsville.
Chapman, William Robert, mc Georgia Reform 79, cb 79, Simpkinsville.
Draughn, Robert Isaac, mc South Carolina 47, cb 79, Perdue Hill.
Mason, William Joseph, mc Atlanta 84, cb Wilcox 84, Activity.
Russell, James Thomas, mc Georgia Reform 55, cb 77 Monroeville.
Whistenhant, William E., mc univ Nashville 81, cb 81, Buena Vista.

Moved out of the county—Samuel W. Hawthorn, to Texas.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, George C. Chapman, mc univ Vanderbilt 90, cb 90, Simpkinsville. Certificate awarded.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Eufaula, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Benjamin J. Baldwin; V. Pr. Charles K. Duncan; Sec. James R. Jordan; Tr. Thomas A. Means; H. O. Pascal H. Owen; Censors, John B. Gaston, Richard F. Michel, Job S. Weatherly, Samuel D. Seelye, Luther L. Hill.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Andrews, Glenn, mc univ New York 86, cb 86, Montgomery.
Baldwin, Benjamin James, Bellevue 77, cb 83, Montgomery.
Bibb, William George, mc univ Vanderbilt and Bellevue 78, cb 78, Montgomery.
Blue, John Howard, mc Washington, Md. 70, cb 78, Montgomery.
Douglass, James, mc South Carolina 57, cb 78, Montgomery.
Duncan, Charles Kane, mc univ New York 58, cb 85, Montgomery.
Gaston, John Brown, mc univ Pennsylvania 55, cb 78, Montgomery.
Gaston, Joseph Lucius, mc phy & surg New York 85, cb 88, Montgomery.
Hill, Luther Leonidas, mc univ New York 81, cb Jefferson 81, Montgomery.
Jackson, Walter Clarke, mc univ Pennsylvania 52, cb 78, Montgomery.
Johnston, John Foote, mc South Carolina 48, cb 78, Montgomery.
Jordan, James Reid, mc univ Maryland 84, cb 84, Montgomery.
Kendrick, William Tomlin, mc Atlanta 76, cb Butler 78, Montgomery.
McDade, George Wilkins, s of m New Orleans 61, cb 78, Montgomery.
Means, Thomas Alexander, mc Atlanta 57, cb 84, Montgomery.
Michel, Richard Fraser, mc South Carolina 47, cb 78, Montgomery.
Naftel, Jesse Holmes, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Pine Level.
Owen, Pascal Harrison, mc univ New York 57, cb Lowndes 78, Montgomery.
Pearson, Benjamin Rush, mc Alabama 81, cb 81, Montgomery.

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Seelye, Samuel Dibble, mc univ New York 55, cb 78, Montgomery.
Watkins, Isaac La Fayette, mc Bellevue 78, cb Bullock 66, Montgomery.
Weatherly, Job Sobieski, mc univ New York 44, cb 78, Montgomery.
Whipple, Henry Lawrence, mc univ New York 44, cb 78, Hope Hull.
Wilkerson, Wooten Moore, mc univ New York 80, cb 80, Montgomery.
Williams, Robert Silas, mc Jefferson 48, cb 84, Mt. Meigs.
Wood, Milton LeGrand, mc Bellevue 77, cb 84, Montgomery.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Baker, Christopher Columbus, mc univ Tennessee 59, cb 84, Panther.
Brown, James Mack, mc Alabama, —, Strata.
Callaway, James Wesley, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb Lowndes 82, Snowdoun.
Clutts, William P., Chambers.
Davis, LeRoy Washington, mc Georgia 57, cb 78, Morganville.
Dorsette, Charles Nathaniel (col'd), mc univ Buffalo 83, cb 84, Montgomery.
Harris, Andrew Jackson, Stoddard.
Henry, John Hazzard, homeopathist, cb Dallas 79, Montgomery.
Hill, Robert Marcus, mc univ New York 60, cb 78, Mt. Meigs.
Howell, William Henderson, mc Atlanta 80, cb 80, Ramer.
Jackson, Edward Beatty, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Ramer.
Kirk, Eben Bell, mc Alabama 85, cb Mobile 85, Montgomery.
Mason, John Crump, Snowdoun.
McCummins, Norman Henry, mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb 85, Raif Branch.
McDade, James, mc Georgia 71, cb 78, Mt. Meigs.
McLean, Frank, mc univ Louisiana 66, cb 78, Hope Hull.
Naftel, St. John, mc univ Vanderbilt 79, cb 80, Naftel.
Nicholson, John Cogburn, mc Jefferson 55, cb 78, Mt. Meigs.
Patton, George Robert, mc univ Vanderbilt 69, cb 78, Montgomery.
Powell, Claudius Washington, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Colquit.
Rives, George, Snowdoun.
Rushing, Thomas A., mc Alabama 90, cb —, Pike Road.
Sankey, George L., Tharin.
Sankey, John Thomas, cb Montgomery 84, Tharin.
Sellers, Anthony Hamilton, mc South Carolina 82, cb 84, Ramer.
Stone, Henry Llewellen, mc univ Maryland 68, retired, Montgomery.
Townsend, James Barnett, mc univ Nashville 78, cb 78, Pine Level.
Watson, Van Buren, s of m Kentucky 78, cb 78, Strata.

Moved into the county—John Crump Mason, from Birmingham to Snowdoun.

Moved out of the county—Willis Wood Steers, colored, from Montgomery to Decatur; Benjamin Ellsberry McGehee, from Pike Road to Birmingham.

Deaths—Dunklin Pierce, M. D., mc univ Louisiana 58, cb Lowndes 78, Montgomery, of Bright's disease.

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MORGAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Mobile, 1876.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Enoch J. Conyngton; V. Pr. ———; Sec. Abel R. Wilson; Tr. Abel R. Wilson; H. O. Peter Binford; Censors, Benjamin F. Cross, Enoch J. Conyngton, Scott L. Roundtree, Peter Binford, Richard L. Stevenson.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Barclift, William Anderson, mc univ Nashville 77, cb 79, Hartsell's.
Binford, Peter, mc New Orleans 61, cb 79, Somerville.
Buchley, Walter Colquitt, mc phy and surg New York 85, cb 85, New Decatur.
Conyngton, Enoch James, mc St. Louis, Mo., 83, cb 87, Decatur.
Cross, Benjamin Franklin, mc univ Louisville 57, cb 78, Decatur.
Cross, Shadrach Eugene, mc univ Louisville 72, cb Lauderdale 87, Decatur.
Dinsmore, David Finley, mc univ Louisville 72, cb 78, Decatur.
Dinsmore, William Louis, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 82, Decatur.
Gill, Jordan Lawson, mc univ Louisville 69, cb 78, Somerville.
Gillespy, James Clarke, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb Madison 81, New Decatur.
Hunter, Felix Burwell, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb Lawrence 86, Falkville.
Kitchens, John Murry, mc Atlanta 85, cb Lawrence 85, Danville.
Lile, Samuel, mc univ Kentucky 88, cb 88, Trinity.
Minor, Lucian, mc South Carolina 49, cb 78, Trinity.
Peck, Cicero Fain, mc Memphis 90, cb 90, Ft. Bluff.
Ross, Donald Lawrence, mc univ McGill, Montreal, Canada, 87, cb 87, New Decatur.
Roundtree, Scott Louis, mc Jefferson 58, cb 78, Hartsell's.
Smith, Dean Tayler, mc Chicago 81, cb 82, New Decatur.
Stevenson, Richard Louis, mc univ Tennessee (one course) 75, cb 75, New Decatur.
Thomason, William Black, mc Memphis 85, cb 85, Cedar Plains.
Turney, Joseph Simpson, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Hartsell's.
Wilson, Abel Roberts, mc Alabama —, cb 87, Hartsell's.
Winston, David Mason, mc Alabama 86, cb 87, Apple Grove.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bradley, Peter Casada, mc univ Kentucky 91, cb 91, Hartsell's.
Brindlee, John B., Somerville.
Burnum, Frederick A., Flint.
Cartwright, Oscar Bishop, mc univ Vanderbilt 80, cb 80, Decatur.
Gaston, James Reeves, mc univ Vanderbilt 76, cb Limestone 78, New Decatur.

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Haguebaum, Charles E., Somerville.
Murry, M. W., mc univ McGill, Montreal, Canada, cb —, New Decatur.
Oden, Alexander Hamilton, cb Cullman, Air.
Ryan, Thomas LaFayette, mc univ Nashville 59, cb 84, Hartsell's.
Sams, Eli M., mc Cincinnati, Ohio, 53, Falkville.
Sherrell, Robert B., mc Alabama, Basham's Gap.
Smith, John, Valhermoso Springs.
Smith, John Elisha, mc Cleveland, Ohio, 56, cb 86, New Decatur.
Smith, Stanhope, mc univ Louisville 47, cb 79, Woodland Mills.
Steers, Willis Wood (colored), mc univ Michigan 88, cb Montgomery 88, Decatur.
Stevenson, Edison David, mc univ Nashville 68, cb 76, Danville.
Vest, David Walter, mc Alabama 91, cb 91, Hartsell.
Wilhite, Simeon Madison, mc Memphis 91, cb 91, Cedar Plains.

Moved into the county—William Wood Steers, from Montgomery to Decatur.

Moved out of the county—Nathaniel A. Barrett, from Danville to East Lake, Jefferson county; Frederick A. Black, from Flint to Blockton, Bibb county; James C. Cason, from Falkville to Broken Arrow, St. Clair county; Henry W. Cook, from Falkville to Texas; F. S. McGlathery, from Falkville to Birmingham; A. J. Stewart, from Flint to Tennessee.

Deaths—William Washington Peck, M. D., mc univ Nashville 81, cb 84, Danville.

PERRY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1875.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Offa L. Shivers; V. Pr. William B. Jeffries; Sec. Grattan B. Crowe; Tr. ———; H. O. Charles A. Wilkerson; Censors, Elias B. Thompson, John M. Sadler, James H. Houston, William B. Jeffries, Charles A. Wilkerson.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Barron, William Rowan, mc univ Virginia 61, cb 78, Marion.
Bradfield, John Wesley, s of m Kentucky 87, cb 87, Uniontown.
Callier, Armistead M., non-graduate, cb 78, Chadwick.
Corcoran, George Merriman, mc univ Maryland 87, cb Marengo 87, Uniontown.
Crowe, Grattan Bradley, mc Alabama 87, cb Bibb 87, Marion.
Downey, William Thomas, non-graduate, cb 78, Folsom.
Houston, James Hiram, mc univ Pennsylvania 48, cb 78, Uniontown.
Jeffries, William Bennett, mc univ Washington, Md., 65, cb 78, Marion.
Lockhart, Thomas Ernest, mc univ Tulane, N. O., 90, cb 90, Perryville.
Pou, James Rufus, mc South Carolina 54, cb 78, Uniontown.
Sadler, John Milton, mc univ Louisiana 73, cb 78, Uniontown,

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Shivers, Offa Lunsford, mc univ Louisiana 73, cb 78, Marion.
Thompson, Elias Benson, mc univ Louisiana 69, cb 78, Marion.
Vaughn, Frederick Barber, mc Alabama 71, cb 78, Marion.
Wilkerson, Charles A., mc univ New York 75, cb 78, Marion.
Wilkerson, William Washington, mc Jefferson 55, cb 78, Marion.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bradfield, John, mc South Carolina 45, cb 78, Uniontown.
Dillard, Peter Hairson, mc univ Virginia 70, cb Tuscaloosa 85, Jerico.
Dominick, John Robert Franklin, mc Georgia 71, cb 78, Jerico.
Evans, Charles Albert, mc South Carolina 54, cb 78, Bethlehem.
Langhorn, John Miller, mc univ Pennsylvania 48, cb 78, Uniontown.
Lawrence, James Tinsley, non-graduate, Pine Tuckey.
Mears, John Wesley Nathan, mc New York, cb 78, Hamburg.
Moseley, David Orion, mc univ Washington, Baltimore, 72, cb 78 Perryville.
Tucker, James Burwell, mc univ Vanderbilt 78, cb 79, Jerico.
Webb, Lucius DeYampert, mc univ New York 69, cb Hale 78, Scott's Station.

Moved into the county—Peter Hairson Dillard, from Harrisburg, Bibb county, to Jerico; Frederick Barber Vaughn, from Summerfield, Dallas county, to Marion.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Thomas Ernest Lockhart, mc univ Tulane, New Orleans. Certificate awarded.

PICKENS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Eufaula, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Joseph Moody; V. Pr. Thomas H. G. Cook; Sec. F. K. Beck; Tr. S. H. Hill; H. O. A. Newton Steele; Censors, Newton Hill, S. H. Hill, T. H. G. Cook, J. Moody, W. A. Mobley.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Agnew, Jas. Alexander, mc Alabama 74, cb 78, Providence.
Clear, Christopher Columbus, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Carrollton.
Cook, Thomas Henry George, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Stone.
Hill, Newton, mc Alabama 79, cb 85, Pickensville.
Hill, Samuel Feuilleteau, mc univ South Carolina 52, cb 78, Carrollton.
Hill, Samuel Henry, mc univ Louisville 70, cb 78, Carrollton.
Hinton, William Gaines, mc Georgia 50, cb 79, Carrollton.
Mobley, William Americus, mc Alabama 75, cb Greene 72, Vienna.
Moody, Joseph, mc univ Louisville 71, cb 79, Franconia.
Morehead, Henry Clay, mc univ Nashville 69, cb 79, Pickensville.
Peebles, Jesse, mc New Orleans 48, cb 84, Stone.
Quinn, James Madison, cb 80, Beard's.

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Savage, Victor, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb Fayette 89, Gordo.
Steele, A. Newton, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Bethany.
Sterling, Samuel Johnston, mc Alabama 61, cb 78, Olney.
Story, Frank, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Sharp.
Williams, Henry Lawrence, mc Jefferson 53, cb 78, Dunbar, Miss.
Wyatt, Rufus Roland, mc univ Nashville 84, cb 89, Memphis.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Baird, Duke Orleans, cb 78, Coal Fire.
Brandon, Richard Clifton, cb 88, Gordo.
Duncan, John Francis, mc Alabama 74, cb 78, Beard's.
Gunter, Peter T., mc Memphis 50, cb 79, Coal Fire.
Hancock, Jesse, mc Alabama 75, cb 78, Stafford.
Price, Robert Thomas, mc Alabama 74, cb 78, Lubbub.
Rickman, John W., cb 78, Stafford.
Sanders, Thomas Henry, cb 79, Garden.

Moved into the county—A. Newton Steele, William A. Mobley.

Moved out of the county—Albert Miller Phillips to Mississippi; Frank K. K. Beck to New York.

Examinations—For the study of medicine, Thomas H. McKinstry, J. P. Carpenter and H. B. Upchurch.

For the practice of medicine—Thomas M. Chapman, Frank Story and A. N. Steele. Certificates awarded.

PIKE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Eufaula, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Pugh H. Brown; V. Pr. Gustavus Hendrick; Sec. James A. McEachern; Tr. —— ——; H. O. Josephus S. Beard; Censors, Pugh H. Brown, James A. McEachern, Gustavus Hendrick, Irby W. Hamil, Josephus S. Beard.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bean, James Madison, mc Bellevue 79, cb Bullock 83, Monticello.
Beard, Josephus Simmons, mc univ New York 76, cb 79, Troy.
Brown, Pugh H., mc univ New York 54, cb 78, Troy.
Crossley, William Andrew, mc South Carolina 54, cb 78, Troy.
Dewberry, John Hunter, mc Jefferson 56, cb 78, Brundige.
Ford, Elchana Gardner, cb 56, Troy.
Hamil, Irby Watson, mc univ Louisville 76, cb 78, Goshen Hill.
Hendrick, Gustavus, mc univ Pennsylvania 56, cb 78, Brundidge.
McEachern, James Adolphus, mc univ Louisville 89, cb 89, Brundidge.
McSwean, Charles, mc South Carolina 52, cb 78, Brundidge.
Sanders, William Bryan, mc Atlanta 85, cb 86, Milo.

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PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Allbritton, George Allen, mc univ Louisville 72, cb Crenshaw 82, Henderson.
Allred, John Park, state board 78, cb 78, Troy.
Brock, F. M., mc Atlanta 90, Ansley.
Carlisle, Charles Mallory, non-graduate, cb 84, Milo.
Collier, James Marshall, mc univ Virginia 60, cb 78, Troy.
Davis, Thomas Jefferson, non-graduate, cb 84, Goshen Hill.
Dennis, Thomas Heydenfeldt, mc Graffenburg 58, cb 78, Olustee Creek.
Dismuke, Benjamin James, mc Georgia 57, cb 84, China Grove.
Etland, William Anderson, mc Atlanta 81, cb 84, Henderson.
Freeman, Henry Jefferson, mc Jefferson 58, cb 78, Brundidge.
Hilliard, Charles Wesley, mc Georgia Reform 61, cb 78, Troy.
Johnson, Edward Harris, mc univ Washington, Md. 69, cb Crenshaw 82, Troy.
Moore, Thomas F., Linwood.
Mullins, James Thomas, mc Georgia 72, cb Montgomery 82, Troy.
Wagner, John Troup, non-graduate, cb Montgomery 78, Shady Grove.

Moved into the county—Thomas F. Moore, from Montgomery county to Linwood.

Moved out of the county—Charles Hicks Chapman, from Troy to Elba, Coffee county; Lowndes Hendrick, from Brundidge to Frisco, Coffee county.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, Cicero Jones, mc univ Nashville 90; Lou Hendrick, mc Alabama 90; James Adolphus McEachern, mc univ Louisville, Brundidge. Certificates awarded.

Deaths—Robert Henry Davis, non-graduate, cb 84, Brundige; James Thomas Russell, M. D., mc univ New York 79, cb 79, Troy; James S. Shirley, non-graduate, Linwood.

RANDOLPH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Eufaula, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Henry B. Disharoon; V. Pr. Stonewall J. Gay; Sec. Powhatan G. Trent; Tr. —— ——; H. O. Cary W. Taylor; Censors, Powhatan G. Trent, Stonewall J. Gay, Jasper D. Liles, Wyatt H. Pool, Cary W. Taylor.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Clegg, James, mc Georgia Reform 49, cb 89, Almond.
Davis, Samuel John, mc Atlanta 82, cb 82, Rock Mills.
Disharoon, Henry Beauregard, mc phy & surg Baltimore 85, cb 85, Roanoke.
Duke, Anderson Welcome, mc Graffenburg 49, cb 79, Graham.
Duke, Jefferson Davis, mc Georgia Southern 87, cb 88, Graham.

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Gauntt, Elbert Tilman, mc Atlanta 76, cb 84, Wedowee.
Gay, Stonewall Jackson, mc Georgia Southern 88, cb 88, Almond.
Gibson, Joel Albert, mc Atlanta 90, cb Clay 90, Lamar.
Heflin, William Lumpkin, mc Georgia 53, cb 85, Louina.
Jordan, Charles Alexander, mc Georgia Southern 84, cb 87, Wheelerville.
Liles, Jasper David, mc univ Louisiana 70, cb 85, Roanoke.
McClendon, Edward Henry, mc Graffenburg 59, cb 79, Rock Mills.
McManus, Michael, non-graduate, cb 79, Wedowee.
Pool, Wyatt Heflin, mc Georgia 67, cb 79, Roanoke.
Taylor, Cary Willis, mc Atlanta 89, cb 89, Wedowee.
Trent, Powhatan Glover, mc Atlanta 88, cb 88, Rock Mills.
Trent, Powhatan Green, mc Jefferson 67, cb 85, Rock Mills.
Weathers, William, non-graduate, cb 87, Roanoke.
White, Luthur Leonidas, non-graduate, cb 79, Roanoke.
White, William Elbert, mc univ Transylvania 40, cb 79, Roanoke.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Mickle, Charles M., mc Alabama 90, Roanoke.
Overby, E. P., Truett.

Moved into the county—Henry Beauregard Disharoon, from Oneonta, Blount county, to Roanoke; Joel Albert Gibson, from Clay county to Truett.

Moved out of the county—Robert Monroe Lovorn, from Newell to Georgia.

RUSSELL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Tuscaloosa, 1887.

OFFICERS.

Pr. W. B. Prather; V. Pr. W. B. Hendrick; Sec. Robert N. Pitts; Tr. Robert N. Pitts; H. O. William C. Hanson; Censors, Zachery W. Williams, W. B. Prather, Henry H. Allen, William C. Hanson, Reuben A. Smith.

NAMES OF MEMBERS, WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Allen, Benjamin Washburn, mc Atlanta 84, cb 87, Hurtsboro.
Allen, Henry Homer, mc Georgia 83, cb 88, Oswichee.
Hanson, William C., mc Atlanta 89, cb 89, Marvyn.
Hendrick, Walter Branham, mc univ Louisville 90, cb Pike 90, Hatchechubbee.
Paschal, George Dennis, mc univ New York 72, cb 87, Hurtsboro.
Pitts, Robert Newton, mc Atlanta 90, cb 90, Pittsboro.
Prather, William Butler, mc Atlanta 74, cb 88, Seale.
Smith, Reuben Arnold, mc univ New York 52, cb 87, Hatchechubbee.
Williams, Zachery Walton, mc phy & surg Baltimore 82, cb 87, Glennville.

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PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Black, Nathaniel Spragins, mc univ New York 61, cb 87, Uchee.
Brooks, J. W., Crawford.
Gilbert, Z. W., mc Atlanta 89, cb 89, Jernigan.
Howard, Thomas Watson, non-graduate, cb 88, Girard.
Jemison, William Washington, mc Georgia —, cb 88, Girard.
Johnson, Thomas Abner, mc univ Tennessee 80, cb Florida 85, Jernigan.
Joiner, William Thomas, mc Atlanta 91, cb 91, Loflin.
Norris, John Pinkney, mc Atlanta 91, cb 91, Uhland.

Moved into the county—William B. Prather, from Florence, Ga., to Seale.

Moved out of the county—Lewis Wilson Scaife, from Hurtsboro to Camilla, Ga.

Deaths—J. W. Harris, Crawford, 1891, of pneumonia.

SHELBY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. John H. Williams; V. Pr. E. F. Upham; Sec. Henry Clay McAdams; Tr. Henry Clay McAdams; H. O. Wilds Scott DuBose; Censors, Joseph R. Morgan, John H. Williams, James H. Gunn, Wilds Scott DuBose, A. T. Rowe.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Aker, James Wilson, cb 77, Montevallo.
Backus, Henry, cb Dallas (old law) 53, Montevallo.
Blevins, John Richardson, college not given, Calera.
Davis, Jefferson, mc Georgia 90, cb 91, Montevallo.
Davis, Ralph, mc Georgia 60, cb Bibb 76, Montevallo.
DuBose, Wilds Scott, mc Atlanta 58, cb 77, Columbiana.
Edwards, David, mc Georgia 60, cb 77, Wilsonville.
Farley, Andrew Jackson, mc Alabama 89, cb 90, Bridgeton.
Fields, James Guthrie, cb 77, Calera.
Goodson, Jasper, cb Tuscaloosa (old law) 53, Siluria.
Gunn, James Hamlin, mc Bellevue 69, cb 87, Calera.
McAdams, Henry Clay, mc Alabama 83, cb 83, Shelby.
Meredith, William Bell, mc Alabama 72, cb 77, Montevallo.
Morgan, Joseph Reid, mc univ Louisville 66, cb 77, Shelby Springs.
Oliver, Chistopher Carleton, mc Atlanta 69, cb 77, Shelby.
Rowe, Andrew Thomas, mc Georgia 59, cb Lee 77, Columbiana.
Smith, Garland H., mc Alabama 89, cb 90, Siluria.
Taylor, James T., mc univ Pennsylvania 85, cb 90, Montevallo.
Tucker, Milton Robert, mc Georgia 60, cb 77, Helena.

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Upham, Edward Fisk, mc Castleton, Vt., 47, cb 90, Shelby.
Williams, John Harford, mc univ Louisville 75, cb 77, Columbiana.
Williams, Harford Isaac, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Shelby.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Denson, Eli Forest, mc univ Vanderbilt 79, cb (old law) 60, Pelham.
Chandler, E. P., college not given, Vincent.
Griffin, Alpheus J., cb 77, Lawley.
Johnson, Joseph Madison, mc univ Vanderbilt 83, cb 83, Pelham.
Johnson, William R. K., mc Atlanta 80, cb 80, Pelham.
McGraw, Allen Edward, mc univ Louisiana 73, cb 77, Vincent.
O'Harrow, William, college not given, Vincent.
Simmons, J. A., college not given, Harpersville.
Singleton, William Robert, cb Tuscaloosa (old law), Harpersville.

Examinations—For the practice of medicine, James T. Taylor, mc univ Pennsylvania 85, cb 90, Montevallo; Jefferson Davis, mc Charleston, S. C., Montevallo.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Eufaula, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Davis E. Cason; V. Pr. Henry G. Dunlap; Sec. Henry S. Garlington; Tr. Henry S. Garlington; H. O. George M. Jones; Censors, Davis E. Cason, James M. McLaughlin, John W. Ash.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Ash, John Winston, mc univ Louisiana 80, cb 80, Springville.
Bass, John Burrell, mc phy & surg Baltimore 70, cb 79, Ashville.
Cason, Davis Elmore, mc univ Nashville 70, cb 79, Ashville.
Cason, Eugene Presley, mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Ashville.
Cason, James Calvin, mc Memphis 71, cb 79, Coal City.
Crump, Henry Green, cb old law 79, Seddon.
Crump, James Wells, mc Atlanta 75, cb 80, Steele's Depot.
Dunlap, Henry Gabriel, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 81, Eden.
Embry, Barnett Linton, mc Atlanta 78, cb 86, Riverside.
Garlington, Henry Spright, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Ashville.
Jones, George Marshall, mc Jefferson 74, cb 79, Springville.
McLaughlin, James Madison, state board 80, cb 79, Springville.
Steadham, Oliver Marshall, mc Alabama 86, cb 87, Easonville.
Vandergrift, Washington Franklin, mc univ Louisiana 80, cb 80, Branchville.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Abercrombie, John Patterson, mc Alabama 80, cb Jefferson 82, Brompton.

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Brewster, Henry Harrison, cb (old law) 67, cb 79, Ragland.
Embry, James Carl, mc Georgia 89, cb 90, Kelley's Creek.
Evans, William Proctor, cb (old law) 67, cb 79, Fairview.
Jones, James Hunter, mc Atlanta 55, cb 78, Ragland.
Wear, John Blassingame, cb Clay 79, Coal City.

Moved into the county—James Calvin Cason, from Falkville, Morgan county, to Coal City; Barnett Linton Embry, from Riverside to Seddon.

Examinations—For the study of medicine, William A. Beason. Certificate awarded.

SUMTER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Mobile, 1876.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Samuel P. Hand; V. Pr. Amos L. Vaughn; Sec. William H. Sledge; Tr. William H. Sledge; H. O. William H. Sledge; Censors, Jesse C. Houston, Mathew B. Cameron, Thomas J. Brickley, William H. Sledge.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Arrington, Robert Henry, mc univ Louisiana 50, cb 77, Livingston.
Brickley, Thomas Jefferson, mc univ Vanderbilt 81, cb 81, Gainesville.
Brockway, Dudley Samuel, mc Alabama 78, Jefferson 81, cb 78, Livingston.
Cameron, Mathew Bunyan, mc Alabama 86, cb 86, Sumterville.
Hand, Samuel Patton, mc univ Louisiana 83, cb 83, Coatopa.
Hearn, William Thomas, mc univ Louisville 82, cb 82, Gaston.
Henagan, Darby, mc South Carolina 58, cb 77, Epes.
Henson, John McKenzie, mc univ Pennsylvania 54, cb 80, Coatopa.
Houston, Jesse Crawford, mc univ Louisiana 60, cb 77, Belmont.
Marshall, James Buchanan, mc univ Nashville 72, cb 78, Warsaw.
Gilmore, Nathaniel F., cb 77, Gaston.
Randall, Newton Fox, mc univ Nashville 78, cb 83, Sumterville.
Sledge, William Henry, mc Alabama 80, cb 80, Livingston.
Vaughn, Amos Lemuel, mc univ Louisville 84, cb 84, Cuba.
Ward, Henry Bascom, mc Alabama 78, cb 78 Cuba.
Young, Oliver Cromwell, mc Northwestern, Mo. 85, cb 85, Almuchee.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Adams, Solomon C., mc univ Louisville 80, Sherman.
Hale, Robert Hadden, mc univ Louisville 79, cb 80, York.
Harris, Evan Page, mc univ Louisiana 69, Rosser.
Mooney, Jefferson Berl, mc univ Louisville 89, cb 89, York.
Nash, James Thomas, mc univ Louisville 80, cb 80, Livingston.

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Honorary Members.

Giles, James Hamilton, mc univ Kentucky 57, cb 77, Cuba.
James, William Hamilton, cb 78, York.
Randall, Newton Fox, mc univ Nashville 78, cb 83, Livingston.
Sholl, Edward Henry, mc univ Pennsylvania 56, cb 77, Birmingham.
Smith, Carlos Green, mc univ Pennsylvania 56, cb 77, Palatka, Fla.
Webb, Robert Dickins, mc univ Virginia 50, cb 77, Birmingham.

Moved into the county—Jefferson Beri Mooney, from Hurricane Creek, Miss., to York.

Moved out of the county—John Bunyan Harvely, from Belmont to Meridian, Miss.; Hammet Pinson, from Preston to Barnesville, Miss.

Deaths—Thomas Devene Bourdeaux, M. D., mc univ Louisville 83, cb 83, York, Feb. 18, 91, cirrhosis of the liver; Alexander Menzies Garber, mc univ Transylvania —, cb 77, Livingston, Jan. 20, 91, with Bright's disease.

TALLADEGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Anniston, 1886.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Barclay W. Toole; V. Pr. William F. Thetford; Sec. Harry R. Boswell; Tr. William F. Thetford; H. O. William F. Thetford; Censors, John T. Harrison, Barclay W. Toole, Harry R. Boswell, George A. Hill, Jason S. McCants.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Bailey, Robert Emmet, mc Alabama 66, cb 86, Silver Run.
Boswell, Harry Rives, mc univ Louisville 74, cb 86, Talladega.
Caldwell, William Drayton, mc univ Vanderbilt 88, cb Lauderdale 88, Kymulga.
Castleberry, William Trice, mc Georgia 72, cb 86, Lincoln.
Dixon, John, mc Jefferson 56, cb 86, Fayetteville.
Donaldson, John Thaddeus, mc South Carolina 67, cb 86, Eastaboga.
Embry, Barnett Linton, mc Atlanta 78, cb 86, Riverside.
Gist, Paul, mc Atlanta 66, cb 86, Talladega.
Harrison, John Tinsley, mc Atlanta 81, cb 86, Munford.
Heacock, John William, mc univ Louisiana 66, cb 86, Alpine.
Hill, George Armstrong, mc Jefferson 70, cb 86, Sylacauga.
Kellar, David Cincinnatus, mc univ Pennsylvania 47, cb 86, Talladega.
Lee, Thomas Jefferson, mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb 87, Childersburg.
McCants, Jason Samuel, mc Atlanta 66, cb 86, Talladega.
Morton, Hartwell Fisk, cb Fayette 84, Childersburg.
Rhodes, Edward Davis, mc Georgia 60, cb 86, Alpine.
Sims, Albert Gallatin, mc Jefferson 69, cb 86, Renfro.

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Thetford, William Fletcher, mc univ Louisiana 67, cb Greene 79, Talladega.
Toole, Barclay Wallace, mc univ Nashville 60, cb 86, Talladega.
Wren, Edward B., mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Talladega.

Honorary Members.

Johnson, Joseph Henry, mc Jefferson 56, cb 86, Talladega.
Mosely, Robert Alexander, mc South Carolina 38, cb 84, Talladega.
Sims, Benjamin Britt, mc Jefferson 85, cb Coosa 86, Talladega.
Taylor, William, mc univ Louisville 52, cb 86, Talladega.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Brooks, Alpheus Olin, mc Georgia Southern 87, cb Clay 87, Eastaboga.
Coker, Charles F., cb Clay 87, Eureka.
Gorman, Harrison Clayton, mc Georgia 56, cb 86, Alpine.
Groce, Benton Walton, mc Georgia 42, cb 86, Munford.
Hamilton, William Thomas, mc Alabama 80, cb Coosa 80, Jenifer.
Hunter, John James, mc Alabama 80, cb Coosa 80, Ironaton.
Keller, William Carleton, mc univ Vanderbilt 87, cb 87, Syllacauga.
Kelly, William Pace, mc Alabama 84, cb 86, Childersburg.
Pearson, James Emmet, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Syllacauga.
Powell, Joseph Green, mc univ Tennessee 88, cb 90, Talladega.
Powell, Thomas Jefferson, mc univ Baltimore 66, cb 86, Talladega.
Ray, Lorenzo Ellis, mc univ Louisville 87, cb Clay 87, Alpine.
Sorrell, William Henry, cb Tallapoosa 82, Childersburg.
Stockdale, John Locke, mc South Carolina 54, cb 86, Talladega.

Moved into the county—Charles F. Coker, from Clay county to Eureka; Benjamin Britt Simms, from Birmingham to Talladega.

Examinations—For the study of medicine, Grover Harrison, Joseph Davis Heacock. Certificates issued.

Deaths—Lorenzo E. Mayes, M. D., mc Graffenburg 56, cb 86, Chandler Springs, of paralysis.

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Selma, 1879.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Andrew J. Coley; V. Pr. William G. Carleton; Sec. Joseph W. McLendon; Tr. Clayton C. Davis; H. O. Andrew J. Coley; Censors, Robert V. Salmon, George W. Vines, Andrew J. Coley, James A. Goggans, John M. Watkins.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Carleton, William George, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Dudleyville.
Coley, Andrew Jackson, mc Jefferson 80, cb 81, Alexander City.

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Davis, Clayton Crawford, mc Alabama 89, cb 84, Dadeville.
Freeman, Jeremiah Summerfield, non-graduate, cb 82, Alexander City.
Goggans, James Adrian, mc univ New York 77, cb 82, Alexander City.
Harlan, John Jefferson, mc Alabama 72, cb 82, Hackneyville.
Hooper, John Wilson, mc Jefferson 84, cb 84, New Site.
Johnson, John Young, mc Graffenburg 54, cb 82, Walnut Hill.
Lightfoot, Robert Wilson, mc South Carolina 62, cb 82, Alexander City.
Luckie, Adolphus Orlando, non-graduate, cb 82, Dadeville.
McLendon, Joseph Wyle, mc Jefferson 88, cb 88, Jackson's Gap.
Nolen, Abner Jackson, mc univ Louisville 80, cb 82, New Site.
Radford, George Clements, non-graduate, cb 87, Bulger's Mills.
Reagan, Onslow, non-graduate, cb 82, Alexander City.
Salmon, Robert Vaughan, mc Graffenburg 64, cb 82, Dadeville.
Shepard, Orlando Tyler, mc Graffenburg 54, cb 82, Tohopeka.
Smith, Watt Francis, mc Graffenburg 54, cb 82, Thaddeus.
Vines, George Washington, mc univ Tulane, N. O., 71, cb 82, Dadeville.
Watkins, John Milton, mc univ Louisiana 71, cb 82, Camp Hill.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bloodsworth, Hiram Watkins, cb Randolph 84, Dadeville.
Gray, Thomas Marshall, cb Randolph 82, Dadeville.
Holloway, William Alphonzo, mc Alabama 89, cb 89, Fish Pond.
Shepard, Phillip Madison, mc Graffenburg 54, cb 82, Dadeville.
Ward, Lucius Cincinnatus, cb 82, Daviston.

Moved out of the county—Edward Milton Pharr, from Daviston to parts unknown; Isaac Eugene Webb, from Camp Hill to parts unknown.

Deaths—James Peterson Goggans, M. D., state board 81, cb Coosa 82, Alexander City; Jackson Joseph Shepard, M. D., mc Graffenburg, 64, cb 82, Dadeville; Wilson Lumpkin Banks, mc Graffenburg 52, cb 82, Jackson's Gap.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Birmingham, 1877.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Robert A. Ellis; V. Pr. James Little; Sec. John J. Harris; Tr. John J. Harris; H. O. John B. Read; Censors, James T. Searcy, Peter Bryce, Joseph L. Fant, William G. Somerville, Oliver H. Burton.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Allen, Alfred Sidney, mc Alabama 81, cb 81, Cottondale.
Bondurant, Eugene DuBose, mc univ Virginia 83, cb 83, Tuscaloosa.
Bryce, Peter, mc univ New York 59, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Burton, Oliver Hearne, mc univ Tulane 87, cb 87, Tuscaloosa.
Clifton, John Montgomery, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Brookwood.
Ellis, Robert Austin, mc univ Louisiana 71, cb Pickens 81, Tuscaloosa.

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Fant, Joseph Louis, mc South Carolina 76, cb Marengo 78, Tuscaloosa.
Foster, David Lawrence, mc Jefferson 57, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Harris, John James, mc univ New York City 89, cb 89, Tuscaloosa.
Little, James, mc Atlanta 76, cb 80, Tuscaloosa.
Little, John, mc univ Louisiana 69, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Lucius, Richard DeKalb, mc Alabama 71, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Marlow, Nicholas Perkins, mc Jefferson 69, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Munroe, Dana Elbra, mc Dartmouth 69, cb 89, Vance.
Neilson, Robert, mc Georgia 54, cb 78, North Port.
Nichols, Andrew Barry Crook, mc Philadelphia 69, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Searcy, James Thomas, mc univ New York City 67, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Somerville, William Glassell, mc phy and surg New York 81, cb 89, Tuscaloosa.
Trigg, Arthur Warren, mc Alabama 81, cb 81, Samantha.
Trimm, James, mc Alabama 78, cb 81, North Port.
Williamson, James Lewis, mc Alabama 78, cb 81, Tuscaloosa.
Wright, Ruffin Ashe, mc univ Virginia 90, cb Sumter 90, Tuscaloosa.

Honorary Members.

Cochrane, William A., mc univ Pennsylvania 39, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Read, John Brahana, mc univ Louisiana 46, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Beatty, Douglass Pearson, mc univ New York 57, cb 78, Hull.
Caldwell, Washington Jackson, cb 84, Hull.
Clements, Alsey, cb 78, Cottondale.
Elrod, William Washington, cb 78, Sipsey Turnpike.
Foster, Ezra, mc Alabama 78, cb Blount 78, Brookwood.
Gibson, Robert Franklin, mc univ Pennsylvania 69, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Hester, William, mc univ New York 67, cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
McCord, Charles Richard, cb 80, Marcumville.
Parker, William Thomas, s of m New Orleans 60, cb 84, Sylvan.
Shockley, Thomas Washington, mc Alabama 85, cb 86, Coker.
Smothers, William Jonas, mc Alabama 80, cb Pickens 80, Coker.
Thompson, James W., cb 78, Tuscaloosa.
Toomy, Mark Anthony, cb 78, Hagler.

Moved into the county—Ruffin Ashe Wright, from Livingston, Sumter county, to Tuscaloosa.

Deaths—James Guild, M. D., mc Jefferson 55, cb 84, Tuscaloosa, June 18, 1890, of cardiac paralysis; Robert James Walker, M. D., cb 78, Cottondale, February 7, 1891, of consumption.

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WALKER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Mobile, 1876.

OFFICERS.

Pr. William C. Rosamond; V. Pr. Richard P. Griffin; Sec. Andrew M. Stovall; Tr. David H. Camack; H. O. William C. Rosamond; Censors, Joseph A. Goodwin, William C. Rosamond, Andrew M. Stovall, William L. Gravlee, Charles B. Jackson.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Ballenger, Joseph W., mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb Cullman 87, Carbon Hill.
Camack, David Hubbard, cb (old law) 71, cb 81, Jasper.
Cunningham, William M., mc univ Vanderbilt 84, cb 84, Corona.
Davis, Daniel M., mc Georgia Southern 89, cb 89, Sharon.
Goodwin, Joseph Anderson, mc Alabama 74, cb 81, Jasper.
Gravlee, William Lewis, mc univ Vanderbilt 82, cb 82, Marietta.
Griffin, Richard Park, cb (old law) 72, cb 81, Day's Gap.
Hayes, James Simpson, cb (old law) 72, cb 81, Sharon.
Hendon, Albert Dixon, cb (old law) 74, cb 81, Townley.
Jackson, Charles Beaufort, mc Atlanta 85, cb Tallapoosa 85, Sharon.
Manasco, John, cb (old law) 76, cb 81, Townley.
Miller, Virgil Martin, mc univ Vanderbilt 80, cb 81, Gamble Mines.
Rosamond, William C., cb (old law) 55, cb 81, Jasper.
Shipp, Marcellus W., mc Alabama 85, cb Fayette 85, Carbon Hill.
Stovall, Andrew McAdams, mc univ Louisville 80, cb 81, Jasper.
Whitney, Collins Hillman, mc univ Louisville 90, cb Fayette 90, Eldridge.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Deorth, James Kitridge, non-graduate, cb 88, Jasper.
Howe, Richard Daniel, mc Alabama 80, cb 80, Sharon.
Masterson, William T., mc univ Louisville 90, Day's Gap.
Phillips, Alfred B., mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb 85, Sharon.
Stevenson, Richard Henry, mc Atlanta —, Day's Gap.
Woodson, Lewis A., mc univ Virginia 61, Patton.
Woodson, Robert Scott, mc univ Vanderbilt 89, cb Jefferson 80, Patton.

Moved into the county—Collins Hillman Whitney, from Fayette county to Eldridge.

Moved out of the county—David Hubbard Little, from Eldridge to Birmingham.

Examinations—for the practice of medicine, Robert D. Howe, mc Atlanta 90. Certificate awarded.

Deaths—James Lester Guilder, M. D., cb (old law) 72, cb 81, Eldridge, of Bright's disease.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Tuscaloosa, 1887.

OFFICERS.

Pr. John W. Wood; V. Pr. —— ——; Sec. William E. Kimbrough; Tr. William E. Kimbrough; H. O. John Gordon; Censors John W. Wood, James H. Cooper, John Gordon.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Cooper, John Henry, mc Alabama 86, cb 87, Escatawpa.
Gordon, John, mc Ohio 66, cb 87, Healing Springs.
Kimbrough, William Edward, mc univ Louisville 83, cb 87, St. Stephens.
Lenoir, Thomas R., mc Alabama 91, cb 91, Wagner's Mills.
Peavy, John Francis, mc Alabama 88, cb 91, Fairford.
Webb, Francis Asbury, mc Alabama 81, cb 91, Fairford.
Wood, John Wesley, mc univ Virginia 60, cb 87, Healing Springs.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Williams, William A., mc Alabama —, cb —, McIntosh.

WILCOX COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Eufaula, 1878.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Lucius E. Starr; V. Pr. John P. Jones; Sec. Rufus H. Kilpatrick; Tr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick; H. O. Rufus H. Kilpatrick; Censors, Lucius E. Starr, Franklin C. Kimbrough, James C. Benson, Thomas G. Jenkins, Rufus H. Kilpatrick.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Adams, David, mc Georgia 68, cb 81, Pine Apple.
Adams, John Blankenship, mc Atlanta 84, cb 84, Pine Apple.
Benson, James Cook, mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Camden.
Bonner, James Isaac, mc Alabama 78, cb 79, Rose Bud.
Crum, Floyd Edward, mc univ Louisiana 73, cb 79, Arlington.
Curtis, Alonzo Bittle, mc Alabama 79, cb 82, Lower Peach Tree.
Curtis, Christopher Columbus, mc Alabama 82, cb 82, Lower Peach Tree.
Dale, William Bonner, mc univ Louisiana 61, cb 79, Allenton.
Dansby, David McAdams, mc Georgia 35, cb 80, Rehoboth.
Dansby, John Quincy, mc Alabama 74, cb 80, Rehoboth.
Gaillard, Edmund, mc South Carolina 30, cb 79, Camden.
Gaston, David Finis, mc univ Louisiana 82, cb 82, Boiling Springs.
Gibson, Albert Madison, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Lower Peach Tree.
Godbold, John Calhoun, mc Alabama 79, cb 79, Nellie.
Haddox, William Thomas, mc univ Louisiana 58, cb 79, Pine Hill.

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Harris, Albert Duggett, mc South Carolina 57, cb 79, Pine Apple.
Jenkins, Thomas Griffin, mc univ Louisiana 48, cb 79, Camden.
Jones, Joseph Harvey, mc univ Louisville 80, cb 80, Allenton.
Jones, John Paul, mc s of m New Orleans 61, cb 79, Camden.
Jones, Thomas Warburton, mc phy and surg New York 90, cb 90, Camden.
Kimbrough, Franklin Flavius mc Alabama 90, cb 90, Kimbrough's.
Kilpatrick, Rufus Hall, mc Alabama 88, cb 88, Camden.
Lee, Thomas, mc South Carolina 57, cb 80, Furman.
McDaniel, Edward Davies, mc South Carolina —, cb 79, Camden.
Palmer, Ransom Dabney, mc univ Louisiana 86, cb 86, Furman.
Purifoy, John Howard, mc Jefferson 59, cb 81, Furman.
Purnell, William Thomas, mc Alabama 76, cb 79, Prairie Bluff.
Ramsey, David Wardlaw, mc univ Louisiana 70, cb 78, Pine Apple.
Starr, Lucius Ernest, mc Alabama 61, cb 79, Camden.
Watson, William Walred, mc univ Virginia 87, cb 87, Furman.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Cole, William, Snow Hill.
Cook, Samuel Benjamin, cb 85, Bethel.
King, Samuel S., mc univ Louisiana —, cb —, Catherine.
Lea, John Francis, cb 83, Allenton.
Trammell, James Dunlap, mc univ Nashville 57, cb 86, Arlington.
Weir, James Henry, Boiling Springs.

Moved out of the county—E. D. King, to Florence; John F. Watson, from Sunny South to Richland Parish, La.

Examinations—Thomas Warburton Jones, mc phy and surg New York, Camden; David Lipscomb Watson, mc Alabama, Furman.

Deaths—Samuel Robert Bonner, M. D., mc phy and surg Baltimore 87, cb 87, Camden, Dec. 24, 1890.

WINSTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—Montgomery, 1888.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Thomas P. Deweese; V. Pr. William R. Adkins; Sec. Henry C. Johnson; Tr. Henry C. Johnson; H. O. Joseph C. Taylor; Censors, Thomas P. Deweese; William R. Adkins, Henry C. Johnson, Joseph C. Taylor, David Carroll.

NAMES OF MEMBERS WITH THEIR COLLEGES AND POST-OFFICES.

Adkins, William Riley, cb Tuscaloosa 77, Double Springs.
Carroll, David, cb Blount 71, Double Springs.
Deweese, Thomas Peters, mc univ Vanderbilt 85, cb Walker 85, Nauvoo.
Ford, David Benjamin, cb Walker 85, South Lowell.

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Johnson, Harvey Callaway, mc Alabama 85, cb 85, Houston.
Taylor, Joseph Calhoun, mc Alabama 85, cb 90, Ark.

PHYSICIANS NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Bailey, James Watson, cb 85, Houston.
Gravley, William J., Lynn.
Hood, John Wesley, cb 90, Addison.
Roden, Benjamin Wesley, cb Marion 87, Ark.

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THE ROLL OF THE COLLEGE OF COUNSELLORS.

REVISION OF 1891.

THE GRAND SENIOR COUNSELLORS.

Abernethy, William Henry, Tinela—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Baldridge, Milton Columbus, Huntsville—Birmingham session....1877
Brown, Pugh H., Troy, Pike county—Huntsville session.....1880
Bryce, Peter, Tuscaloosa—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Cason, Davis Elmore, Ashville—Huntsville session.....1880
Cochran, Jerome, Mobile—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Cross, Benjamin Franklin, Decatur—Selma session.....1879
Dement, John Jefferson, Huntsville—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
DuBose, Wilds Scott, Columbiana—Montgomery session.....1881
Furniss, John Perkins, Selma—Mobile session.....1876
Fletcher, Richard Mathew, Madison—Montgomery session.....1881
Gaines, Vivian Pendleton, Mobile—Selma session 1879
Gaston, John Brown, Montgomery—Montgomery session.....1875
Hayes, Robert Hughes, Union Springs—Huntsville session.....1880
Hendrick, Gustavus, Brundidge—Montgomery session.....1881
Hogan, Samuel Mardis, Union Springs—Montgomery session.....1875
Hopping, Daniel Stiles, Letohatchie—Birmingham session 1877
Jackson, Robert Dandridge, Summerfield—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Jackson, Walter Clarke, Montgomery—Tuscaloosa session 1873
Johnston, William Henry, Birmingham—Montgomery session....1875
Jones, Capers Capehart, East Lake—Montgomery session.....1881
Kendrick, William Tomlin, Montgomery—Montgomery session....1881
Ketchum, George Augustus, Mobile—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Luckie, James Buchner, Birmingham—Mobile session.....1882
McKinnon, John Alexander, Selma—Mobile session.....1876
McKittrick, Adam Alexander, Evergreen—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Means, Thomas Alexander, Montgomery—Eufaula session.....1878
Michel, Richard Fraser, Montgomery—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Peterson, Francis Marion, Greensboro—Huntsville session.....1880
Prince, Francis Marion, Bessemer—Birmingham session.....1877
Pritchett, John Albert, Hayneville—Mobile session.....1876
Robertson, Thaddeus Lindlay, Birmingham—Montgomery session.1881
Sanders, William Henry, Mobile—Eufaula session.....1878
Sears, John William, Birmingham—Birmingham session.....1877
Seelye, Samuel Dibble, Montgomery—Montgomery session.....1875

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Sholl, Edward Henry, Birmingham—Huntsville session.....1880
Starr, Lucius Ernest, Camden—Selma session.....1874
Thetford, William Fletcher, Talladega—Montgomery session.....1881
Thigpen, Job, Greenville—Selma session.....1879
Thomas, James Grey, Mobile—Huntsville session.....1880
Wall, Conrad, Forest Home—Huntsville session.....1880
Weatherly, Job Sobieski, Montgomery—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Webb, Robert Dickens, Birmingham—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Wright, Milton Roil, Gadsden—Huntsville session.....1880

THE SENIOR COUNSELLORS.

Baldwin, Benjamin James, Montgomery—Anniston session.....1886
Bragg, Shirley, Lowndesboro—Greenville session.....1885
Brockway, Dudley Samuel, Livingston—Mobile session.....1882
Franklin, Charles Higgs, Union Springs—Mobile session.....1882
Goggans, James Adrian, Alexander City—Birmingham session....1883
Goodwin, Albert, Eufaula—Greenville session.....1885
Goodwin, Joseph Anderson, Jasper—Mobile session..... 1882
Hill, Samuel Henry, Carrollton—Mobile session.....1882
Huggins, Jacob, Newbern—Selma session.....1884
Inge, Henry Tutwiler, Mobile—Greenville session.....1885
Jay, Andrew, Evergreen—Mobile session.....1882
Kendrick, Joel Beder, Birmingham—Greenville session.....1885
Kendrick, Joel Cloud, Greenville—Mobile session.....1882
Lowry, Samuel Hickman, Huntsville—Greenville session.....1885
Moody, Joseph, Franconia—Mobile session.....1882
Nolen, Abner Jackson, New Site—Anniston session.....1886
Rushing, Francis Marion, Elba—Anniston session.....1886
Searcy, James Thomas, Tuscaloosa—Selma session.....1884
Sledge, William Henry, Livingston—Mobile session.....1882
Smith, Daniel Edgarly, Mobile—Mobile session.....1882
Stovall, Andrew McAdams, Jasper—Mobile session.....1882
Trent, Powhatan Green, Rock Mills—Selma session.....1884
Ward, Henry Bascom, Cuba—Birmingham session.....1883
Whaley, Lewis, Birmingham—Anniston session.....1886
Whelan, Charles, Birmingham—Greenville session.....1885
Wilkerson, Wooten Moore, Montgomery—Birmingham session....1883
Wilkinson, James Anthony, Flomaton—Anniston session.....1886

THE JUNIOR COUNSELLORS.

Barnes, Benjamin Shields, Suggsville—Birmingham session. 1890
Binford, Peter, Somerville—Montgomery session.....1888
Crook, John Martin, Jacksonville—Mobile session.....1889
Darby, John Isaac, Columbia—Tuscaloosa session.....1887

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Deweese, Thomas Peters, Nauvoo—Birmingham session.....1890
Dowling, Oscar, Columbia—Birmingham session 1890
Goode, Rhett, Mobile—Mobile session.....1889
Harlan, John Jefferson, Hackneyville—Montgomery session.....1888
Hill, Luther Leonidas, Montgomery—Montgomery session.....1888
Hudson, William Henry, La Fayette—Mobile session.....1889
Lawrence, George Dougherty Washington, Cedar Bluff—Birmingham session.....1890
LeGrand, John Calhoun, Anniston—Mobile session.....1889
Marechal, Edwin Lesley, Mobile—Mobile session.....1889
McWhorter, Abbott Milton, Gaylesville—Tuscaloosa session 1887
Purdon, John Edward, Cullman—Birmingham session.....1890
Redden, Robert James, Suligent—Tuscaloosa session.....1887
Robinson, Christopher Americus, Huntsville—Birmingham session.....1890
Thomason, William Levi, Guntersville—Birmingham session.....1890
Toole, Barclay Wallace, Talladega—Mobile session.....1889
Wheeler, William Camp, Huntsville—Montgomery session.....1888
Wilkerson, Charles A., Marion—Birmingham session.....1890

THE COUNSELLORS ELECT.

Camp, Erasmus Taylor, Gadsden, Etowah county.
Coley, Andrew Jackson, Alexander City, Tallapoosa county.
Copeland, William Preston, Eufaula, Barbour county.
Hatchett, James Benton, Athens, Limestone county.
Heacock, John William, Alpine, Talladega county.
McWhorter, George Tilghman, Riverton, Colbert county.
Rand, Edgar, Leighton, Lawrence county.
Stewart, John Pope, Attalla, Etowah county.

Grand Senior Counsellors..... 44
Senior Counsellors..... 27
Junior Counsellors..... 21
Counsellors Elect..... 8—100

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THE ROLL OF THE COLLEGE OF COUNSELLORS BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

On this roll the names of the counsellors are given by congressional districts. It is intended to serve as a guide in the election of new counsellors with a view to the distribution of them in approximate proportion to the number of members in the several districts. It is not considered to be good policy, and it is not considered to be fair and right, to give a few large towns greatly more than their pro rata share of counsellors. The calculations are made to the nearest whole numbers.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—W. H. Abernethy, B. S. Barnes, Jerome Cochran, Rhett Goode, Vivian P. Gaines, H. T. Inge, George A. Ketchum, E. L. Marechal, W. H. Sanders, D. E. Smith, J. G. Thomas.

Choctaw,	members	17	counsellors		0
Clarke,	"	16	"		1
Marengo,	"	12	"		0
Mobile,	"	29	"		9
Monroe,	"	12	"		1
Washington,	"	7	"		0
Totals		86			11

One counsellor to every eight members.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—B. J. Baldwin, Pugh H. Brown, J. B. Gaston, Gustavus Hendrick, L. L. Hill, W. C. Jackson, Andrew Jay, J. C. Kendrick, W. T. Kendrick, A. A. McKittrick, T. A. Means, R. F. Michel, S. D. Seelye, L. E. Starr, Job Thigpen, Conrad Wall, W. M. Wilkerson, J. A. Wilkinson.

Baldwin,	members	4	counsellors		0
Butler,	"	20	"		3
Conecuh,	"	9	"		2
Covington,	"	5	"		0
Crenshaw,	"	10	"		0
Escambia,	"	8	"		1
Montgomery,	"	26	"		9
Pike,	"	11	"		2
Wilcox,	"	30	"		1
Totals		123			18

One counsellor to every seven members.

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THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—W. B. Copeland, John I. Darby, Oscar Dowling, C. H. Franklin, Albert Goodwin, Robert H. Hayes, S. M. Hogan, F. M. Rushing.

Barbour,	members	14	counsellors	2
Bullock,	"	20	"	3
Coffee,	"	9	"	1
Dale,	"	13	"	0
Geneva,	"	13	"	0
Henry,	"	17	"	2
Lee,	"	8	"	0
Russell,	"	9	"	0
Totals		103		8

One counsellor to every fourteen members.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—John M. Crook, W. S. DuBose, John P. Furniss, John W. Heacock, Robert D. Jackson, John A. McKinnon, W. F. Thetford, B W. Toole.

Calhoun,	members	26	counsellors	2
Chilton,	"	10	"	0
Cleburne,	"	11	"	0
Dallas,	"	21	"	3
Shelby,	"	22	"	1
Talladega,	"	24	"	3
Totals		114		9

One counsellor to every thirteen members.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—Braxton Bragg, A. J. Coley, James A. Goggans, J. J. Harlan, D. S. Hopping, A. J. Nolen, John A. Pritchett, P. G. Trent.

Autauga,	members	7	counsellors	0
Chambers,	"	15	"	1
Clay,	"	18	"	0
Coosa,	"	13	"	0
Elmore,	"	18	"	0
Lowndes,	"	22	"	3
Macon,	"	8	"	0
Randolph,	"	20	"	1
Tallapoosa	"	19	"	4
Totals		140		9

One counsellor for every sixteen members.

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THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—Peter Bryce, Samuel D. Brockway, Joseph A. Goodwin, S. H. Hill, Joseph Moody, R. J. Redden, A. M. Stovall, H. B. Ward.

Greene,	members	15	counsellors		0
Fayette,	"	10	"		0
Lamar,	"	6	"		1
Marion,	"	7	"		0
Pickens,	"	18	"		2
Sumter,	"	16	"		2
Tuscaloosa,	"	24	"		2
Walker,	"	16	"		2
Totals		112			9

One counsellor for every twelve members.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—D. E. Cason, E. L. Camp, Thomas P. Deweese, G. D. W. Lawrence, John E. Purdon, J. P. Stewart, W. L. Thomason, M. R. Wright.

Cherokee,	members	10	counsellors		1
Cullman,	"	10	"		1
DeKalb,	"	13	"		0
Etowah,	"	24	"		3
Franklin,	"	14	"		0
Marshall,	"	8	"		1
St. Clair,	"	14	"		1
Winston,	"	6	"		1
Totals		109			8

One counsellor to every fourteen members.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—M. C. Baldridge, Peter Binford, B. F. Cross, J. J. Dement, R. M. Fletcher, J. B. Hatchett, S. H. Lowry, G. T. McWhorter, C. A. Robinson, W. C. Wheeler.

Colbert,	members	15	counsellors		1
Jackson,	"	13	"		0
Lauderdale,	"	15	"		0
Lawrence,	"	20	"		0
Limestone,	"	7	"		1
Madison,	"	20	"		6
Morgan,	"	23	"		2
Totals		113			10

One counsellor to every eleven members.

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THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Names of Counsellors—Jacob Huggins, W. H. Johnston, C. C. Jones, J. B. Kendrick, J. B. Lucky, F. M. Peterson, F. M. Prince, T. L. Robertson, J. W. Sears, E. H. Sholl, R. D. Webb, Charles Whelan, Lewis Whaley, Charles A. Wilkerson.

Bibb,	members	7	counsellors		0
Blount,	"	11	"		0
Hale,	"	13	"		2
Jefferson,	"	69	"		11
Perry,	"	16	"		1
Totals		116			14

One counsellor for every eight members.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The whole number of members in the state is 1,016, and the whole number of counsellors is 100. This gives one counsellor for every 10.16 members; for convenience, we may say, one counsellor to every ten members, about.

The first district, with 86 members and 11 counsellors, has two members more than it is entitled to.

The second district, with 123 members and 18 counsellors, has six counsellors more than it is entitled to.

The third district, with 107 members and 8 counsellors, has three counsellors less than it is entitled to.

The fourth district, with 114 members and 9 counsellors, has two counsellors less than it is entitled to.

The fifth district, with 140 members and 9 counsellors, has five counsellors less than it is entitled to.

The sixth district, with 112 members and 9 counsellors, has two counsellors less than it is entitled to.

The seventh district, with 112 members and 9 counsellors, has two counsellors less than it is entitled to.

The eighth district, with 113 members and 10 counsellors, has one counsellor less than it is entitled to.

The ninth district, with 116 members and 14 counsellors, has three counsellors more than it is entitled to.

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THE ROLL OF CORRESPONDENTS.

REVISION OF 1891.

Bozeman, Nathan, M. D., New York.....1889
Garnett, A. F., M. D., Hot Springs.....1875
Hoffman, John Richardson, M. D., Athens, Alabama.....1890
McDaniel, Edward Davies, M. D., Camden, Alabama.....1889
Mitchell, William Augustus, M. D., Eufaula, Alabama.....1891
Moses, Gratz A., M. D., St. Louis, Missouri.....1874
Osborn, Thomas Childress, M. D., Cleburne, Texas.....1885
Phillips, N. D., M. D., Gainesville, Florida. 1876
Richardson, Nicholas Davis, M. D., Nashville.....1882
Rorex, James Polk, M. D., Scottsboro, Alabama.....1891
Summers, Thomas O., M. D.....1875

THE ROLL OF OFFICERS.

REVISION OF 1891.

PRESIDENT:

BENJAMIN JAMES BALDWIN, M. D.....Montgomery.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Senior—WILLIAM CAMP WHEELER, M. D .....Huntsville.
Junior—JACOB HUGGINS, M. D.....Newberne.

SECRETARY:

THOMAS ALEXANDER MEANS, M. D ....Montgomery.
Term expires, 1893.

TREASURER:

WALTER CLARK JACKSON, M. D.....Montgomery.
Term expires, 1893.

THE BOARD OF CENSORS AND COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Bryce, Peter, Tuscaloosa..... 1891-1896
Searcy, James Thomas, Tuscaloosa.....1891-1896
Dement, John Jefferson, Huntsville.....1890-1895

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Ketchum, George Augustus, Mobile.....1890–1895
Sholl, Edward Henry, Birmingham.....1889–1894
DuBose, Wilds Scott, Columbia.....1889–1894
Cochran Jerome (Senior Censor), Mobile.....1888–1893
Gaston, John Brown, Montgomery.....1888–1893
Seelye, Samuel Dibble, Montgomery.....1887–1892
Weatherly, Job Sobieski, Montgomery.....1887–1892

NOTE.—Since the Huntsville session Dr. Weatherly has died, and Dr. William Henry Sanders been appointed to fill his unexpired term.

ORATOR:

BENJAMIN LEON WYMAN, M. D.....Birmingham.

ALTERNATE ORATOR:

RICHARD MATHEW FLETCHER, M. D.....Madison.

MONITOR:

EDWARD HENRY SHOLL, M. D.....Birmingham.

STATE HEALTH OFFICER.

JEROME COCHRAN, M. D.....Mobile.
(Official residence, Montgomery, Alabama.)
Term expires, 1894.

PLACE OF MEETING—MONTGOMERY.
Time of meeting, second Tuesday in April, 1892.

THE SCHEDULE OF REGULAR REPORTERS.

SESSION OF 1891.

W. C. BAILEY, M. D., New York City—
Bacteriology in General Medicine; Its Usefulness and Scope.

MILTON COLUMBUS BALDRIDGE, M. D., Huntsville—
Puerperal Septicæmia.

JOHN HOWARD BLUE, M. D., Montgomery—
The Pathological Significance of Albuminuria.

GEORGE SUMMERS BROWN, M. D., Birmingham—
Gun-Shot Wounds of the Abdomen.

PETER BRYCE, M. D., Tuscaloosa—
Progressive General Paresis.

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WILLIAM PRESTON COPELAND, M. D., Eufaula—
Endemic Mental Disease.

J. MCFADDEN GASTON, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.—
Wounds and Diseases Involving both Abdomen and Thorax.

HENRY MITCHELL HUNTER, M. D., Union Springs—
Uterine Hemorrhage after Miscarriage.

WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSTON, M. D., Birmingham—
Beneficial Effects of Dilating the Sphincter Ani in Rectal Diseases.

GOLDSBY KING, M. D., Selma—
The Treatment of Penetrating Wounds of the Abdomen.

JAMES HENRY MCDUFFIE, M. D., Anniston—
Functional and Organic Diseases of the Female Bladder.

MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D., Charleston, S. C.—
Trephining for the Cure of Epilepsy.

JOHN EDWARD PURDON, M. D., Cullman—
The Psychical Import of Variable Achromatopia; Original Research.

BARCLAY WALLACE TOOLE, M. D., Talladega—
The Physician's Moral Status to Patrons and People.

JAMES ANTHONY WILKINSON, M. D., Flomaton—
Dysentery in Southern Alabama.

JOHN A. WYETH, M. D., New York City—

SCHEDULE OF THE ANNUAL SESSIONS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION IN 1868.

Selma—Albert Gallatin Mabry.....1868
Mobile—Albert Gallatin Mabry.....1869
Montgomery—Richard Frazer Michel..... 1870
Mobile—Francis Armstrong Ross.....1871
Huntsville—Thomas Childress Osborn.....1872
Tuscaloosa—George Ernest Kumpe.....1873
Selma—George Augustus Ketchum.....1874
Montgomery—Job Sobieski Weatherly.....1875
Mobile—John Jefferson Dement.....1876
Birmingham—Edward Davies McDaniel.....1877
Eufaula—Peter Bryce 1878
Selma—Robert Dickens Webb.....1879
Huntsville—Edmund Pendleton Gaines.....1880

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Montgomery—William Henry Anderson.....1881
Mobile—John Brown Gaston.....1882
Birmingham—Clifford Daniel Parke.....1883
Selma—Mortimer Harvey Jordan.....1884
Greenville—Benjamin Hogan Riggs.....1885
Anniston—Francis Marion Peterson.....1886
Tuscaloosa—Samuel Dibble Seelye.....1887
Montgomery—Edward Henry Sholl.....1888
Mobile—Milton Columbus Baldridge.....1889
Birmingham—Charles Higgs Franklin.....1890
Huntsville—William Henry Sanders.....1891

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ANNUAL ORATORS.

Gaston, John Brown—Mobile session.....1869
Ketchum, George Augustus—Montgomery session.....1870
Anderson, William Henry—Mobile session.....1871
Weatherly, Job Sobieski—Montgomery session.....1872
Jordan, Mortimer Harvey—Tuscaloosa session.....1873
Seelye, Samuel Dibble—Selma session.....1874
Ketchum, George Augustus—Montgomery session.....1875
Michel, Richard Frazer—Mobile session.....1876
Fournier, Edmund Henry—Birmingham session.....1877
Riggs, Benjamin Hogan—Eufaula session.....1878
Mitchell, William Augustus—Selma session.....1879
Baker, Paul DeLacy—Huntsville session.....1880
Baldridge, Milton Columbus—Montgomery session.....1881
Bryce, Peter—Mobile session.....1882
Sholl, Edward Henry—Birmingham session.....1883
Sanders, William Henry—Selma session.....1884
Searcy, James Thomas—Greenville session.....1885
No oration delivered—Anniston session.....1886
Huger, Richard Proctor—Tuscaloosa session.....1887
Baldwin, Benjamin James—Montgomery session.....1888
Coleman, Ruffin—Mobile session.....1889
Inge, Henry Tutwiler—Birmingham session.....1890
Riggs, Edward Powell—Huntsville session.....1891

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THE OBITUARY RECORD.

AUTAUGA COUNTY—Samuel Parish Smith, M. D., mc univ Louisiana 48, cb 84, Prattville.

BARBOUR COUNTY—Joseph Allen Newberry, M. D., mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Clio, Dec. 10, 1890.

BUTLER COUNTY—Owen Foster Webb, M. D., mc Alabama 80, cb 80, Daisy.

CALHOUN COUNTY—Harry Mabbett, M. D., mc Savannah 76, cb 83, died at Quitman, Ga., Feb. 24, of pneumonia.

CHAMBERS COUNTY—Howard A. Johnson, M. D., cb Tuscaloosa 81, Milltown, of cancer of the liver, June 20, 1891; William W. Tyson, M. D., mc Georgia 54, cb 85, Fredonia, of pneumonia, Dec., 1890.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—George B. Lawrence, M. D., Cedar Bluff, of typhoid fever.

CHOCTAW COUNTY—John N. McNeeley, M. D., mc univ Louisiana 58, cb 79, Mt. Sterling, of paralysis.

CLARKE COUNTY—James D. Lindsey, M. D., cb 84, Lower Peach Tree, of cancer.

COLBERT COUNTY—Benjamin F. Newsome, M. D., mc univ Louisville 40, cb 84, Tuscumbia.

DEKALB COUNTY—David E. Sibert, M. D., mc univ Vanderbilt 86, cb Marshall 86, Oak Grove.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY—James T. Packer, M. D., mc Alabama 73, cb Monroe 77, Brewton.

ETOWAH COUNTY—George W. Bynum, M. D., mc univ Tennessee 86, cb Blount 86, Walnut Grove, of bronchitis; Isaac M. Stephens, M. D., mc univ Vanderbilt 80, cb 80, Gadsden, of chronic diarrhœa.

HENRY COUNTY—John F. Minter, M. D., mc Georgia 73, cb 83, Columbia, of typhoid fever.

JACKSON COUNTY—John M. Hudson, non-graduate, Tupelo, August 15, 1890, of heart disease.

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LAUDERDALE COUNTY—John W. Walker, M. D., Florence.

LEE COUNTY—Daniel Bullard Williams, M. D., mc Georgia Reform, Opelika.

LOWNDES COUNTY—John P. Means, M. D., Sandy Ridge; John J. Stephens, M. D., mc Georgia 59, cb 78, Sandy Ridge.

MACON COUNTY—Robert L. Gilder, M. D., mc Alabama 87, cb 87, Notasulga; Wesley F. Hodnett, M. D., mc univ Transylvania 36, cb 77, Tuskegee.

MADISON COUNTY—Frederick F. Gage, M. D., mc univ New York 76, cb Dallas 78, Huntsville, May, 1889, of epileptiform convulsions; George D. Norris, M. D., New Market, Feb. 12, 1890, of Bright's disease; William E. Rivers, M. D., cb 78, New Hope, Dec. 18, of Bright's disease.

MARENGO COUNTY—James A. Allen, M. D., mc Graffenburg 53, cb 84, Shiloh, 1890.

MARION COUNTY—E. L. Morton, M. D., mc Alabama 86, Guin.

MOBILE COUNTY—William J. Murrell, M. D., mc univ New York, Mobile.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Dunklin Pierce, M. D., mc univ Louisiana 58, cb Lowndes 78, Montgomery, of Bright's disease.

MORGAN COUNTY—William W. Peck, M. D., mc univ Nashville 81, cb 81, Danville.

PIKE COUNTY—Robert H. Davis, non-graduate, cb 84, Brundidge; James T. Russell, M. D., mc univ New York 79, cb 79, Troy; James S. Shirley, non-graduate, Linwood.

RUSSELL COUNTY—J. W. Harris, M. D., 1891, of pneumonia.

SUMTER COUNTY—Thomas D. Bourdeaux, M. D., mc univ Louisville 83, cb 83, York, Feb. 18, 1891, of cirrhosis of the liver; Alexander Menzies Garber, M. D., mc univ Transylvania —, cb 77, Livingston, Jan. 20, 1891, of Bright's disease.

TALLADEGA COUNTY—Lorenzo E. Mayes, M. D., mc Graffenburg 56, cb 86, Chandler Springs, of paralysis.

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY—James P. Goggans, M. D., state board 81, cb Coosa 82, Alexander City; Jackson J. Shepard, M. D., mc Graffenburg 64, cb 82, Dadeville; Wilson L. Banks, M. D., mc Graffenburg 52, cb 82, Jackson's Gap.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY—James Guild, M. D., mc Jefferson 55, cb 84, Tuscaloosa, June 18, 1890, of cardiac paralysis; Robert J. Walker, M. D., cb 78, Cottondale, Feb. 7, 1891, of consumption.

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WALKER COUNTY—James L. Guilder, M. D., cb (old law) 72, cb 81, Eldridge, of Bright's disease.

WILCOX COUNTY—Samuel R. Bonner, M. D., mc phy and surg Baltimore 87, cb 87, Camden, Dec. 24, 1890.

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THE APPENDIX

OF

MEDICAL AND SANITARY DISSERTATIONS AND REPORTS.

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THE ANNUAL ORATION.

BY EDWARD POWELL RIGGS, M. D., OF BIRMINGHAM,

Member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

Members of the Association,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

The painter may see with his mind's eye upon the untouched canvass forms of exquisite beauty while his skilful brush is powerless to realize their perfect symmetry. Thus it is that I, who have never attained my own ideal, am forced at the very outset to appeal to that partiality which has made me your orator to-night.

The chivalry of antebellum days still finds a responsive echo in our hearts, and here in this historic city, whose beauty, wit and learning have blended so well, that a proud commonwealth has ever smiled upon her daughters and acknowledged the leadership of her sons, we would not shade by a single word one bright ray from that sun whose setting effulgence sheds its halo around the intellectual grandeur of that old South our fathers made and loved, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed even at Thermopolæ. The feudal splendor of the old regime is still dear to our southern hearts, and may we never live to see the hour we cannot cherish it as a sacred memory. Her cause, which her statesmen voiced and for which her heroes fought, will ever linger as a sweet idyl.

The South has led in every line of thought and action. It was hers to proclaim independence, and it was hers to lead in the struggle for its mastery. It was hers to guide the nation during its antebellum life both in peace and war. A southern soldier planned and fought the decisive battle that silenced England in 1812, and southern hands received the sword of

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Santa Anna. To the students of the sea, how dear, and by the world, how honored, is the name of Maury. And when across the surging ocean the voice of female distress was borne trembling to America for help, it was Sims whose mighty genius alone could answer; and with pride and love our own dear southland gave her God-speed to gladden his way. We have everything to be proud of and nothing to regret. And with these glorious antecedents we must and will give to our native land a grander name, a nobler legacy. Nobler, because the achievements of peace are godlike in their results, and more enduring than martial glory, however brilliantly won. If, like Sampson, we have pulled down the temple, yet, unlike Sampson, we have arisen unhurt amid the ruins. Though the old civilization had Ionic beauty, the new must have Doric power.

The changed condition of our environment is developing our individuality, and with the same purity of purpose that stirred the spirits of sixty-one, softened by time and fitted by adversity for peaceful endeavor, we will learn to aspire to that high plane of thought it was theirs to initiate.

These annual reunions of our prosfessional brotherhood are a tribute to its past achievements and an augury of future harmony and progress. It was Galileo who said "the earth moves," and he might with the same courage of his convictions have proclaimed to the listening ages, creation moves, and each being in this universal march is surrounded by an atmosphere of circumstances, both positive and negative in their bearing upon its future development. As the positive is encouraged, the subjective force of our nature rises triumphant over the difficulties that otherwise might hedge us in. But if purpose—that mental north star that should shine in the firmament of every life—be overclouded by the negative, the acme drops from our nerveless grasp, and beneath our ruined hopes we lay crushed and mangled nonentities. To the well trained and perfectly disciplined mind nothing is impossible; and for the aimless voyager on the sea of nineteenth century thought, there is no excuse or mitigation when his bark is dashed

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against the breakers outside the harbor of his listless endeavor. The restless waves of action toss him at will, but not even the flash-light of pity with its fitful glow upon the waters can avert the certain ruin whose frown overshadows his unlearned chart.

There is a vast and unexplored region fixed between desire and purpose, and purpose, so to speak, is the ocean to the rivers of desire. As from its lakelet source the great Mississippi flows grandly to the Gulf, gathering force and volume on its way, from the gilded Rockies and the ore-girt Alleghanies; and as the Rio Grande carries its collected tributaries with unceasing sweep to mingle and purify and merge with Mexic waters too; and as our own beautiful Alabama and streams innumerable flow their tributaries into the lap of their inland queen, so to purpose, well understood and well defined, lends every thought until the mighty meet, assimilates into one perfect accomplishment. Behind every enterprise, however various its approaches, there is a guiding purpose that alike has planned its successful completion and contemplated its probable difficulties; and for every failure there is a cause so plain to the disinterested observer that one often wonders why a mind so capable of initial thought should have left the original plan unguarded from the slight and apparent accidents, which have at the critical moment wrecked its development.

It is a trite saying, but true, that "there is luck in leisure," but it does not obtain that inertia has any claim upon us as an adjunct of action. Nay, it is quite to the contrary, for it is one of the deepest truths of experience that industry, even with the most gifted, is the indispensable handmaid of success. Natural abilities, like natural plants, yield an abundant harvest only from thorough and careful cultivation. I am not an advocate of hurried conclusions, neither am I a disciple of that school whose only virtue is crystalized in sloth. Man never stands still; he either advances, or with slipping step he falls back upon the rear guard of progress, at last to be left behind and forgotten by those who once feared, loved or admired him,

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feared his rivalry, admired his masterful planning, and loved him for his unflinching and victorious fealty to friends; all now swept in a conglomerate mass of regretful recollections, glimmering adown the vista of oblivion—and why? Step by step with his eye upon the summit, he had climbed so high that the welcoming plaudits of fame and fortune thrilled his soul with the certainty of success. His purpose had been his pillow of fire, and every hope flashed into his heart a gleam of triumph. But, appalled by the ever heightening barriers in his path, he faltered—fell—unnerved by the last grand effort. He lost energy, ambition, and with ambition all those sacred joys that cluster around a manly purpose. Along the shores of action, how many such wrecks are strewn. The heart sickens as the mist rolls away and reveals the ghastly scene, yet these should be taken only as reminders that reckless sailing endangers, while a cautious survey and precise steering insures safety. The hope of reward that gives to diligence the honesty of purpose will, in the fullness of time, be realized by him who is resolved to "labor and to wait."

Search where you may through the blooming fields of the present, or the fading panorama of the past, hallowed though it be with visions of greatness that mellow its gloom, and you will find no calling with a loftier aim or a more benevolent ambition, than the one whose votaries are now assembled in this hall. Nor has any science been wreathed about more gracefully with laurels grown and matured in the field of thought and gathered for her wearing by her suitors. Time was when a suffering world sat weeping in the tents of superstition, clasping to her trusting but deluded heart the necromancer's charm, that was to chase away disease and death; for our brothers of that overclouded night were masters of deception, though quite as ignorant of the underlying principles of medicine as their dupes. This condition of unfettered charlatanry continued to exist until the propitious dawn of the seventeenth century, when Sir Francis Bacon produced the inductive method of thought and research, and following this line of investigation Sir Wm. Harvey discovered the circula-

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tion of the blood, and it was then that the sun of our morning rose in calm beauty to light the pathway of science with the splendor of her day.

It is with a mingled feeling of pride and thankfulness that we point to our record of the past half century. We have kept apace with the progress made in every department of science, and more than this, we have applied to our uses the principles most potent in the development of other inventions. Steam and electricity are made our ministers, and in many instances have served us well. Our sappers and miners have been cutting roads in every direction through the forest of uncertainty, enabling us to reach the high ground of fact, from whose elevation we can compass the overthrow of human misery and need. By the discovery of vaccine the immortal Jenner has like the angel of old, sprinkled the lintels and door posts of every home that the demon of death or even the fiend of hideous disfigurement dare not cross a threshold so sacredly guarded against the entrance of the loathsome smallpox. On a memorable October morning, 1846, with a patient of a Boston hospital, anæsthesia was first administered, and with a pean of joy the tidings of its success spread over a weary, waiting world, which is echoed still from the hearts of the sufferers of every clime and country. Poverty and wealth, learning and ignorance, all alike voice the gratitude they give for the discovery of chloroform that was to rob the surgeon's knife of its horrors and its pain. The old adage proclaims there is "no rose without its thorns," and in our science skilfully handled there is no pain without its alleviations. Numberless indeed are the anodynes to quiet and ease the fever tossed and pain stricken body of one whose life often depends upon such agencies.

But our profession is a jealous mistress, and her smiles are not given to the listless throng who sigh around her. They are reserved as prizes to be won by the favored few whose truth and devotion bear them into the sacred circle her gentle influence pervades, and of which her divinity is the center and the source. Few members of our calling achieve undying

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fame. The painter leaves the record of his genius on the canvass, and wondering ages worship at his shrine. The poet lives again in words of song that hang upon the lips of countless generations. The musician breathes his soul into enchanting melodies that echo for all time. Such fame is not for us. Ours is the priceless luxury of doing good; the gratitude of those whose sorrows we assuage, whose pain we mitigate. There lies a richer and a nobler recompense than the proudest record on the tombs of kings. For "they do not die who in their deeds survive, enshrined forever in the hearts of men." The words and acts which make others happy are the purest gems that sparkle in the crown of any life, and that we have lingered for a time in the Eden of its glory and felt a rapture thrill every manly impulse will—

> "When the trembling spirit wings its flight,
> Pour round her path a stream of living light,
> And gild those pure and perfect realms of rest,
> Where virtue triumphs and her sons are blest."

Silently but irresistibly our influence must pervade society, and as over the unseen current of Arethusa there ever flourishes a greener verdure and ripens a richer harvest, so from the unostentatious labors of the faithful practitioner will results be obtained that will bless mankind and call forth the grateful praises of unborn generations. To my mind there is nothing more sublime than the unweary, steadfast study and research that prepares, and the constant devotion to duty that nerves the physician to the exigencies of his work. To such an one, his profession is his idol, and its requirements blend into one vast labor of love. When this is truly the case, then is the bedside he attends a sacred shrine, and the fevered patient revivified, so to speak, with the sweet incense of love, made blessed as those upon whom angels wait and for whose comfort seraphs plan.

And now, my younger brothers of the healing art, the book of the past is spread like a talisman before us. Its pages are replete with lessons of brilliant work, and sometimes blotted by hurried or thoughtless hands, but as we turn them over and

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read the chronicles of those intellects whose masterful touch has penciled the triumphs of thought and recorded the unison of purpose so happily blended there, thought crowds on thought so swiftly that stilled is our utterance in the sublime hush of reverence. It is not for me to council, nor mine to predict, but thank God, we too have entered the temple and steadily for the altar striving. Let the dearest hope of our hearts be to receive more light from its divine afflatus.

If the words by which I have presented to your attention the grand subject whose universality of application brings it into every condition of life has created in the mind of any one who has heard me, a firm resolve to systematize his time and concentrate his endeavors into the one high aim of elevating the moral and intellectual standard of the medical profession, then my purpose has been accomplished.

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HYPNOTICS: THEIR MODES OF ACTION AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THEIR SELECTION IN PRACTICE.

BY GLENN ANDREWS, M. D., OF MONTGOMERY,

Member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

DISCUSSED BY

JOHN EDWARD PURDON, M. D., Cullman.
ISAAC LAFAYETTE WATKINS, M. D., Montgomery.

Upon reflection one will be amazed at the sparseness of authentic literature upon a subject of such vital importance and general utility. It is true that the country is flooded with cheap essays and pithless articles written by irresponsible persons who are interested in the sale of some wonderful panacea just discovered to man which will supplant all drugs of its nature and meet the fondest expectations of the medical world. Or else, some fanatic is carried away with seeming success in the administration of some new remedy after a very partial trial and rushes into print to tell what he finds to be true of it, which, after careful experimentation by competent observers, is cast aside as both useless and dangerous. I would not decry the publication of results of careful observations, in fact, this is the medium through which many must first become acquainted with discoveries in our art, but the wholesale abuse of the columns of medical journals, by publishing every silly emanation from the hands of those who dote on seeing themselves in print, is both disgusting and unjust to a reading profession. And this is largely the kind of literature which we find in regard to hypnotics. Standard works treat of them

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after a cursory fashion and only occasionally do we find an excellently well written article upon this most important subject.

This class of drugs is capable of more temporary good and at the same time fraught with more danger than any other class with which the physician deals. The continuous searching after an ideal hypnotic proves its position in the category of drugs and in the many discoveries of new remedies hypnotics come in for the lion's share. We find to-day urethan, hypnone, paraldehyde, sulphonal, somnal, hypnal, and the devil knows what all at our command, each said to be safe, efficient, speedy of action and never failing. Among the many recent discoveries in this line some of the preparations are of unquestioned utility and are fast becoming fixed among the important remedial agents, while on the other hand many of them are mere chemical curiosities and only deserve a place in some laboratory to complete its collection of novelties or a back shelf in a pharmaceutical establishment.

Quackery and charlatanism find it their fondest field for diabolism in this class of drugs, and the various patent and proprietary nostrums, the result of meddlesome genius and avaricious desire, which, when placed in the hands of ignorance, become the arch enemy of the welfare of man, owe their existence largely to the calmative and dangerous quality of the mixture which is produced by some poisonous narcotic placed there for the purpose of deceit, and too often irreparable damage is done or perhaps a life taken by this nefarious practice.

Hypnotics are sleep producing agents, and act by suspending the functions of the brain. Properly administered they should neither impair the health nor endanger life. The time honored theory has been that they caused sleep by producing cerebral anæmia, but a more recent conclusion claims that they act by exerting a direct influence upon the cerebral cells. The manner of this action is as yet unexplained. Albertoni's experiments seemed to show that some certain though transient change took place in the cortical substance of the cerebrum, for, after administering large doses of bromide of potassium to

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dogs, the motor centers lost so completely their excitability that electricity failed to produce epileptiform convulsions. It is not improbable that sleep may be caused in both these ways, and one drug may owe its efficacy as an hypnotic to its exertion of one influence upon the brain while another brings about similar results by quite a different action. Certainly in hyperæmic cerebral conditions vaso-motor and cardiac depressants produce sleep, and it is logical to conclude that the sedation results from relief to the gorged cerebrum. Among the more recent hypnotics which have been given to the profession sulphonal seems to meet with greatest favor. It is claimed that it neither interferes with the heart's action, the respirations nor digestion, but experimentation rather tends to discredit this claim. Unfortunately it has little or no analgesic property, and again its action is very slow and often uncertain. Frequently the dose has to be repeated before satisfactory results are obtained, while again it sometimes occurs that the effects of one dose are carried into the succeeding day and the patient suffers from drowsiness, hebetude, headache, etc.

Sulphonal is indicated in simple neurasthenic insomnia and transient neuralgias, which do not result from organic lesions. It has been used in insane hospitals with some success in certain classes of patients. When chloral hydrate fails in delirium tremens sulphonal sometimes gives relief, and in cases of insomnia where chloral and other cardiac depressants are contra indicated on account of heart affections it may be used. It is said to be of great service in producing quietude and slumber in many troubles of infancy and childhood, and its inodorousness and tastelessness especially recommend it for these little patients. The dose is best administered a short while before the usual hour for retiring, and parenthetically I will remark that, whenever it is practicable, all hypnotics should be given at this time since their action is more certainly assured, and, again, they bring the system more nearly under its normal influences by having it conform to its accustomed hours of repose. A convenient mode of administering this drug is in milk, broth or upon a piece of buttered

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bread. Warm food taken at the same time seems to aid its action. Like all other hypnotics, this one should be used with caution and adaptability to every constitution when it is used noted before prescribing it continuously. Toxic effects have been observed, and, of course, every thinking man realizes that no hypnotic is without danger when prescribed unwittingly and recklessly.

Paraldehyde but for its very disagreeable odor and acrid taste which renders it difficult of administration, would be of great service to the medical man. In therapeutic doses it neither affects the heart nor respirations, and its volatility causes its almost immediate action. Shortly after its administration it usually produces a sweet, restful sleep of from two to six hours duration, and the patient awakes refreshed and without the usual symptoms of depression which follow hypnotics.

In mental excitement from worry, fatigue or acute sickness, paraldehyde frequently acts with charming effect. In cases where chloral is contra indicated this agent may be of great service. The dose is forty-five to sixty minims repeated in two to four hours if necessary, given in sweetened water or oil of sweet almonds.

Somnal, an alcoholic solution of chloral hydrate and urethran seemingly possesses the somnolent powers of its constituents and is less depressing. The experiments made of it in Loomis' laboratory, New York, were very favorable to the drug as a safe and reasonably reliable hypnotic. Thirty minims, an ordinary dose for man, was given hypodermically to dogs with no other effect than drowsiness, muscular tremor and vertigo.

One and one-half drachms produced similar results in a cat, while a fatal dose, one-half ounce, produced death by first suspending the respirations then the heart's action, and produced congestion of all the abdominal viscera. Dr. Thompson, who conducted these experiments, also reports the results of the action of somnal used in fifty-four cases of insomnia, care being exercised to test it in as diversified conditions as possible. It produced sleep in fifteen minutes in twenty-six

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cases and forty-three times within one hour, and had no effect in six cases. Dr. Thompson's conclusions are that the drug is more certain in action than urethran, and less depressing than chloral. No vertigo or depression following its administration such as may follow the use of sulphonal. It usually acts promptly in doses of one-half drachm to one drachm. It is not powerful enough to control delirium tremens, maniacal delirium or severe pain in doses of a drachm. In doses of thirty or forty minims it is a safe and reliable hypnotic for ordinary insomnia. My own experience with somnal, which has been limited, has been quite satisfactory. I have found that it produces, in ordinary insomnia, refreshing and usually continuous slumber for six or eight hours, and as yet I have failed to see any of the depressing results which so generally follow soporific agents. Thirty to forty-five minims disguised in syrup tolu or whiskey is as large a dose as I have ever used

Hypnal, resulting from a combination of antipyrine and chloral seems to possess the analgestic properties of antipyrine, together with the soporific quality of chloral. It is both tasteless and unirritating, and, hence, is easily administered to children or irritable patients. It is of use in nervous insomnia and sleeplessness due to pain, and is said to act well in cases of consumption, etc., where the patient is harassed by pain and cough. The dose is about fifteen grains.

Chloralamide, according to testimonials, is one of the most valuable of recent hypnotics. In doses of from fifteen grains to one drachm it produces a quiet sleep from two to six hours. It has no power of controlling pain, and hence, is useless where sleeplessness is due to this cause. Nausea and vomiting may follow large doses of it, though the weight of opinion tends to prove it a safe drug.

Hypnone, in doses of four drops, or from one to one and a half grains is said to be a reasonably reliable soporific. Its very disagreeable and penetrating odor renders it objectionable.

From these observations it appears, with perhaps the exception of hypnal, that none of these drugs possess analgesic powers, and hence, are only indicated in those insominous conditions

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due to excitement, nervousness, exhaustion and painless affections. They are all compounds, and owe their somnolent properties to one or more of their constituent elements, which alone possess this same soporific power. It is true, in some instances at least, such combinations seem to destroy objectionable characteristics of some of the constituent drugs, and so far as beneficial, however, studious examination has failed to develop facts sufficiently strong to warrant the setting aside of the older class of hypnotics and substituting any one or more of the more modern ones. They are only adjuncts to opium, chloral, bromides, atropia, etc., and may be used selectively when for obvious reasons these latter drugs are contra indicated.

Antifebrine, antipyrine and phenacetine each have analgestic and soporific properties. They often steadily relieve migraine severe neuralgias, menstrual and rheumatic pains, quiet nervous excitement and secure refreshing sleep. In acute febrile conditions no drug acts more beneficially than one of this trio, and in nervous sleeplessness of acute or continued illness such as continued malarial fever, typhoid fever, etc., doses of three to four grains of phenacetine preferably, will often produce quiet slumber. Just what this property is due to and how these drugs act upon the systemic economy is as yet not understood. They are sometimes markedly depressing and care must be observed in their administration, especially so in continued sickness. It is safe to always combine some stimulant, preferably alcohol, with these drugs when they are prescribed. This obviates the tendency to depression, and seems to me to aid the action of the drugs.

In purely nervous affections, menstrual disorders, wakefulness from excitement and over fatigue the bromides frequently are of more service than any other calmative.

Bromide of potassium is more hypnotic than its companion salts, and, too, is more of a cardiac depressant and irritant to the gastric mucous lining. These drugs are of great service in acute illness in quieting restlessness, restoring tranquility, and producing sleep. In the early stage of delirium tremens de-

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cided doses of bromide of potassium act with benefit. A combination with chloral renders the effect of both drugs more potent in such cases. When the vital powers are depressed the chloral should be omitted and then infusion of digitalis is a good adjuvant. Often in such cases large doses of the bromide frequently repeated are demanded. Whenever there is gastric disturbance these drugs must be avoided, and again, if cardiac weakness is evident, if used at all, the sodium salt is to be preferred since it has but little if any depressing action upon that organ.

Bromide of lithium should be used in the unrest of gouty and rheumatic patients. Bromides find their greatest use in menstrual disorders of women, hallucinations of pregnancy, horrors of childhood, epileptic seizures and various meningeal troubles. These drugs often act most favorably with persons suffering from chronic insomnia. They should be given in ten grain doses three times a day, and a decided dose of twenty or thirty grains at bed time. When so administered for a few days the nervous state is relieved and desire for natural sleep restored. The physician often finds occasion in many disorders of infancy and childhood to call upon these agents for their calmative effect. The innocuousness of this class recommends them whenever it is possible to administer them and an hypnotic is indicated. Their great diffusibility renders them readily active, but unfortunately they are not always to be relied upon since even in large doses their action is frequently uncertain.

Chloral hydrate is a drug of rare soporific power, and but for its dangerous tendencies would be frequently sought for. In acute fevers, especially typhus and typhoid fevers and the exanthemata of childhood, chloral is of great service in quieting restlessness and delirium, restoring tranquility and producing most natural slumber. In many forms of insanity it is often prescribed with benefit to the patient. In the early stages of delirium tremens chloral sometimes acts most charmingly. It is usually best to combine with it bromide of potassium and opium. Great caution must be exercised in

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using this drug with these patients, and if the heart is suspected of weakness it must, under no circumstances be prescribed, for serious if not fatal results will surely ensue. The delirium of continued fevers is sometimes relieved by this agent, but the danger of a weak heart is enough to contra-indicate its use, and a more stimulating and less depressing medicament had best be relied upon. Every physician is acquainted with its value in eclampsia of puerperal women and similar affections. Chloral is very diffusible and acts with promptness, but unfortunately it is not analgesic in any sense and is consequently of but little service in insomnia resulting from pain. The sleep of chloral is generally natural and refreshing, rarely hallucinations and excitation follow its administration, and these seem to result only when the dose given is not sufficiently large to secure sopor. The drug destroys life by suspending the cerebral functions and paralyzing the heart and respirations.

Opium possesses the rare gift of both relieving pain and giving rest, and in this respect is superior to any other known medicament. It is, perhaps, prescribed more than all other hypnotics, though its administration is frequently attended or followed by distressing symptoms. It secures sleep by suspending the functions of the brain, and by quieting pain if present. When first taken it stimulates the heart's action both in strength and rapidity, and causes cerebral excitement. After the course of half an hour the pulse regains its natural rapidity but remains full and strong. The respirations are deeper than normal. In lethal doses the respirations become exceedingly full and slow, and finally are entirely suspended. The pulse also gradually decreases in rapidity, excessive stupor supervenes and the patient dies asphyxiated.

The analgesic property of opium fits it for use in insomnia, due to pain unless there is a co-existing cerebral hyperæmia, and then it is contra indicated for its first action after administration is to increase the cerebral circulation. Opium must be avoided in meningeal inflammations. Delirium of fevers, more especially of continued fevers, often yields to opium when

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nothing else will suffice and either the elixir or tincture is, generally speaking, the best preparation to use in such cases. Fifteen to twenty drops of laudanum given at bed time to typhoid fever patients suffering from nocturnal delirium will restore quiet, produce sleep and thereby strengthen and refresh the sufferer. It acts beneficially in these conditions also by moistening the skin and usually suspending for the time the concomitant diarrhœa. Hypodermic injections of morphia may be substituted when for obvious reasons this form of opium cannot be used. In the early stage of delirium tremens opium is invaluable, especially when combined with chloral. Painful dyspnœa of cardiac insufficiency is speedily and surely relieved by this agent. The greatest caution must be exercised in such conditions. When from cardiac weakness or disease the medulla receives an insufficient supply of arterial blood the most severe pain occurs in the region of the heart and distressing dyspnœa supervenes. Hypodermic injections of morphia will restore the heart's action, thereby relieving both pain and dyspnœa.

On the contrary, when the dyspnœa results from an impeded pulmonary circulation and the medulla is surcharged with venous blood, then the increased respiratory effort is compensatory and opium would not only fail to relieve the trouble, but would by depressing the respirations be positively dangerous in its effects. In no instance then of insomnia where rapid breathing is compensatory should opium in any form be used. When an hypnotic is to be continuously used for some time opium on account of its deleterious action upon digestion, its constipating effects and the danger of forming an opium habit contra indicate its use. Pneumonic patients are often restless and sleepless at night and while opium is usually to be avoided in such cases, still when guardedly used it is sometimes of inestimable benefit. A camphorated Dover's powder at such time will quiet the cough, moisten the skin, restore quietude and give the patient much needed rest. This preparation seems peculiarly adapted for use in this affection. Painful cough so distressing and destructive of rest

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in phthisical subjects is best controlled by some form of opium. A grain of codein, an alkaloid of opium, at night does well with these patients and besides it is devoid of the depressing, nauseating and constipating qualities of other preparations or derivatives of opium, and hence is adapted for continuous use. The heart becomes enfeebled and the patient much relaxed in continued acute diseases, and caution must be observed in prescribing any one of the many forms of opium for fear of overwhelming the heart and producing disasterous symptoms. Both children and old people bear this drug poorly, and some other hypnotic should be resorted to when possible, and when opium is positively demanded a watchful care must be had over the patient. The camphorated tincture is the form most suitable for use with children. Unfortunately opium produces distressing symptoms in many people, viz., semi-delirium, hallucinations, nausea, vomiting, constipation, etc. These effects may be wholly or at least partially mitigated in many instances by combining atropia with morphia. And, too, the atropia, while it largely counteracts these objectionable traits of morphia, aids its analgesic and hypnotic powers. When given in combination smaller doses of each of the respective alkaloids produce symptoms equal to those resulting from larger doses of the drugs when prescribed singly. In case of adynamia or excessive exhaustion, or when the patient is bathed in sweat or when the respirations are much embarassed atropia is a valuable addition to morphia.

Alcohol, though not classed among soporific drugs, is often a valuable hypnotic agent. In all continued sicknesses where the patient is well worn, vitality at a low ebb, the heart weak, the pulse feeble and thready and the patient is restless, sleepless and flighty, nothing offers relief from all these symptoms half so surely as alcohol. Especially in typhoid conditions and in pneumonia is this drug efficacious. It must be given with care, for when not indicated it certainly is productive of much harm. When prescribed the result of the first few doses should be noted and if the sufferer becomes calm, skin moist, delirium relieved and pulse grows more full and steady it can

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be continued with good hope of ultimate benefit. If, on the contrary, the patient becomes restless, skin dry and parched, the heart more excited and greater sleeplessness supervenes the drug must be discontinued at once. Insomnia of the aged yields to slight stimulation. Alcohol taken with their meals aids a feeble digestion and brings about a condition most favorable in securing needful rest to old people. Alcohol is often resorted to for relief in the adynamic conditions frequently found in the delirium tremens of chronic drunkards. Here along with soporific agents a degree of stimulation must be kept up. Active brain workers learn to appreciate the quieting influence which moderate stimulation brings about and resort to this means to procure sleep and thus many unfortunately contract the fearful habit of inebriety. While this is a remedy of paramount importance, still for obvious reasons its use must be guarded by that superior consciousness and intense intelligence which every true man and honest practitioner should strive to possess and maintain.

Belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium and duboisia, while they all at first produce a degree of mental excitement their after effect is sedative. Hyoscyamus has more hypnotic power than its companions and is more often prescribed for this effect. Where there is a morbid cerebral circulation, prostration, a slugglish pulse, a contracted pupil, the insomnia, evidently resulting from a condition indicated by these symptoms, is readily relieved by belladonna or its alkaloid atropia. It must be avoided when there is much cerebral hyperæmia.

Hyoscyamus is more decidedly hypnotic than belladonna and its influence upon the brain is primarily less exciting. It is prescribed in various forms of mania, where a soporific is required in children and opium, which is so poorly borne by them, is indicated, hyoscyamus may be substituted with satisfactory results. Hyoscyamia and hyoscine alkaloids of hyoscyamus are indicated about as atropia, though better calmative results may be expected from them. Hyoscine has wonderful effect in acute mania and in delirium tremens. It is of special service in the latter condition when chloral and other

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depressants have failed and for obvious causes are contra indicated. The delirium of acute illness, such as typhoid fever, etc., sometimes readily yields to this drug when the more common hypnotics have failed.

While hyoscyamia and hyoscine are generally reliable in producing calmative and soporific effects, hyoscyamus itself is very unreliable and often large doses elicit no responsive action. And, again, both the drug and its alkaloids in some instances produce vague and alarming symptoms when prescribed incautiously.

Stramonium and duboisia are but little used as soporific agents, though the latter is said to be more hypnotic than atropia.

There are other medicines which do not come directly within this class, such as digitalis, camphor, valerian, etc., yet in certain conditions are indicated on account of the calmative result which follows their administration. But brevity of time compels an omission of their discussion. In conclusion, then, I repeat that no class of drugs is of more temporary benefit than the one just discussed when guardedly used and properly administered, and none followed by sadder consequences when ignorantly and carelessly prescribed. Often in illness insomnolency occasions imminent peril, and hypnotic agents find their greatest use when wisely given in relieving the sufferer and saving a life. Every recourse should be had to other measures in chronic insomnious people before hypnotic drugs are called upon, for, too often such patients fall unconsciously into a state which requires artifice to procure sleep, such rest is not healthful nor invigorating, but innervating and disastrous to vitality. Sooner or later this condition of affairs is followed by an uncontrollable desire for sleep producing agents and a life is wrecked. Again, no hypnotic is without danger. Any agent which can suspend either partially or wholly the functions of an organ of such vital importance as the brain is not void of lethality. Though some of the more recently discovered preparations promise innocuousness to a large degree, still they must be regarded with

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apprehension and should never be used except with that care and caution which every honest physician bestows upon all his work.

Dr. John E. Purdon

Remarked that the use of opium and morphine should not be indiscriminate in cases where the tolerance of the one was not well understood to be actual matter of fact. He advocated the administration of atropine where morphine was exhibited hypodermically; a thing that could be always easily done, as the drug houses now make them up together in convenient tablets. Dr. Purdon gave an instance of the antidotal effect of atropine in a case of opium poisoning, recently occurring in his own practice, where one very full dose of atropine, about one-eighth of a grain, supplemented by a strong electric current, roused the patient almost immediately, although she was in profound stupor, after carelessly taking half an ounce of tincture of opium for the relief of facial neuralgia.

Dr. I. L. Watkins.

I rise, Mr. President, to thank Dr. Andrews for his most excellent paper on hypnotics. There is no class of remedies in the pharmacopia so much abused to-day as hypnotics, especially is this so of the cold tar preparations. Their action is the result of cardiac depression, that last for variable length of time, and not easily kept up (fortunately) as the heart soon acquires a tolerance of them. There is one application of the hypnotics not referred to by the doctor, that is well illustrated by their use in abdominal surgery. The high mortality rate reported by some abdominal surgeons is in many cases due to the use of some one of this class of remedies. The surgeon, after performing a section, and administering a hyperdermic of morphine to his patient leaves her sleeping soundly, returns home and does the same, with the flattering notion that all is well. When he returns he finds the secretions clogged, bowels

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constipated, and probably a fatal accident overlooked, which a few hours previous might have been corrected. Such practice is quite common with those who do not care to spend a few hours with their patient or force a nurse to quiet her by good nursing.

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THERAPEUTIC USE OF NITRO-GLYCERINE AND NITRATE OF AMYL.

BY SHELBY CHADWICK CARSON, M. D., OF BESSEMER,

Member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

DISCUSSED BY

JOHN EDWARD PURDON, M. D., Cullman.

Life is made up of duties. He who has the most exalted conception of duty, and most nearly approximates that ideal, undoubtedly most accurately and most nobly fills out the full measure of true manhood. My mind never enters this channel of thought without reverting to that unique instance of self-sacrifice so beautifully depicted in "Lucille," where a member of the House of Lords sits patiently day after day, through no love of fame, or fortune, or honor.

"Then I ask
What inspires and consoles such a self-imposed task
As the life of this man—but the sense of its duty?
And I swear that the eyes of the haughtiest beauty
Have never inspired in my soul that intense,
Reverential and loving and absolute sense
Of heartfelt admiration I feel for this man
As I see him beside me.
His work is the duty to which he was born
And he accepts it without ostentation or scorn."

These duties become pleasures when, by a process of self-abnegation, we are absorbed as it were, in their performance. While I am conscious that I am more competent to interest you in other fields than that of therapeutics the mandate of

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our esteemed president has made it obligatory upon me to write upon

"THE THERAPEUTIC USES OF NITRO-GLYCERINE AND NITRITE OF AMYL."

A duty that at first appeared rather onerous, but gradually lost its irksomeness as each moment of study and research opened up larger and broader areas of thought and richer stores of knowledge. It is true that the text-books give but little information. The recognized authorities, with the exception of a few, such as Bartholow, Ringer, and Brunton, fail to satisfy the student. The journals of the day teem with little items telling of wonderful and magical results in numerous and far from allied diseases. Therefore it is peculiarly gratifying to note the ready aid extended by my friends in the profession—to whom I give most hearty thanks—most especially by Dr. John N. Upshur, Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College of Virginia, who at my request, prepared the very learned paper on this subject found in the February number of the Virginia Medical Monthly.

I hope to handle my subject at least without friction. History has during ages past harrowed our souls with the vivid picture of the frailly suspended sword over the head of Damocles, in order to impress us with that unheeded fiction, "uneasy lies the head that wears the crown;" but this pales into insignificance compared to the dread of the present period lest a few grains of nitro glycerine, surrepticiously deposited beneath his pillow, might hurl the Czar of all the Russias to the four points of the compass. And to those who are addicted to promiscuously prescribing this powerful remedy I will interject a caution by simply remarking that its capacity for harm when administered is only commensurate with its potent external manifestations. "It produces nausea, rapid, weak, dicrotic pulse, gastric pain, sometimes unconsciousness, lowering of temperature, complete revolution of the muscular system of animal life, dilatation of the retinal vessels. The feeble suffer more than the robust. Change in the pulse be-

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gins within six minutes, and lasts an hour. Motility is first impaired, then sensibility. It lessens sensibility to all forms of irritation and diminishes the reflex functions. It impairs the muscular contractility. Death occurs from failure of respiration; the cerebral functions are only affected when the carbonic acid poisoning ensues. The hæmoglobulin of the blood is damaged, impairing the oxygen carrying capacity of the red-blood corpuscles, thus accounting for the fall in temperature. The color of the blood is a modified venous hue."—Upshur.

As a very important avenue for obtaining information on my subject I accepted the polite invitation of the manager of "The Sterling Dynamite Compay" at Bessemer to visit the factory—the largest in the south—where thousands of pounds of nitro-glycerine dynamite, black powder, Bessemer powder, etc., are made and sold. I was permitted to see a "run"—that is the mixing of the acids and the glycerine, the nitro-glycerine as it fell to the bottom, again as it was drawn off and washed with soda, as it was worked with the wood pulp, as it was made into "sticks" and loaded into boxes for shipment, in fact all the minutiæ were entertainingly detailed. The acid used is in the proportion of three parts of nitric to four of muriatic. To about 1500 of acid 214 pounds of glycerine are added and the product is about 460 pounds of nitro-glycerine.

As this is a little foreign to the true subject, I will only take time to mention one item bearing upon the danger attending the manufacture of these high explosives. The party who alone has charge of the making of the nitro-glycerine is one of the three survivors out of fourteen who commenced the process in Pennsylvania fifteen years ago—all others having died violent deaths. I was informed that all employees suffer more or less in the beginning with headache, but gradually became tolerant of the poison—that the fumes from an explosion were more deleterious than those from the factory.

Some three or four days after this subject was assigned me, as I was sitting in my office—an upper room—several explosions of dynamite occurred in a sewer which was being exca-

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vated just below me. I hurried to the door just in time to inhale the fumes as they were wafted upwards. In a very brief time, probably three or four minutes, I remarked to a companion that my head was throbbing from the effects of the smoke. Here was an involuntary experiment upon myself, a point apropos to my subject. Usually I accept the ultimatum of scientists about as I swallow an oyster—that is, whole; but in this instance my own reason began to search out the cause of the head symptoms. The first question then is, how do these nitrites act? Although differing widely in appearance, in stability and in the mode of administration, the effects—which are the result of "nitrous acid being set free in the blood"—are so similar as to readily proclaim their relationship. Their physiological action is to produce "an acceleration of the heart's action, sudden flushing of the face, dilitation of the arterioles in consequence of a paresis of the muscular layer of these vessels, sense of fullness of the brain, with tension and vertigo."—Upshur.

Bartholow says: "All the curative results obtained from nitro-glycerine must be referred to its action upon the vascular apparatus." What action? Do they constrict as ergot, or do they relax and dilate? Plainly if there is "a paresis of the muscular layer" there is a relaxation; and clinical experience bears out this idea. This I believe is the true mission of these nitrites, and however wide the range of their seeming applicability their real merit is in diminishing the pressure of the arterioles, whether in temporary contraction or in the more permanent condition produced by sclerosis. It might be of interest here—although not germane to the subject—to inquire into the limit or bounds of contraction and dilatation. It is evident if there is such a thing as forcible dilatation the process could go to such an extreme from tonic contraction as to interfere seriously with the heart's action. According to a well authenticated law "there is an inverse ratio between the general blood pressure and the rate of the pulse." Given a heart overwhelmed by pressure, taxed to its utmost capacity, slowed down to forty or fifty per minute, then in an instant by

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active dilatation allow the channels to become free, the arterial tone and systemic resistance to be destroyed, a rapid, violent, and excited condition of perhaps a 150 ensues. Since then we cannot deny this power of spasm and expansion to vessels; since we are "so fearfully and wonderfully made"—a machine so perfect—there must be a regulator to prevent the pendulum from running wild. This center is, by the best authorities, located in the medulla. Probably these nitrites have their influence through this special centre. This theory is verified by practice. For instance, in what two affections will you more readily notice the satisfactory results of these remedies than in migraine (of a certain type) and angina pectoris. Quite different are they not? And yet see the rational of the same remedy in each. "The slowing of the pulse during an attack of migraine is due probably to cerebral hyperæmia from relaxation of the vessels, or to the secondary anæmia and irritation of the medulla oblongata. This irritation of the medulla is also able to explain the other symptoms of vasomotor disturbance during an attack of migraine, for instance the small and contracted radial artery, and the extreme coldness of the feet and hands. Following this stage of irritation of the medulla with contraction of the vessels, comes one of exhaustion with relaxation"—(Pepper). Under the head of angina pectoris, Pepper again says: "Various causes have been suggested to account for the seizures prominent, among which is a wide spread contraction of the arterioles bringing a sudden strain upon the left ventricle of the heart. This theory is especially noteworthy because of the success which has attended the exhibition of nitrite of amyl which brings on a rapid vascular relaxation." Again, I quote from Upshur: "But in angina pectoris—true and pseudo—the achievements of nitrite of amyl are most marked, a few whiffs often bringing prompt relief in those urgent cases where great emergency of symptoms demands the most expeditious action. No agent finds its way into the system with such rapidity except prussic acid. But, though slower somewhat in action, nitroglycerine even here is more permanently beneficial."

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Nitrite of amyl should be administered by inhalation—two, three or five drops on a handkerchief gently wafted under the nostril of the patient. Nitro-glycerine is given internally, either in the form of liquid nitro-glycerine (1 gr. in 100 minims of rectified spirits) dose from 1½ to 10 minims: Pil. nitro-glycerine (1–100 to 1–50 gr. in cocoa butter) dose one, two or more.

From an interesting little article in the January number of the American Journal of Medical Sciences, I quote the following on the subject of cardio-vascular vertigo: "It is a symptom of commencing arterio-sclerosis—a symptom of temporary disturbance of the circulation of the brain. There exists a sensation of pressure, dyspnœa on exertion, palpatation, præcordial anxiety, atony of the radial and temporal vessels. The most characteristic symptom is always the accentuation of the aortic second sound. The treatment consists principally in diminishing the tension of the vessel walls; and for this purpose iod. sodium and nitro-glycerine are indicated. The first in doses of fifteen grains daily, the second in doses of four drops of a one per cent. solution twice daily are very valuable for diminishing blood pressure."

Some five years ago while practicing in the "black belt," I was taxed with a number of intermittents, accompanied by convulsions. On several occasions I realized the happiest results from a few drops of nitrite of amyl. In this connection Dr. Upshur says there is a fall of temperature, in some cases of several degrees, following its administration. Often of late I have seen the same remedy highly extolled in chronic hiccough; but I have no personal knowledge in regard to it.

In both acute and chronic Bright's nitro-glycerine serves a good purpose by relieving vascular tension. Just here I might mention that nitrite of amyl increases the flow of urine similar to alcohol. It is curious to note the exact similarity between the effects of nitro-glycerine internally and the inhalation of the fumes of dynamite. On this point a most attractive article by Dr. Thomas Darlington can be found in the December number of the New York Medical Record. From 1885 to

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1887, while surgeon to the New Croton Aqueduct, 1300 cases of asphyxia or partial asphyxia and poisoning from the products of the explosion of dynamite came under his care. According to his idea the products of the combustion are water, carbonic acid gas, and nitrogen dioxide. He says: "The similarity of symptoms from inhalation of the products of the explosion of dynamite and of those produced by nitro-glycerine itself is so well marked as to be noticed by the miners themselves. No other conclusion can be reached than the fact that there is mixed with the gases produced, unexploded particles of nitro-glycerine in a volatile state, and these particles inhaled by the miners produced the effects described. As regards treatment, of course, such measures as are generally used in cases of asphyxia are of service. But, in addition to these, the use of cold to the head, and of atropine, ergotine or other vaso-motor stimulants administered subcutaneously are of necessity indicated and exceedingly efficacious. There is little doubt that the effects of nitro-glycerine are produced from its decomposition and the formation of a nitrite in the body Acting on this principle, and from its stimulant properties I have uniformly treated my cases with inhalation of ammonia, and given the carbonate and aromatic spirits of ammonia internally; and up to the present time have never lost a case."

I have been forced to ask myself lately, upon what principle or in what manner do these agents control pain? I believe all are agreed that they do relieve the fulminant pains of angina; some assert the same as to neuralgia of the 5th pair, of muscular spasm of the stomach, of renal and hepatic colic, of hour-glass contraction of the uterus. If pain is simply "a cry of a nerve for food" and nerve-food is the pabulum of the blood, then probably the question is solved on the ground that more blood—consequently more food is allowed to reach the part affected. I think it more probable though that they paralyze the nerves and destroy the reflexes. On the other hand, how often during the first quarter of this century have all pains which "flesh is heir to" been dissipated—like the

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dew before the sun, by a heroic resort to venesection? Cannot a relationship be established between the two methods? At any rate I leave this interesting theme to others.

In my early medical career, before my attendance upon societies had sharpened the edge of my unsophisticated perceptions I imagined to mention a medical topic in a conversation of doctors was to at once rivet the attention of all; that, because it was my food and drink, the words of wisdom, and erudition fell upon the ears of all with the same attractive melody as the entrancing stories of the Ancient Montezumas once held my youthful fancies—where the marble palaces, the gilded halls, the resplendent jewels, the graceful Senoritas dancing to the music of the mandolin and the low lullaby of fountains gushing forth from beneath the roses, made a picture that yet dwells in my memory. But I am older now. Brevity, besides being the soul of wit, is a much applauded virtue. I seek your greatful plaudits—therefore I close.

DR. JOHN E. PURDON

Said that he had made more experiments with sphymograph to test the effect of amyl nitrite on the vaso-motor center in his own person, as he had found by an accidental inhalation that he was very susceptible to its influence. He got what he regarded as a pure heart trace, one which showed that that organ behaved like a runaway horse, all muscular opposition to the flow of blood through the smaller arteries being suddenly removed by the paralyzing effect of the drug on the vaso-contractors. [Note.—What about its action on the vagus?]

Dr. Purdon insisted upon the necessity of observing caution in the use of the amyl nitrite, and objected to its being placed recklessly in the hands of unskilled persons for the service of patients, a remark which applied also to the powerful medicament nitro-glycerine. He believed in the therapeutic value of both those agents, and quoted a case which showed the value of the nitro-glycerine in a novel application. It was one of

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the morphine habit which recently passed through his hands and in which the morphine for certain reasons was suddenly cut off, both the subjective and the objective indications of heart sinking being relieved by repeated doses of nitroglycerine with very happy results.

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THE MODERN TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

BY LUTHER LEONIDAS HILL, M. D. OF MONTGOMERY,

Junior Counsellor of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

Before we can intelligently discuss the treatment of wounds it is necessary to review briefly the processes of repair, and the micro-organisms inimical thereto. If I make an incision into my hand, and the wound is immediately brought accurately together, so as to prevent external irritation, liquor sanguinis will be exuded, and coagulate with leucocytes interwoven. The liquor sanguinis will soon be absorbed, and the cells changed into fibrous tissue, and blood vessels and the surface capped with epithelium—healing by first intention. If the wound is not in juxtaposition blood mixed with dust or hair may harden into a crust impervious to air, and protect the deeper portions of the wound from external irritation, thereby favoring the organization of lymph, and the epithelium will spread under the scab—healing by scabbing. But if the wound is not approximated and no scab forms, we will find a rapid migration of leucocytes with a serous infiltration of the adjacent intercellular substance causing softening and absorption, leaving a mass of embryonic tissue composed of proliferated connective tissue cells and leucocytes. This granulation tissue is vascularized by projecting buds from neighboring capillaries fusing with those of the opposite side, or it may be as Ranvier claims, that there are special cells for the vessels, or it is probable that white corpuscles emigrating from the vessels pushing between the granulation cells, followed by liquor sanguinis and red corpuscles, cause the embryonic cells to develop into capillaries. Usually the supply of blood is not sufficient to nourish the superficial cells, and they perish by granular de-

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generation, and are carried off in the liquor puris, while the deeper ones form connective tissue which contracts and obliterates a large number of capillaries. It is eventually covered by the spreading of marginal epithelium—healing by granulation. If after the granulations have sprung from the bottom and sides of the wound it be brought in apposition they will adhere, and the healing will be quickened—union by secondary adhesion.

The question now arises why is it that all wounds when left to themselves do not heal kindly by one of the above methods, uncomplicated by erysipelas, pyæmia, septicæmia, et cetera? It is because of micro-organisms, floating in the dust, adhering to every object and swarming all waters, entering the wounds and multiplying in the tissues and discharges. By the recognition of these vegetable microscopic forms, Pasteur prevented the destruction of the silk-worm industry in France, and Sir Joseph Lister applying Pasteur's discovery to surgery has revolutionized the treatment of wounds. The formation of micro-organisms was thought to be due to spontaneous generation, until Louis Pasteur demonstrated to the French Academy of Sciences, that such was not the case, but, "that the most minute mass of living individuality had procreators." If we take a piece of meat cooked or uncooked, and leave it exposed, very soon decomposition will commence, but if it is placed in a jar plugged with cotton, and the temperature raised for a few minutes to the thermal point of bacterial destruction, there will be no putrefaction, no matter how much air penetrates as the ingress of the germs will be prevented by the cotton fibres, and the meat preserved indefinitely. Pathogenic micro-organism may exist in the body without causing disease if they remain in the blood, and their specific pathogenic action will only appear in locations made salubrious by traumatism or disease where they flock and multiply; and latent spores are indefinitely inert so long as no pathological change occurs. Professor Senn illustrated this fact by causing inflammation of a rabbits ear with croton oil, and inoculating with a pure culture of the bacilli of anthrax at the root of the

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tail. When the ears were removed no bacilli were found outside of the capillaries of the inflamed parts. A man the victim of tubercular infection, but to all external appearances in perfect health, may receive a wound which will cause a focalization of bacilli at the point of least resistance, and unless the parts be removed will be followed by general dissemination and death. The *locus resistentiæ minoris*, according to Senn, means either a diminution of combativeness of the injured parts towards the bacteria or that the trauma so changes the tissues that they become arrested and find the soil healthful for their fructification. Water and air are the great media of circulation of the organisms over the world, and as a result we frequently find small wounds followed by intense inflammation and suppuration due to the localization of microbes in the altered parts, whereas extensive subcutaneous wounds are usually followed by rapid repair. A simple or plastic inflammation is a constructive method adopted by nature to regenerate tissue injured by trauma or disease, and is more of a physiological than pathological process, and must not be confounded with infective inflammation which is due to a specific germ with a tendency towards destruction instead of evolution of a higher type of tissue. The intensity is owing as much to the character of the microbes as to their number. Thus the germ of gonorrhœa always causes acute inflammation, tubercular tends towards chronicity, and glanders to sub-acute affections. The variety of micro-organisms will determine the seat of the inflammatory process as is shown by Watson Cheyne in a case of mastitis, if it is attacked by staphylococci which enter the gland through the ducts, the inflammation will commence in the deeper parts, but if by streptococci will enter by the lymphatics it will be superficial. Suppuration is caused by a specific pathogenic micro-organism.

Prof. Senn, says: "Purulent processes constitute more of a unity than was formerly believed and the clinical varieties are mostly determined by the intensity of the infection, and by the manner of localization. The most conclusive evidence of the correctness of this assertion is furnished by the fact that

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the same streptococcus which produces a simple abscess is likewise the most frequent cause of progressive gangrene, and of that most grave form of suppuration-pyæmia." Surgical writers classify micro-organisms according to their form into: (1) micrococci, which are oblong bodies and multiply by division both longitudinally and transversely; (2) bacteria, rod-shaped being about twice as long as broad, and increasing by fission; (3) bacilli, rods of various lengths which increase by formation of spores as well as by division; (4) spirilli, rods more or less twisted. Water, and nitrogenous and carbonaceous organic substances with phosphates and salts of potash constitute the true pabulum of these organisms. An alkaline reaction with free access of oxygen is favorable to their growth. As the cocci constitute almost the sole pathogenic micro-organism found in diseases consecutive to wounds it may be well to consider some of the different kinds: (1) Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus found by Pasteur to be the most frequently seen in acute abcesses. The culture presents a golden yellow appearance and is found externally in the air, soil, on the surface of the body and in water. Abcesses will be produced by inoculation; (2) staphylococcus pyogenes albus very much the same but less virulent than the aureus; (3) staphylococcus flavescens, occupies the intermediate position between albus and aureus; (4) streptococcus pyogenes, is arranged in the form of chains and is thought to be the actual cause of erysipelas; (5) streptococcus septicus of pus, very much like the pyogenes but more virulent; (6) bacillus pyogenes fœtidus, is of different shape, still on account of its properties, belong to this group. Passet found it in the pus of abscesses about the rectum, and its presence is characterized by an unpleasant odor. It has been shown conclusively by Powlowsky, Neumann and Watson Cheyne that great antagonism exists between certain micro-organisms. To illustrate. They inoculated a number of rabbits with the streptococcus of erysipelas and afterwards with the bacillus of anthrax; of this number about fifty per cent. died, but where they were infected with anthrax alone they all died. Cutaneous gummata can be made

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to disappear quickly by inoculation with streptococcus pyo genes. Nature attempts to rid herself of these organisms by washing them away in the blood, during the first stage of inflammation to the salivary glands and the kidneys where they are eliminated. And here we have the explanation of salivary abscesses and pyelitis which occasionally occur after extensive suppuration in other parts. We are all familiar with the suppuration of the parotid gland in the case of President Garfield a short time before his death. The great naturalist Metschnikoff described another method adopted by nature for their destruction under the title of phagocytosis. He discovered that leucocytes and fixed tissue cells had a keen appetite for micro-organisms which they captured either by throwing out projections and surrounding them or by possessing special power, at rest, of drawing them into their protoplasm. To demonstrate the correctness of the theory of Metschnikoff, Sir Joseph Lister in his admirable paper on the present position of antiseptic surgery, read before the international congress at Berlin, gives the following experiment performed at the Pasteur Institute in Paris: "It consisted in introducing the spores of anthrax into the anterior chamber of the eye of a frog, which is naturally insusceptible of the disease and also into that of a sheep, and of a rabbit made insusceptible of it artificially by vaccination with Pasteur's attenuated virus. The aqueous humor of the healthy eye contains few if any leucocytes to interfere with the perfect transparency essential to vison. Accordingly the spores sprouted and grew for a while freely in the anterior chamber. Meanwhile the growth of the bacillus occasioned irritation to the eye resulting in the immigration of a constantly increasing number of leucocytes, producing turbidity and in time hypopion. If a drop of the aqueous humor was withdrawn at an early period after the commencement of the experiment, and examined with the microscope it was found to contain anthrax bacilli; some of them free in the liquid but others enclosed in the bodies of leucocytes. But a drop taken after a longer period had elapsed showed no free bacilli, all being now within the

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leucocytes and exhibiting signs of degeneration in various degrees as the result of their advancing digestion. Finally the anthrax disappeared entirely and the eye cleared up, the animal in all cases remaining healthy, although inoculation into the aqueous humor proved a peculiarly deadly mode of infecting a susceptible animal." By this theory we can understand how a harelip may unite by first intention after an operation, though the posterior margin be bathed in saliva peopled with microbes. It explains too, the frequent successes which attend laparotomists who do not take the precaution of sterilizing their ligatures, nor using antiseptics in their wounds, though they observe, like Mr. Tait, the strictest cleanliness thereby introducing the fewest number of pathogenic micro-organisms to be destroyed by phagocytes. But the microbes may withstand the onslaught of the phagocytes and multiply within the cells and the ptomaines, which are the poisonous substances of bacterial origin, will produce coagulation, necrosis, a process according to Senn almost identical to the hyaline degeneration of Recklinghasen, and fibrinous degeneration of Wagner, "in the protoplasm, the cell disintegrates and the intracellular culture liberated in an active condition giving rise to infection."

If as has been shown inflammation and suppuration are due to micro-organisms from the external world, the rational treatment of wounds is an attempt first at their exclusion, and secondly at their destruction. Before an operation their mechanical removal from the parts should be accomplished by shaving and washing thoroughly with warm water and potash-soap, after which a reliable germicide, such as a four per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 to 1000 of bichloride of mercury must be applied and the seat of the operation surrounded with towels wrung out of the same solution so that instruments and sponges may be placed there without danger of defilement. Of course if the wound is an accidental one it has already become contaminated before it reaches the surgeon's eye and must be irrigated with a strong antiseptic solution immediately. The instruments are to be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water with a brush, and boiled for five minutes, after-

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wards immersed in a four per cent. solution of carbolic acid for ten minutes before using. The surgeons hands and arms and those of his assistants are to be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water by using a brush and afterwards bathed in a germicidal solution. Sponges can be purified by beating the calcareous matter from them and dissolving any remnant of lime that may remain with dilute hydrochloric acid and afterwards washing with soap and immersing them in carbolic acid. Sutures may be either wire, silk, silk-worm gut, or cat-gut. If wire is employed it must be immersed in a carbolic acid solution for ten minutes before using. Czerny prepares his silk by boiling it in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid for one hour and preserving it in alcohol. He immerses his cat-gut in the oil of juniper for thirty-six hours and then transfers it to bottles of alcohol until used. It can be hardened by washing in alcohol and immersing for two days in a pint of a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid with fifteen grains of bichromate of potash. Drainage is of course a necessity in the treatment of certain wounds, but the substitution largely of the bichloride of mercury for carbolic acid, which is very irritating causing serous discharges, it is much less used than formerly. If, however, it is decided upon it may be accomplished either by capillarity or through tubes. If by the latter they should be placed in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid before use. Neuber's bone drains are occasionally employed and are made by boring out the bone of a young animal and immersing it in a thirty-five per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid which decalcifies them. They are best preserved in the oil of juniper. Cat-gut or horse-hair sterilized may be employed in small wounds, especially for removing blood or serum. The water used in an operation should always be boiled and allowed to cool without pouring cold water into it. The advantage of the corrosive sublimate solution over the carbolic acid is that it does not irritate the vaso motor nerves and produce oozing, nor does it macerate a fresh blood-clot. Thiersch's solution which consists of ac. salicyl 2, boracic acid 12, and hot water 1000 parts is very mild and unirritating,

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and is far preferable to either of the above in operations upon the peritoneum or upon small children.

In 1877 Sir Joseph Lister abandoned the spray, as he found to use his own words, "the narrow initial cone expanding as it advances, with fresh portions of air continually draws into its vortex, many of the atmospheric microbes having only just come under its influence could not possibly have been deprived of their vitality." He now irrigates frequently during his operation. It has been proposed for external dressings that cotton wool be sterilized by heat which would prevent septic defilement so long as it remained dry, but when moist the whole dressing would be liable to infection and therefore it should always be saturated with a chemical germicide. Iodoform gauze is a valuable dressing and is made by rubbing iodoform well into the meshes of moist cheese cloth. Dr. Gerster prepares his corrosive sublimate gauze by boiling it for one hour in a strong solution of washing soda and passing it through a cloth-wringer, after which it is immersed in a 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate for twenty-four hours when it is returned to the wringer, dried and it is preserved in bottles. Absorbent cotton saturated with corrosive sublimate and afterwards dried will make a very good dressing. Sir Joseph Lister has recently introduced in the place of corrosive sublimate a combination of the two cyanides of zinc and mercury which appears, he says. to fulfill the requisite conditions of antiseptic efficiency and due storage of the agent in spite of free discharge, together with absence of irritating properties.

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VALUE AND CHEMISTRY OF ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS.

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Notwithstanding the frequent use of the terms "antiseptic" and "disinfectant" in medical and sanitary literature, the fact of their indifferent application at times makes it necessary to draw attention to their correct meaning. They are not synonymous. An antiseptic is an agent capable of arresting or preventing processes of fermentation or putrefaction, or one capable of arresting the growth or development or power of multiplication of bacteria. Arresting such processes or so affecting bacteria, they inhibit dependent changes, but the vitality of the bacteria may be suspended, for if the influence of the antiseptic agent is removed and conditions made favorable, the organism resumes its vitality and power of multiplication. Most chemical compounds which possess antiseptic properties are poisonous.

A disinfectant is an agent which restrains infectious diseases by destroying their specific poisons or power of infection. As popularly used the word suggests a foul odor or noxious gas and it is of the greatest importance to restrict its meaning as above given. The effect of the action of a disinfectant on bacterial life is to destroy it, not merely to suspend its vitality, but to kill it, rendering the specific poison of a disease inert. The destruction or the neutralizing of foul odors, is not disinfection. Such conditions, the existence of foul odors, noxious gases, etc., may be indications that conditions favorable to the development of infectious poisons are present but the destruction of such gases is not disinfection since the rendering

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inert of the poison does not necessarily follow therefrom. Substances which destroy the odorous products of putrefaction are called deodorants or air purifiers.

All true disinfectants are antiseptics, though all antiseptics are not disinfectants. A substance which acts as a disinfectant or a germicide will when used in smaller quantity act as an antiseptic. The relation of these substances to medicine and surgery and to sanitation, in the light of the present state of our knowledge as to the causes of putrefactive changes and incitants of specific forms of disease needs here no elaboration, suffice it to say that all work and study tending to explain and define their action are subjects fraught with interest to every medical man. Many of the so-called antiseptics generally used as such by the profession are disinfectants, and in their consideration it would be difficult to classify them under these familiar terms.

Many diseases, it is held, are traceable to the growth and development in the animal body of minute organisms referred to the vegetable kingdom, since their methods of reproduction resemble more closely those held by biologists as characteristic of plant life. These micro-organisms if removed from the body and transferred to another will produce in the latter the disease characteristic of this special germ or bacterium, as these organisms are called. To destroy the vitality of this germ is the function of the disinfectant. The number of kinds of pathogenic bacteria is being constantly added to by many workers in this important field, though their classification is but in its infancy, sufficient to our purposes is the fact of their division into two classes, determined by their processes of multiplication: 1st, those which multiply and propagate their species by simple fission; 2nd, those which multiply by sporification. Faint granules appearing in the interior of the bacillus (rod-shaped bacterium) gradually changing into bright, highly refractive spots called spores, which after the disintegration of the other portions of the bacillus when placed in a favorable soil under proper conditions of temperature, elongate and gradually develop into bacilli, in which latter,

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spores again are formed. Sporification therefore alternates with fission. At the same time it is well to be reminded that certain bacilli under some circumstances develop spores, under others live and multiply without spores, i. e. by fission, for instance, bacillus anthracis of anthrax (splenic fever, or carbon), which in the blood of animals infected with this disease exists in all stages of its development without spores when removed and placed in artificial culture fluid developes and multiplies by spores. Spores are characterized by a greater power of resistance to injurious influences than are the bacilli, many agents which destroy bacteria without spores have, when even used in more concentrated form, no damaging influence on spores beyond, perhaps, rendering the pabulum unfit for its immediate growth. The comparison has been happily drawn by likening the sporeless bacterium to a tender plant and the spore to the seed of a plant, and every one knows from his own observation, the resisting power to damaging influences of a seed. Hence the value of a disinfectant depends, in a measure, on the nature of the infectious germ or organism, though it is held by most bacteriologists that spores are formed only by a small number of bacilli, at least as far as our present knowledge of these organisms extends.

The argument that the science of disinfection in its practical application takes the "germ theory" of disease as an established law, or that it is based on the influence of certain substances or agents on minute living forms, micro-organisms, and since the fact remains yet to be proven that all infectious diseases are caused directly or indirectly by germs bacteria, making such applications untrustworthy, can be easily met. Wherever the test has been possible it has been shown that agents which possess the power of destroying bacterial life will render inert the poison of a disease not referable to those which are produced by bacteria. Witness the effect of many of the agents under discussion on vaccine lymph and the virus of small-pox. Dr. J. Dougall, of Glascow, some twenty years ago showed that the vapors of sulphur dioxide, nitric, hydrochloric, acetic

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acids and chlorine gas destroyed the specific properties of vaccine lymph.

Most of recent work in establishing the relative value of antiseptics and germicides has been done by determining as nearly as possible, the least amount of the substance necessary to destroy the vitality of bacilli in a given time, or by determining the least time of exposure to the action of a given quantity of the substances necessary to kill the bacteria. The list of germicides and antiseptics is comparatively large and the selection of any particular one depends on the application to be made. In surgery strongly, sometimes slightly, irritating substances must be avoided, and in such cases cost is of little importance. For the disinfection of masses of material the physiological action may be of no importance and cost the primary consideration.

The first place among antiseptics and germicides among chemical compounds is given to mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate, bichloride of mercury). One part in 500 destroying vitality of bacteria in ten seconds. One part in 4000 destroying vitality of bacteria in two and one and a half minutes. Although a deadly poison, its ready solubility in water, the high degree of dilution in which it is effective, and comparative cheapness, all tend to make it an invaluable germicide. The fact that its aqueous solution is not permanent, the insoluble mild chlorine being deposited, must be borne in mind. The solution can, however, be made permanent by the addition of about five grains ammonium chloride to every one grain of the mercury salt used. As an antiseptic, that is having a restraining influence on the growth and development of bacteria, it is effective in far weaker dilution than as above given. According to Sternberg such a restraining influence is exercised on cultivated anthrax bacillus (spore bearing) when present in proportion of one part to 300,000 or even less. Two of the oldest and best known substances used as antiseptics since time immemorial by housekeepers are common salt and vinegar (acetic acid).

Dr. John E. Weeks experimenting on the germicidal value

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of antiseptics by their effect on staphylococcus pyogenes (bacterium causative of many suppurative processes) and the typhoid bacillus (active in production of typhus abdominalis) arranges several antiseptics in the following order of their efficiency. Bichloride of mercury, chloride of lime (twenty-five per cent. chlorine), chlorinated soda (Labarraques solution), chlorine water (saturated), nitrate of silver, salicylic acid, birch-wood creasote, absolute alcohol, carbolic acid, nitrate potassium, bi sulphate mercury, peroxide of hydrogen, aseptol ("sulpho carbolic acid"), etherial solution of iodoform 1–10, chloride of iron, biniodide of mercury, yellow oxide of mercury, terebene, iodoform.

According to Bucholz thymol possesses high antiseptic value above that of salicylic acid, carbolic acid and of alcohol. He gives as representing their respective values in restraining the growth of bacteria the following figures:

Thymol, 200.

Salicylic acid, 66.

Carbolic acid, 20.

Alcohol, 5.

It appears from the accounts given by different experimenters that the antiseptic powers of a certain agent have been usually tried on but one or but very small number of kinds of bacteria, of course the inference is, what will kill one kind will act fatally on others, but the degree of dilution necessary may not be the same, that is in order to establish the true relative value a large series of experiments with different kinds of bacteria must be undertaken.

For use as antiseptic washes and dressings the list first given affords a useful and reliable guide. Beside such uses, antiseptics are largely employed as preservatives of foods, beverages and organic solutions, such as solutions of alkaloids. Salicylic acid is generally used extensively for all of these purposes. Its antiseptic properties are much greater than are the mineral salts. Its use in foods and beverages in some countries is interdicted, as it is contended that its daily use, even in the smallest doses, is unsafe, being especially dangerous to persons

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suffering from lesions of the kidneys or liver. On certain nitrogenous substances its antiseptic property is due to direct combination, as it forms definite compounds with egg albumen, casein, fibrin, and syntonin, containing on an average of 14.16 per cent. salicylic acid. Its properties are inferior to benzoic acid in many, if not in all cases. Dr. A. B. Griffiths in commenting, after comprehensive studies in the action of salicylic acid on ferments, believes that it destroys "disease ferments" by acting upon the cell wall, that it prevents the hydrating action of various soluble zymoses. Boric acid, even in a saturated solution is not a germicide; though micro-organisms cannot multiply, hence rendered for the time harmless, in a two per cent. solution—as a preservative of foods or beverages, it is to be denounced on account of its poisonous character. One case is reported where death followed the use of a four per cent. solution used as an injection.

The use of antiseptics as preservatives of solutions of alkaloids is a matter of importance since the bacteria growing at the expense of the alkaloid, the strength of the solution is weakened if not lost.

The value of several agents in the order of their antiseptic powers, is given that possessing greatest power in preserving alkaloidal solutions being placed first.

Bichloride of mercury.
Benzoic acid.
Salicylic acid.
Boric acid.
Salicylate of sodium.

It is to be remarked that the preservative power of boric acid and salicylate of sodium are very low. Whenever salicylic acid is neutralized by a base, its antiseptic power is lowered if not practically destroyed.

Most antiseptics act by rendering the pabulum unfit for the nourishment of bacteria, the vitality of which may be suspended for a long time, and if spores are absent will die for want of proper food.

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The exclusion of oxygen sometimes kills bacteria, but others again will thrive though deprived of free oxygen.

Most substances commonly used as antiseptics are also disinfectants, and their action will be considered with action of the latter.

The classification in order of relative value of disinfectants used for purposes of sanitation, is a difficult matter, since the nature of the material to be operated upon may prohibit the use of certain agents of high value, and agents of lower value necessarily demanded. The manner of application may exclude some and demand others, hence we shall discuss them in a more convenient order.

Heat, dry and moist.

The application of heat as a means of disinfection has long been known and used. Complete combustion, involving of course complete destruction of all organic matter, can only be resorted to when the material can be conveniently burned and when it possesses no value. By heated air (dry heat), or moist heat, bacteria are permanently sterilized or killed if the temperature is sufficiently high. When dry heat is used a much higher temperature is necessary than when moist heat is used, 250 degrees Fahrenheit exposure for two hours being necessary according to Sternberg, for the destruction of bacteria in the absence of spores. According to the same authority, steam, under pressure of 25 pounds, is effective in destroying spores.

The reasons of the superior efficacy of moist heat (steam) over hot air, are set forth by Parsons, as follows:

"1st. The large amount of latent heat in steam set free in its condensation. In hot air, on the other hand, the evaporation of hygroscopic moisture takes up heat and delays the attainment of the required temperature.

"2d. Steam on condensation, occupies but a very small fraction of its former volume, and this makes room for more. Hot air in cooling, diminishes in volume in much less proportion.

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"3d. The heat evolved in the moistening of a dry, porous substance.

"4th. The higher specific heat of steam than of air.

"5th. The greater diffusive power of steam than of air.

"6th. The effects of pressure. By applying steam under pressure, relaxed and reapplied from time to time so as to displace the air remaining in the interstices of the material, we have a means of considerably increasing the penetrative power of the steam."

Mineral acids, sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids are all valuable disinfectants in the order named. Chromic acid is even of higher value than any of the above, according to Dougall, but its greater cost excludes it for general use. The action of these acids is two-fold; first, by rendering the pabulum permanently acid, a condition unfavorable for the growth of bacteria; second, through their property of coagulating albumen they destroy the bacteria, albuminous matter being a necessary constituent in part, at least, of these organisms, the albumen is coagulated the latter are killed.

For the disinfection of large masses of fluid material, as for instance sewage, the best agent is sulphuric acid. In all cases it should be added in sufficient quantity to impart a decided acid reaction, even though it be even impracticable to use in such quantity as to thoroughly disinfect at once, the soil by being acidified is rendered unfit for the development of bacteria which may be present and which are finally rendered absolutely inert by the natural processes of disinfection through the agency of air and running water.

Hydrochloric acid is cheaper than sulphuric acid, but the former is volatile, and in the event of any of the acidified material drying, the hydrochloric acid would be evaporated, whereas the sulphuric acid would become more concentrated, being non-volatile, and will all the more certainly destroy the infectious poison. The fumes given off when nitric acid is decomposed during many processes (called Nitrous fumes), are very poisonous and fatal to bacterial forms. When this application is practicable their use insures complete disinfection,

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being perhaps the most powerful of all gaseous disinfectants. These fumes, in the presence of moisture, will corrode metals, on account of the formation of nitric acid, and act injuriously for the same reason on cloth. Nitric oxide is a powerful oxydising agent—in many reactions on organic substances it combines with them, forming substitution products. Nitrous fumes are readily obtained by the action of nitric acid on certain metals, as copper or zinc, by heating lead nitrate, or by dropping nitric acid on red hot platinum.

Sulphur dioxide (in aqueous solution, sulphurous acid) is one of the most popular disinfecting gases in use, easily prepared by burning sulphur, and having practically no injurious influence on clothing, it is well calculated for general use for fumigation. Water absorbs from forty to fifty times its volume of the gas ($S O^2$), the solution is consequently as many times more powerful than the gas. Sternberg claims that in the proportion of 1 to 2000, by weight, sulphur dioxide will kill micrococci in two hours time. When used for fumigating purposes, elaborate apparatus not being at hand, the receptacle containing the material of the room should be, as nearly as possible, hermetically closed. To obtain the best effect, it should be injected with steam into the receptacle, care being taken that all material be so arranged that every portion is exposed to the action of the agent. Among the organic acids, benzoic, picric and acetic acids, in order of germicidal value as named, are effective disinfectants, though they are more generally used as antiseptics, acetic acid alone of them being volatile at ordinary temperature, can be usefully applied as an aerial disinfectant. Dr. Dougall has shown that vaccine lymph is destroyed by exposure for 24 hours to the vapor of acetic acid. Phenol, most commonly known as carbolic acid, on account of the last name, is usually classed among the organic acids. This agent is more valuable as an antiseptic than as a disinfectant, since a saturated solution will not kill spores. As an aerial disinfectant it is without any power. The action of carbolic acid seems to be two-fold—on certain kinds of organic matter, it acts in a manner similar to tannin, combining with

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the albuminous substance, rendering the pabulum unfit for bacterial growth; it has also, direct germicidal effect on certain bacteria, killing sporeless bacteria if used in five per cent. solution. Its antiseptic property is probably due to its peculiar effect on the certain nitrogenous substances, rendering the pabulum inert as far as being food for bacteria is concerned. In order to insure disinfection, like all non-volatile agents, it must come in direct contact with the infectious material. Carbolic acid has become so cheap that the use of the so-called "crude acids" is very poor economy. Under the name of "Crude Carbolic Acid" a black, tarry liquid, of a disagreeable and persistent odor is sold claiming to contain from 10 to 25 per cent. acid, accordingly as the price. The chances in trade for fraud or imposition, through intention or ignorance, are great. The pure crystalized acid is accessable to all, and its positive value and freedom from disagreeable odor are such as to make the desirability of the crude article unnecessary for most purposes. The pure acid is readily liquified by placing the bottle in a vessel of hot water, then adding one-twentieth part of water, it will then remain liquid. A solution made by dissolving four pounds copperas in a gallon of water, adding four ounces each of carbolic acid and sulphuric acid, makes a useful and valuable disinfectant and deodorent for use in drains, sinks and privies. It is to be observed that oil renders carbolic acid inert, and the use of carbolated oil for disinfecting or rendering the hands and instruments aseptic, is without purpose. When such oil, however, is applied to a wound or raw surface, the oil is absorbed and the acid is taken up by the fluids of the parts and its aseptic power in part restored. Alcohol also lessens its antiseptic value.

The first in germicidal value among the mineral salts is bichloride of mercury, as has already been stated. Its action is no doubt due to its property of combining with albumen directly, and thereby destroying the life of the bacterium. When used in very small quantity it poisons the pabulum, thereby killing the feeding organism. Since albuminous substances may be contained in large quantity in material to be

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disinfected, the power of the bichloride is lessened, since a large proportion would be, in such cases, rendered inert by the formation of insoluble compounds of mercury and albumen, hence larger quantities of the poison must be used and thoroughly incorporated with the material so as to bring the infectious substance in contact with the unaltered poison. Another factor in lessening its efficacy, is the unstability of the salt in solutions of many organic substances other than albuminous compounds. It is volatile at high temperature (boiling at 560 degrees Fahrenheit) without decomposition, it can be used in vapor, but this is not often advisable on account of its extremely poisonous nature, but when used in apartments all metallic substances should be removed. In this connection it may be well to say that there is perhaps such a thing as too much antisepsis. I have the testimony of a gentleman who has had extensive experience with corrosive sublimate in surgical practice, and in several cases with the effect of restraining all suppurative action, retarding the natural processes of healing. He claims that, for a general antiseptic wash, carbolic acid is to be preferred. No doubt, in some cases, there is danger of destroying bacteria that are physiological rather than pathogenic.

Other mineral salts much used are zinc chloride, aluminum chloride, iron sulphate, alum, and copper sulphate, all of which are much overrated—the most that can be said of them is that they act well as deodorants, but as disinfectants they are relatively useless. Most nostrums parading under the mask of disinfectants belong to this class.

The deodorizing effect is due to the decomposition of the sulphur gas, principally sulphuretted hydrogen, common in products of putrefaction by the metallic salt and formation of a corresponding sulphide. Iron sulphate or copperas is rendered much more effective by roasting it partially, converting it into a basic ferric sulphate, the ferric oxide possessing some ozonizing power, enhancing its value; be it remarked, however, that the conversion of ordinary oxygen into ozone by the action of ferric oxide proceeds very slowly. No doubt

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the efficacy of iron sulphate as antiseptic or germicide is chiefly due to its acidity, the effect being that of sulphuric acid. The danger in the use of deodorants when disinfection is called for is that people thinking, since odor is destroyed the object is accomplished. True, it is well for comfort's sake to destroy these odors, their presence may be indicative of conditions favorable for the development of pathogenic bacteria, but the mere destruction of such odors, however, do not remove the cause or the possible danger.

The alkalies soda potash and lime will destroy life if used in sufficient quanties, but the use in very small quantity may be conducive to growth of bacteria, since they render the pabulum alkaline, alkalinity being a necessary condition to bacteria producing soil. Lime is one of the oldest and most overrated disinfectants, but if used in very large quantity it is very effective. It is valuable for absorbing and fixing gases, as for instance, sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon dioxide. The latter (C. O_2.) is a constant product of putrefaction, and fermenting liquids, sewage for instance, when shaken or disturbed when carbon dioxide is being given off is more apt to throw out solid matter into the air and if such contains infectious matter, which is wafted here and there may prove sources of infection. The evolution of the gas being prevented by lime this danger is avoided. All considered, as generally used, lime is a most inefficient disinfectant.

The halogens, chlorine, bromine and iodine are all valuable and positive disinfectants, chlorine being the most efficient and powerful, also the cheapest and most available. Next to nitrous fumes it is the most powerful ærial disinfectant known, its properties being such as to recommend its use in preference to nitrous fumes. It is a greenish-yellow gas readily prepared by heating black oxide of manganese with hydrochloric acid or by acting on bleaching powder with any acid; poisonous, it attacks mucous membranes, causing irritation; affects, when inhaled, the respiratory passages causing violent coughing, and even blood spitting. Chloride of lime (bleaching powder), and solution of chlorinated soda (Labarraques solution), owe

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their disinfecting properties to the free chlorine they yield the latter, being classed by Sternberg among these agents which destroy spores. The action of chlorine depends on its great affinity for hydrogen, easily decomposing most carbon compounds containing hydrogen, and all other compounds containing hydrogen, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid, therefore coming in contact with water it sets oxygen free and hydrochloric acid is formed. Hence, its action as a disinfectant is two fold, or may be three fold, first by furnishing nascent oxygen, more active than ordinary oxygen, which, at least in some cases destroys baccilli even at short exposure, second by the exhibition of free hydrochloric acid, already mentioned as a valuable germicide and which when present in but sufficient quantity to impart an acid reaction, acts as an antiseptic by rendering the pablum unfit for the development of bacteria. Third, by its probable action in many cases, on the substance of the bacteria in abstracting hydrogen, thus decomposing it and also by similarly acting on the pabulum; hydrochloric acid in each case being one of the products of the reaction. Chlorine water (Aqua Chlorii, U. S. P.) properly diluted causes but very slightly irritating effects and is perhaps one of the most valuable germicides for internal administration. Besides acting as a germicide chlorine by its great affinity for hydrogen, may decompose and render inert the alkaloidal poisons which are said to be the products of the growth of certain pathogenic bacteria, which poisons are believed by many to be the true toxic elements generally attributed to the micro-organism. Clorine therefore deserves a place among the most valuable disinfectants, though of course its powerful bleaching properties, its property of combining directly with the metals, and peculiar physiological properties are facts which prevent its being a substitute in many cases where other agents are used.

Permanganate of potassium, a powerful oxydizing agent will give up part of its oxygen in presence of any oxidizable matter. Its value is lessened by the fact that being so easily reduced it must be used in great quantity when much organic

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matter is present. The salt being comparatively expensive its use in most cases is prohibited, other agents being more practicable and readily available. Even when used as a purifying or deodorizing wash the bottle or vessel containg the solution must be perfectly clean and free from all organic matter or else it will be rendered inert by losing its oxygen upon which its disinfecting property depends. Peroxide of Hydrogen a valuable and convenient antiseptic and germicide in medicine and surgery can hardly be recommended on the score of economy for sanitary purposes. It contains more oxygen than any other known compound, and in the presence of oxydizable matter it readily gives up one half its oxygen, and the nascent oxygen is the real disinfecting agent, which attacking the micro-organism destroys it.

The germicidal power determines the antiseptic value of a substance. Without reference to the material operated upon or the special application, the disinfectants best known can be arranged in the following order:

(1) Fire.

(2) Solids and Liquids:

Mercuric chloride.
Chloride of Lime (25% available chlorine)
Chlorinated soda (at least 3% available chlorine)
Carbolic acid.
Organic acids.
Salts of Copper.
Salts of Aluminum.
Salts of iron.
Salts of zinc.

(3) Gases:

Nitrous fumes.
Chlorine.
Superheated steam.
Heated air (at least 230° F.)
Sulphur dioxide.

More than twenty years ago Prof. Brown and Dr. Frazer started a line of enquiry and investigation with a view of de-

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termining the relation of chemical combination to the physiological action of chemical compounds. They showed by a series of classic experiments that the introduction of the radical methyl ($C H_3$) or ethyl ($C_2 H_5$) into the molecule of strychnia, converted that poison which will tetanise the spinal cord, into one which paralyzes only the motor nerves, inaugurating as claimed by Lauder Brunten "a new era in pharmacology." Blake working almost in the same line, at even an earlier date, drew attention to the fact that, between chemical constitution, the relations of the atoms toward each other in the molecule, and the physiological action of chemical compounds there existed a close connection as instanced by the fact that the ferrous salts, in physiological action were analogous to the members of the magnesium group which they resembled in chemical constitution, and on the other hand the physiological action of the ferric salts was analogous to the salts of alumina which the ferric salts resembled in chemical constitution. Progress since that time in this direction has been slow. Five years ago Lauder Brunten continuing along this line, undertook to show these relations among other compounds, and indications are that much valuable information as to physiological action will in the future be learned from the chemical constitution of compounds all consistent with rational practice. The tendency of modern practice is toward the use of active proximate principles, potent remedies, compounds of definite, constant composition and certain known physiological action, to the exclusion, to a certain extent, of crude drugs.

The same line of investigation as to the value and potency of germicides and antiseptics is being opened, the success and therapeutic usefulness, of which, future results alone can show. If diseases are caused directly or indirectly by living microorganisms, remedies for destroying these pathogenic elements are called for, agents which will either, act fatally on the bacteria, or arrest their growth and developement, in either case without injuriously affecting the body of the patient; if we can render such as are at our command more effective by

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changing the constitution of the molecule, by a rearrangement of the atoms or by substitution of certain radicals much can and will be done for the successful treatment of zymotic diseases.

Any one familiar with chemistry and theraputics must be struck by the relation of the benzene nucleus, characterizing what is called the Aromatic group, to physiological action and therapeutic application. Carbollic acid, creasote, resorcin, salicylic acid and its salts, salicin, antipyrin, antifebrin (acetanilide) are among our most valuable antipyretics. Every one contains at least one, many two, benzene nuclei. Extending the view to antiseptics, nearly if not all the above possess marked antiseptic properties. Cryselic, benzoic, picric acids, guaiacol, pyrocatechin, hydroquinone, salol, aseptol, sulphocarbolates, pyrrol, napthalene, napthol, all belong to this Aromatic group, and all possess more or less powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties.

We find among these compounds certain ones containing but one benzene nucleus, which possess antipyretic and antiseptic properties, others, containing two benzene nuclei which possess higher antipyretic but less antiseptic properties.

In carbolic acid we have a powerful antiseptic and germicide, at the same time a most poten poison. By modifying the molecule of carbolic acid as in the formation of the sulphocarbolates, we obtain compounds at once antiseptic and harmless agents fit for internal administration in comparatively large doses, perhaps the most valuable antiferments in our materia medica. Superficial as these views may appear, they are suggestive, they justify the belief that the chemical constitution and the physiological action of compounds bear a definite relation to each other. The more scientific our methods become the further are we removed from empericism, and no one can doubt that such work and investigation as above indicated is scientific in every sense.

If the "one benzene nucleus" compounds furnish us with valuable antipyretics and germicides, the "two benzene nuclei" compounds furnish us with more powerful antipyretics and

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useful antiseptics, what might not the higher "multiple-benzene nuclei" compounds furnish us with? How important would it not be if we could infer the probable physiological action from the effect of certain definite modifications of the molecule? It may be a sanguine but certainly not an unreasonable hope that by the close study of these relations we might be able to therapeutically refine many remedial agents. The least we can say is, that from this vast and interesting field of investigation we can, in time, look for wonderful results.

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THE RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO CRIME IN ALABAMA.

BY JAMES THOMAS SEARCY, M. D., OF TUSCALOOSA.

Grand Senior Counsellor, and member of the Board of Censors and Committee of Public Health.

PART 1.

Men in the world can be very readily graded as they ascend from the lowest to the highest types, by two very essential qualifications—the one, their degree of intellectual-sense,—the other, their degree of moral-sense.

By the lowest type of man we mean one both ignorant and immoral; by the highest type, we mean one both highly intelligent and highly moral. These two qualifications can, to a considerable extent, be separated. We often speak of the mental and moral qualities as distinct; and we recognize the fact, that in the same individual, frequently, the levels of these two qualities do not correspond. For instance, we can have a person who will grade higher in his ethical sense than in his intellectual, and another whose ethical sense will be lower than his intellectual. The rule though is, capacity to think is accompanied by an equal ethical capacity.

In the gradual advance of a race from savagery to civilization, this progress is occasioned by and marked by gradual improvement in both these particulars.

In any man, his intelligence and his ethics are exhibited at a level corresponding with his ability, which is acquired by practice in performing these kinds of action. The savage, compared with the more advanced man, is less able to perform these kinds of thought, because he has been less practiced in

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them. In human progress upwards through generations to civilization, there is a gradual improvement in ability, until the most advanced man shows his excellence by his high capacity to think and to do right.

The first essential in an advancing race is activity; an indolent, idle race never advances. It is the activity or exercise of the brain that increases its ability. Accomplishments and excellencies are acquired only by brain practice and exercise.

The rapid competitions of active society necessitate activity on the part of the individual to avoid suppression and elimination. Hence improvement of individuals is most rapid in active society. The continuous brain-work, which under such circumstances becomes a necessity, improves the thinking capacity and increases intelligence.

The intellectual sense of the rising man, threfore, antedates to some extent, his ethical sense. In active society, which alone is the advancing one, competitive ability is acquired before the communal necessity arises for harmonizing the competitions. As civilizing society advances, the safety and the welfare of the community demand that the competitions of its membership shall be harmonized. This gives rise gradually to the evolution of higher and higher rules of conduct. Public opinion and moral sentiment, with laws and government to enforce them, thus become proportionally of a higher and higher grade, as the intellectual competitive ability of the people advances. Closely behind the intellectual level is the ethical—almost concomitant with it.

In the gradual improvement of society the advancing man becomes more practiced in ethical observances, until as an accompaniment to his brain ability to compete, there also grows in him a higher and higher ethical sense of the rights of others. A high ethical sense is the capstone of human improvement—the latest evolved.

In the best communities to-day we find some individuals,—in some localities they are comparatively few, in none do they reach the majority—who have a high order of ethical-sense inherent in them, at the same time they are inherently intel-

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ligent. This combination makes the best type of man. He is the result of generations of these kinds of brain action.

We speak of civilized countries, and of civilized communities, as though their memberships are uniform. On the contrary, every civilized community (so-called) furnishes examples grading all the way from the highest type, just described, to the lowest. We can find persons in any community in this country that grade very low, at the savage level, in thinking capacity and in ethical sense. We might style them civilized savages, or rather the savages of civilized society. Many of such persons have the savage level of moral sense, while they hold a higher level in intellectual sense. This is particularly the case with deteriorating or degenerating individuals, they lose their ethical sense in advance of their intellectual—the latest evolved and most delicate goes off first.

We have not yet invented a cerebral dynamometer by which we can test and record a man's intellectual capacity or his ethical strength, but in our associations with others we instinctively know such information is very valuable. It is very important to know the character and ability of those with whom we associate. It is interesting to note how much we are engaged in this sort of work; we are continually making estimates of this kind, and it is astonishing, in a crude way, how expert we get at it.

In making our estimates in society, the position a person is found to hold is one to which he has risen from a lower level, or one to which he has lapsed from a higher one. Human brain ability, of all kinds, is not a constant quantity—there is no stand-still level—the index of ability rises and falls in the course of the life of the individual; and it varies in the course of his line of descent. In so-called civilized communities, the lapses probably constitute the large majority of the incompetent classes.

Ability, at whatever level it is in an advancing man, is raised to that height solely by previous brain exercise. Brain strength of all kinds comes from individual or ancestral brain work. The person receives his ability at a certain level from

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his ancestry and raises it by his habits of thought. It is either individual practice or ancestral practice that raises ability; and by far the most stable and valuable ability, is that which is the result of generations of ancestral practice, kept up or improved by individual practice.

While it is true there is only one way of improving brain capacity, namely by brain activity, there are several ways of lowering it. There are several ways by which the person can lapse into a lower grade of intellectual and ethical ability. Inactivity, idleness, I have already stated, is the physiological process of lapsing ability. Functional capacity immediately begins to subside when there is a cessation of brain work; this is the physiological method. There are also a number of pathological processes, which impair the functional ability of the brain.

Our pathology is always nothing more than disturbed or impaired physiology, and I have dwelt this long on the physiology of the brain functions because this is necessary in order to fully understand their pathology.

Whatever injures the structure of the brain impairs its functional action—this impairment is exhibited in loss of intellectual ability and in the loss of ethical ability.

We can go through the wards of our insane asylums and find numbers of men who once ranked high in mental and moral qualities now lowered in both. Defect, injury or disease now renders the brain of each of them incapable of performing at as high a level as it formerly did.

Insanity indeed is only a name we give to a certain degree of brain incapacity. As generally defined, it simply means there is such a degree of incapacity as renders the person an unfit member of society; for this reason, for his own or his fellows' safety, he has to be placed under forcible restraint. His brain is so lowered in intellectual ability that he is unable to compete for his living, or conduct his business properly, so a support has to be given him; and so lowered in ethical ability, that he is a nuisance or a danger to others, and has to be restrained.

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In society, short of the degree called insane, we have a great many kinds and degrees of peculiar, cranky and delirious people. In all these the brain is more or less pathologically injured or defective in structure. The difference between them and the same is only one of degree.

Besides the long list of diseases, injuries and defects of the brain, which impair its functional capacity, we also have a large number of drugs, which taken into the circulation, bring down the brain's capacity to a lower level. I need not go over the long list nor point out the peculiarities of their actions, but at once mention alcohol as one of them. This agent, from its so universal use, probably next to idleness, does more than anything else to impair brain capacity and produce the lapsed members of society.

If it were not for the fact that alcohol has its principal effect in the system upon the brain, men would never have used it as a beverage. If its effects were confined below the collar men would never drink it. In seeking it and taking it the alcohol drinker is after its brain effect.

The brain is the organ of thought and all conscious feeling. The partially altered condition of its delicate structure, that alcohol produces, renders it less capable of cellular action. Its conscious sensitiveness is lessened thereby. It is less able to feel. The alcoholized man says he "feels better," because if he have any pain or discomfort, his brain has less sense of it; and even, if he have no pain, in a state of health, he has a pleasant feeling, because a benumbed condition is a comfortable one. So, under alcohol, the well man says he "feels good." The luxury of alcohol drinking consists in this brain condition.

I wish to call attention to the fact, that in order to obtain the pleasant brain condition of lowered sensitiveness, the alcohol drinker does not avoid or fail to have the other effects. The comfortable condition is the lowering of one brain capacity, of sensitiveness, but the other functions are lowered with this one. When the brain's ability to feel is lowered, its ability to think and to adjust conduct ethically is also lowered. The keenness of a high ethical sense is probably the first thing blunted.

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The disability of the alcohol drinker will vary according to several conditions; first, it will vary according to the amount taken. For instance, in proportion to the amount taken, conscious sensitiveness lets down from a slightly benumbed, comfortable condition to that of complete anæsthesia; the capacity for intellectual thought varies from being "a little off" to the condition of a fool or a temporary dement; the ethical sense is lowered through degrees varying from the exhibition of slight indecorum or impoliteness to the condition of full viciousness or madness. All these capacities can be lowered to any level by increasing the amount of alcohol taken. Secondly, the degree of brain disability will vary according to the inherent brain strength of the drinker. Weak brains will be lowered in ability more than strong ones, and low grade, savage brains, will be lowered more than advanced brains; and defective brains will exhibit their lessened capacities in the lines of their deficiencies. Third, the disability will also vary in proportion to the length of time the brain-abuse is continued. A single debauch can be recovered from, while long continued use produces such a degree of injury that full function is never restored.

All three of these conditions, namely, a large quantity taken, a weak or defective brain, and continued drinking, sometimes obtain in the same person. When this is the case, the deterioration and degeneracy of brain action is extreme. These extreme cases constitute the inebriates. They are always degenerated to a very low grade in intellectual sense and in moral sense. There is a tendency to return to original capacity, if the brain-drug-abuse is left off, but, I question whether there is any inebriate brain which ever rises to the level of intellectual or ethical ability which it would have occupied without the damaging abuse.

As society advances from savage life to civilization success depends less and less upon muscle strength and more and more upon brain strength. The most advanced society pays the highest premium for brain capacity. In active, civilized society, the individual is most interested therefore in his brain

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ability, for his safety and his success depend upon this. In savage society muscle strength suppresses the weak, in advanced society it is the brain strength of the competent man that suppresses the incompetent.

The drinking man loses money, lets down in business because his thinking capacity is lowered by his habit—his ability to compete is impaired. He falls into vicious habits, for the same reason, his ethical sense is impaired.

In modern society, brain idleness probably puts most men into the eliminating level—next to idleness, comes alcoholic drinking. The combination of these two agencies, more than anything else, rids crowded society, particularly in cities, of its unfit membership. Alcohol is a terribly rapid eliminator. The least fit persons, both in the wealthy, idle ranks, and in the poor, idle ranks, are most given to its use. The use of alcohol, under the light of advancing science, is becoming more and more confined to the class of the weak-brained and the vicious; the intelligent, for the sake of maintaining their intelligence and superior fitness, are learning to leave it off.

Society is much interested in the intellectual level of its membership, but it is most interested in their ethical level. The safety and survival of the individual is most dependent upon his intellectual ability. Society's safety and survival depend upon the moral status of its people. The good of society demands morals. The most successful community is that whose membership is mostly composed of a high order of ethical as well as intelligent persons. A race or a nation of this kind will excel and surpass all others. Communities, races and nations, like individuals, compete with each other. The most successful is the one which has the high intellectual capacities of its people welded into a harmonious whole by a high ethical sense. There is a very scientific explanation, therefore, to the fact that the most altruistic persons, those most interested in public good, have always been opposed to alcohol drinking, because they observe it lowers the intellectual and the moral level of the

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people. Probably one reason they have never succeeded better in enforcing their opinions upon the attention of the alcohol users, is because they have not had the advantage of most recent scientific knowledge to back their instructions—the brain has been left out of their philosophy altogether. I have often been made impatient in listening to the lecturer presenting the "scientific aspects of the alcohol question" to an audience, to see him illustrate with charts, and spend hours to show the effects of alcohol upon the coats of the stomach, upon the corpuscles of the blood, upon the structures of the kidneys, the liver and the lungs, and never allude once to the brain; when the fact is, alcohol's chief and principle effect is upon this organ—especially are its effects of great importance on this organ because the brain functions so far transcend those of all the others—I might say there is no comparison.

When a man realizes the fact that alcohol incapacitates the very organ upon which his safety and success in the world depends, he will be less apt to use it; and when society recognizes that with alcohol it can chemically make a vicious man out of its most excellent man, and is continually doing this with its less-fit classes, it will do more to spread scientific instruction upon the subject.

Part II.

The above portion of this paper I had already prepared for another audience when I received a letter from our worthy President requesting me to "report upon the relation of Alcohol to Crime in Alabama." For reasons I won't mention here, I reluctantly consented to do so.

On considering the subject, I thought probably the thoroughly scientific standpoint I have taken, and the purely physiological presentation I have made of the subject, would bring it, by this new departure, more interestingly to your attention.

Such a method of approaching the "Alcohol question" to me seem the only scientific and practicable one, and is entirely within the bounds of medical science—although the subject is

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seldom discussed from that standpoint, especially its ethical aspects.

I don't think any number of figures and statistics, compiled by circular letters of inquiry to different portions of our state, would alter the general conclusions I have reached; and I might very properly close at this point with the statement, that all that is necessary is to apply these principles in our different communities.

Examples of brain degeneracy by alcohol exist everywhere in Alabama. Every doctor's practice brings him in contact with these cases. This kind of disability comes under his daily observation in all its kinds and degrees; from those cases where the person's brain is only temporarily impaired in its intellectual and its ethical capacity by a single administration of the drug, to those extreme cases where its continued use has produced such a permanent injury that fully recovered capacity is impossible; the person remains permanently low grade.

It is not at all necessary for me to illustrate my subject by individual cases; any intelligent person can recall numbers of them.

It may prove interesting, however, to enter a broader field and show how alcohol has affected some of the race degeneracies in our state.

We have three very distinct races in Alabama—the Indians, the Africans, and the European whites. I think I can show that alcohol use has had some distinct and peculiar effects upon each of these races.

The Indians have been almost entirely eliminated from our midst, very few of the race remain alive.

It is a very notable fact that not only in our state but nowhere in the country have the Indians been able to succeed in industrial competition with the whites. I have shown, as civilization advances with any race in the upward progress, the competitions of its members become more and more limited to industrial pursuits in which the degrees of brain ability of the different persons determine the results of survival or

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ascendency. When a savage race, therefore, is suddenly forced into civilized society, it signally fails because of the want of previous brain practice and sufficient brain capacity in the performance of these kinds of thought. Such a procedure toward any low grade race is equivalent to forcing them to take their position in civilized society at their natural level, which is at the same level as the low grade eliminating members of that society. When the Indians, therefore, in Alabama were forced to confine themselves to the habits of the advanced Europeans, they simply took this obvious course, the only one they could assume, and fell into the grade of the eliminating whites. They necessarily and naturally failed—failed intellectually, in industrial competitive life, and failed ethically in moral observances—in common language, they became poor and vicious.

The vice of the whites to which they took with avidity, was alcohol drinking, because of its temporary comforting effect, and nothing could more effectually have added to their further degeneracy. Such a procedure has put them "down and out" rapidly. Only a few years find them almost entirely eliminated.

The general government in its efforts to manage the Indians finds that it must first stop their alcohol drinking. The rise from savagery to civilization is due to a slow process of brain practice through generations upwards, while brain degeneracy by alcohol is almost traumatic in its rapidity downwards. The missionary finds therefore his efforts to stem the current of downward Indian degeneracy, if alcohol is allowed, to be "like whistling at the wind." The inherent inability of the brain of the Indian to compete industriously in white society, and the still further disability of that organ that alcohol produces, are the factors that have led so rapidly to his extermination. These are the principle reasons we have so few of this race left in Alabama.

When the Spaniards discovered America they set out immediately to enslaving the Indians. They did this on a large scale, by the hundreds of thousands, in the West Indies. This

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change of habits was so extreme and sudden that the Indians were utterly unable to adjust themselves to it. They exterminated so fast, and proved so unsuitable for such a life, that the Spaniards had soon to import Africans, whose submissive habits were entirely different from the Indians—subjection being their almost constant condition in Africa. Their suitableness for slavery has always made the Africans the prey of other races for this purpose. Later they were largely imported into this part of the continent as slaves.

During the more than 200 years that the Africans were subjected in the United States to slavery, they were practiced in higher orders of brain-work than they ever performed before. The result of this forced discipline was a gradual elevation in their intellectual and ethical abilities. At the time of their freedom they were much improved in both these capacities over their original level. And, at their freeedom, no where else in the world did there exist 6,000,000 of people, who, in a body, excelled them in three particulars—general healthfulness of system, prolificness, and sobriety. They excelled the whites in each of these particulars. The general management and government of them as slaves, incited it is true by the masters' interests, tended to improve them in these three directions. Better general sanitary conditions than they ever enjoyed before, had improving effects.

The negro now, freed from slavery, but still retained in advanced society, being of a more submissive and adjustible nature than the Indian, requires less forcible coercion to hold him, and the change of habits is not so severe upon him, because he is inherently more passive; still, intellectually and morally, he assumes his level. That he fills our police courts, our chain gangs, our penitentiaries and our convict camps is but on exhibition of the physiological and natural rule, that living in a civilization of a higher ethical grade than he is able to make for himself or practice, when forced to live under it, he necessarily falls short in that kind of practice, and in a larger proportion than the whites, occupies the incompetent and immoral grade in society. Natural and artificial "selection" with

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miscegenation, have produced individuals among them that rank well and high, who point toward excellent "survival," and ability to compete. Still, it is very apparent that the general average trend of the race has lapsed in level since their freedom. They certainly have declined in the three particulars in which they excelled—of healthfulness, prolificness and sobriety. And, with the scattered exceptions cited, I think their intellectual and ethical levels have let back, especially in the thickly settled negro sections where they have been left to themselves. Aryan civilization and management still continue to help the negro. He is still under the pressure of forced European tutelage. The legislation of the state largely spends itself in negro management. He is recognized as a general incubus upon the industry and the government of the country. The public opinion and the moral sentiment that control legislation and general morals in the state, are almost wholly manufactured, promulgated and enforced by the whites. Negro violators of the peace of society, of the rules of honesty, and of the rules of chastity, are not censured and punished, except to a very limited extent, by the public opinion of the negroes themselves. Their convicts, on return from the prisons or penitentiaries, hold social status among them without reproach. Although much elevated above its original African level, the average, or aggregate ethical sense of the race still ranks low.

Alcohol drinking in those localities where they gain access to it, is on the increase among them. And, as tested by the elections held on that question, if left to their own suffrages, there would be a grocery at every cross-road in the country. If it were not for white legislation to prevent it, much of the same condition of afairs that prevail in portions of Africa to-day, would prevail in the negro sections of the South. In south Africa whole tribes have melted away and disappeared in the countries contiguous to the English Cape Colony, largely and much more rapidly because of alcohol drinking. And, if European and American rum, in its rapidly increasing proportions each year, continues to be poured into

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these sections as well as the Transvaal and the Sierra Leone countries, they will all be evacuated for European occupation, without the firing of a gun. The same is the case in the new Congo Free State. This condition of affairs has already occurred among similar races in the large islands of Tasmania and New Zealand which for a number of years were English penal colonies. The natives have now entirely disappeared. The same is occurring in the Continent of Australia—the natives are being exterminated like our Indians. These races were all of negro type. Alcohol is the most rapid exterminator of savage and barbarous races yet invented. It serves the same purpose upon low grade races that it does upon low grade individuals in advanced society.

In the "black belt" and thickly settled negro portions of our State, the pecuniary interests and personal safety and comfort of the whites, continue to be the influences that legislate for the negroes good. The prohibitory laws in those portions of the State are better enforced than anywhere else, because the white sentiment that makes them also enforces them. The whites know the wide-spread damage and destruction that follow their omission—their own interests demand their enforcement. The legislation and government of these sections of the State are still largely spent in negro improvement and propagation.

As regards the effects of alcohol degeneracy upon the European white race of the State I need have little more to say. I have already shown its effect in broad generalizations. General information and intelligence is increasing on this subject so as to have greatly stayed the wide-spread deterioration that once prevailed. Within the memory of most of us, alcohol drinking once pervaded all ranks of society. It was constantly used in every house. The two most potent methods of brain degeneracy used to prevail among the whites of this section much more generally than at present—I mean brain idleness, and brain injury with alcohol. Among the wealthy slaveholders these habits were the rule—and they have played sad havoc among what used to be our most prominent families,

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Brain deterioration and degeneracy and consequent elimination from these causes, can be traced largely in all our communities among the names of our once wealthy people. But I need not here specialize, individual cases are familiar to you all.

Increasing brain activity over the whole State is now having an elevating effect to bring back the whites to their proper Aryan level, to recover them from the deterioration that the brain idleness consequent upon the institution of slavery once produced. In my opinion, while the negro race was greatly, upon the whole, improved, the white race was sadly deteriorated by that institution. Increased brain exercise and the cessation of brain injury with alcohol, are, on the part of the intelligent people, now doing more than anything else to produce and develop "the new South."

I think I have probably said enough to illustrate and make plain "the relation of alcohol to crime" in the state, and I insist that I have done this from a purely scientific and medical standpoint.

I believe that the heretofore totally neglected subject of brain sanitation is the direction in which, in the near future, there will open up a field for the highest order of public hygiene. Old metaphysical notions and sentimental prejudices have heretofore shut out this field from medicine. We have acted as though the brain had no functions and did not belong to our province of science.

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A NEW METHOD OF DIAGNOSING CERTAIN CORNEAL AFFECTIONS.

BY FRANK TRESTER SMITH, A. M. M. D., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Secretary of the Tri-States Medical Association Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

The drugs which I show are Flourescein and Flourescin. They are products of the distillation of coal tar, and are closely related chemically. They are both akin to Resorcin.

Flourescein is most commonly used and is preferred by most writers, but I have not observed that it is superior in any respect to Flourescin. They are almost insoluble in water, but the addition of sodium bicarbonate increases the solubility. This solution is chemically incompatible with cocaine hydrochlorate, the acid in the latter setting free the carbonic acid gas. The following formula is the one in most general use:

℞.—Flourescein (or flourescin), five grains.
Sodii Bicarb., three and one-half grains.
Aquæ Puræ, half ounce.
M et ft sol.

This solution when applied to the eye, healthy or inflamed, produces no effect, provided there is no abrasion of the corneal epithelium. In this latter condition there will be a greenish discoloration of the abraded surface, as you will observe in this rabbit where I have made a scratch on the cornea. Abrasions of the cornea are produced by ulcers, or by direct injuries from foreign bodies, and this furnishes us with the indication for the use of these agents, for while the diagnosis is very easy in these cases for an expert it is not so for the general practitioner. Especially in locating foreign bodies is this

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method of value—the discoloration will locate the offending material at once and assist materially in its removal. In children, where there is photophobia and we can get but a momentary view of the corneal structure, it is of assistance. In any case of inflamed eyeball it will aid in the diagnosis. If we get the discoloration we know that we have a superficial inflammation of the corneal tissue—if we do not, we then have to diagnose between a deeper inflammation of the cornea with the anterior epithelium intact (for in these cases the flourescein can not affect the tissue), a conjunctivitis and an iritis or cyclitis.

In connection with the use of these drugs it should be noted that they produce no irritation whatever, either on the healthy or on the inflamed eye. I have used them in eyes that would not bear the weakest astringent, where anything but a solution of boracic acid or of common salt would cause pain and redness, and there was not the least irritation. Another point is that the application is painless. The cocaine I used in the rabbit's eye was to annul the pain incident to making the abrasion of the cornea, and not on account of any pain that might be produced by the solution.

The discoloration remains on the cornea from one to six hours, and is gradually diffused through the cornea and thus absorbed.

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The next Annual Meeting of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, will be held in the city of Montgomery on the second Tuesday in April, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, and continuing four days.

Each county is entitled to send two delegates. The assessment upon the County Societies is ONE DOLLAR for each member, exclusive of Counsellors and Delegates, the former of whom pay A FEE OF TEN DOLLARS and the latter FIVE DOLLARS. Further particulars will be found in the Annual Circular Letter of the Secretary, to be issued March 1st, 1892.

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